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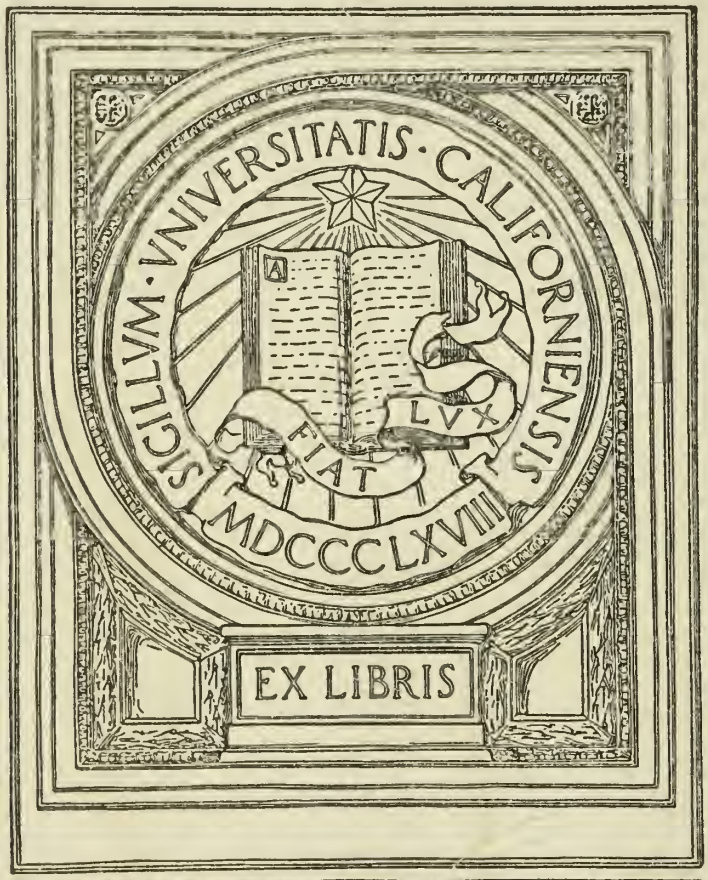

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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

TENTH REPORT, APPENDIX, PART IV.

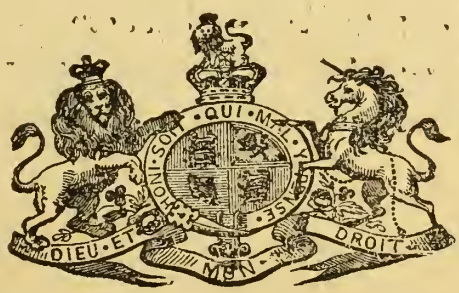
THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF

THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND, CAPTAIN STEWART, LORD STAFFORD, LORD MUNCASTER, AND OTHERS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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The following Parts of the Appendix to the Tenth Report of the Historical MSS. Commission have been issued:—

(Part I.) Report on the Manuscripts of the Earl of Eglinton, Sir J. S. Maxwell, &c. &c. (680 pp.)

(Part II.) Report on the Manuscripts of the Gawdy Family, of Norfolk (238 pp.)

(Part III.) Report on the Manuscripts of Wells Cathedral (374 pp.)

Parts IV. and V. (completing the Appendix), which will contain Reports on Collections in Ireland, and of the Marquis of Abergavenny, &c. &c., are now being printed.

April 1886.

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HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF WESTMORLAND, C.B., AT APETHORPE, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Lord Westmorland has sent up for the Commissioners' inspection some Volumes of his MSS., consisting of State documents, original letters, miscellaneous papers, and some ancient copies (in many cases contemporaneous) of other documents.

Among the most interesting of the volumes is one lettered "Impor- "tant State Documents, temp. Elizabeth," which contains, among other papers, some letters connected with Mary Queen of Scots, a fragmentary treatise of the Exchequer, a summary of Subsidies from 1067 to 1558, and several other State Papers, both foreign and domestic.

Another volume entitled "A Collection of curious letters and docu- "ments connected with the Westmorland family," lettered from A. to K., contains, under letter C., some letters from William Pitt the younger, on the subject of his candidature for Cambridge University in 1779, for which, however, he was not returned. Under the same letter is a list of members of Cambridge University who were friends of Lord Westmorland in 1776, commencing with Pitt of Pembroke and ending with Affleck of Magdalen.

In the collection lettered H. are the following:—A letter from General Sir Thomas Fairfax in 1649 to the Committee of the West Riding of Yorkshire. A pass signed by the Lord Protector, two letters from the Duke of Marlborough, dated 1702, from the camps at Assenlen and Great Heppach, addressed to Lord Westmorland at the Hague. A warrant under the sign manual of Prince George of Denmark appointing Thomas sixth Earl of Westmorland one of the gentlemen of his bed chamber, and letters from the Earl of Sunderland, Lord Godolphin, Mr. Stanhope, and others; in the same collection also are copies of two letters from Queen Anne, dated in 1714, to the Electress Sophia of Hanover and to the Elector, afterwards King George I., protesting against Prince George's design of coming to England; there is also a copy of a letter from the Earl of Oxford to the Elector, after the refusal of the writ of summons sent to him as Duke of Cambridge; among other letters worthy of note in this volume is one dated December 1720, from William Mildmay to the Earl of Westmorland, giving a long account of the state of Italy, in which country he was travelling; in the collection lettered K., the most interesting letter is one dated September 29th, 1675, from Father Coleman, a Jesuit (to whom sent does not appear, but the person addressed is styled "Your Reverence"), giving a minute and lengthy account of the intrigues carried on by the Jesuits to increase the power of the Roman Catholic Church in England.

Mildmay, second Earl of Westmorland, printed in 1648 a volume of poetry entitled "Otia Sacra," and among the papers here reported on is a manuscript volume of Latin and English verses, epigrams, and acrostics, chiefly of the period of the Interregnum, and written probably by the Earl himself: none are of great interest, the best being perhaps one called "a ballet," and commencing "Owld Oliver's gon, Owld Oliver's "gon Ohone, Ohone." This song is given in full in the Appendix to the Report P.

EARL WESTMORLAND'S MSS.

There is also a holograph volume of the memoirs of Thomas sixth Earl of Westmorland, containing much interesting information, not only of the Fane family and of Earl Thomas himself, but also of the history of the time in which he lived; he having been a great intimate of Prince George of Denmark, and one of his gentlemen of the bedchamber.

The remaining original MSS. are: two volumes of the Journals of Maria, wife of John third Earl of Clarendon, made whilst she and her husband were travelling in France, Italy, Switzerland, and Austria, in the years 1791 and 1802–3.

By reason of her rank Lady Clarendon was brought into connexion with many of the celebrated people of the time, including Princes Camille and Jules de Rohan, Princess Santa Croce, Cardinal Bernis. Princess Joseph of Monaco, the Duchess de Fleury, the Duke and Duchess of FitzJames, Chevalier de Puis-Segur, the Marquis de Coigny, M. de Narbonne, Mme. de Staël, M. and Mme. Neckar, Lavater, Talma the tragedian, the Duke de Mailly, Mme. Tallien, David the painter, the Emperor and Empress of Austria, the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, and the Duchess of Wurtemburgh. Lady Clarendon describes graphically and lucidly the effect of her intercourse with these people as well as their personal appearance. Extracts from these volumes will be found in the Appendix.

The principal volume of copies is docketed on the back "Collection " of important State and other documents," and contains a very miscellaneous and interesting number of letters, verses, accounts, and other papers, most of them being of the commencement of the seventeenth century.

At fol. 6a is a copy warrant from the County Magistrate, dated 1603. to the Constables and Borsholders of the hundred of Twyford in Kent as to the levying of a special rate in the hundred for the relief of the sufferers by the plague in the hundreds of Larkfield, and Littlefield, and indeed most of the papers in this and the succeeding volumes would be interesting and valuable to Kentish men, as the chief and most favoured seat of the Westmorland family and their founder was for many years Mereworth Castle, in that county.

In the same volume (folios 62 and 63) are several papers connected with the claim of Dame Mary Fane, the only child and heir of Henry Neville, Lord Abergavenny, to the Dignity of Abergavenny in 1604, including her petition to the King claiming the title. Edward Neville, who, as heir male of Henry Neville, Lord Abergavenny, then lately deceased, had succeeded to the territorial Barony of Abergavenny, also claimed the Dignity.

Dame Mary Fane was also the Senior Coheir to the Barony of Le Despenser, but no claim to that Dignity had been preferred, and Edward Neville, although descended from the Lords le Despenser, was not a Coheir to that Barony. The House of Lords finally decided in favour of the right of Edward Neville to the Barony of Abergavenny, and King James immediately afterwards determined the abeyance of the Barony of Le Despenser in favour of Dame Mary Fane.

A large number of important papers relative to the claims to these Baronies, which were collected for Sir Thomas Fane, the husband of Dame Mary Fane, are to be found among the Harleian MSS. at the British Museum.

The same volume also contains at fol. 107 the proceedings in 1610 in the question of precedency between Edward Lord Bergavenny and Mary Lady Le Despenser.

Some of the most interesting papers relate to the creation of the new title of honour of Baronet by King James, and among them is a long account, at folio 120, of the proceedings before the King upon the two

questions; first, whether Baronets should be taken to be of the same rank as Knights Bannerets, and second, whether they should have precedency of Barons' younger sons. The speeches and arguments of the new Baronets and of Peers and others present at what must have been a very disorderly meeting, are given almost verbatim.

The volume also contains "A plaine and trewe relation of those things "observed in my Lord's sicknes since his going to the Bath," being a most minute account of the last illness and death of Robert (Cecil) Earl of Salisbury, written by a person who accompanied him, probably Mr. Bowle, his chaplain, as the writer appears certainly to have been a clergyman.

A similar letter, though not so detailed, is printed in Sir Ralph Winwood's "Memorials" (London, 1725, v. iii., p. 367), and is from Mr. Fynett to Mr. Trumbull, dated from Hatfield on May 28th, 1612.

At folio 137 is a copy of the Will of the same Earl of Salisbury.

There are also accounts of the trials, dying speeches, and executions of traitors and persons engaged in the conspiracies and rebellions of the early part of the seventeenth century, such as the Essex and Gunpowder plots, &c. Among them being, at folio 65, the arraignment of Henry Garnett, Superior of the Jesuits in England, in March 1606, and his execution in the May following; the confession of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, on Tower Hill, in 1572, at folio 222; and the speeches and confessions of Danvers, Blunt, Raleigh, Brooke, and Ellways at folios 225 to 230a. There are several other copies of interesting documents, to which reference will be found in the Appendix, particularly one at folio 42 of the volume docketed "Political and historical documents," which is an amusing letter in verse on the principal performances at the playhouses then in town.

The Collection includes the following Manuscripts:—

A volume lettered "Important State Documents, temp. Eliz." contains copies of several State Papers and other documents belonging chiefly to the reigns of Elizabeth and her two immediate successors. Many of these papers are to be seen in the collections of Haynes and Murdin, and have been used by various historians. The following is a list of the documents contained in the volume:—

1566, July 7.—Oath taken by Sir Walter Mildmay, when sworn of the Privy Council, at St. James'.

[1571, Oct. 17.]—The opinion of Civilians touching the privileges of Ambassadors; given with respect to the case of the Bishop of Ross.

1570, Sept. 17.—Copy of the Queen's Majesty's Letters to the Queen of Scots for credit of Sir W^{m} Cecil and Sir Walter Mildmay.—Reading.

1570, Sept. 25.—Copy of the Commission and Instructions to Sir W^{m} Cecil and Sir Walter Mildmay.—Reading.

[1570, Sept.]—Matters necessarily to be required of the Queen of Scots for the particular commodity of the Queen's Majesty, and her Realm. *Also*, The manner of the assurances for the premisses.

[1570, Sept.]—Reasons to move the Queen of Scots to the articles for the Queen of England, which may be used as cause shall be given by her manner of answers.

1570, Oct. 2.—Copy of the first Letters sent to the Queen's Majesty from Sir W^{m} Cecil and Sir Walter Mildmay.—Chatsworth.

1570, Oct. 5.—Copy of the second ditto: enclosing the Queen of Scots' answers to the first articles proposed, and also a paper of notes upon certain of the articles.—Chatsworth.

1570, Oct. 13.—Copy of the Queen's Majesty's Letters to Sir W^{m} Cecil and Sir Walter Mildmay.—Windsor Castle.

EARL WEST-MORLAND'S MSS.

Nov. 20.—Copy of letter of Henry de la Tour to the King of France.
Nov. 30.—Copy of another letter of same to same.

Allegations against the surmised title of the Queen of Scots and the favourers of the same. 11½ pages.

[1625.]—Speech of the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Star Chamber at the censure of the Bishop of Lincoln.

1610, June 4.—Copy of Letters Patent creating Henry Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. *Latin.*

Duplicate of ditto.

A discourse in favour of the marriage between the Queen's Majesty and the Duke of Anjou. 32½ pages.

1638.—Relation du siége de Verceil. *French.*

[1649, March.]—A true copy of a paper delivered by the Duke of Hamilton to some of his servants at S^t^ James', the morning before he suffered, in the presence of D^r^ Sibbald.

[1602.]—Copy of Marshal de Biron's letter to the King of France, praying for pardon.

1617.—A true relation of the land business at Zancercota, one of the islands of the Canaries: signed, Tho. Thornehurst.

The Instructions of Cardinal Sermonetta to his cousin Pietro Cartano (*sic*), at his first going into Flanders to the Duke of Parma, to serve Philip, King of Spain. 14 pages.

A treatise of the Exchequer, being the original Court of the whole Realm. A fragment.

"A Summary Collection of all such Subsidies, Dismes, Fifteenes, Releifes, Contributions, Taxes, Guifts, Graunts, Benevolences, and Payments (by what name soever they have beene called) as have beene exacted and levied of ye Subjects of this Realme of England since the Conquest thereof by ye Normans." Prefixed is a table of "Authors alleged in this book," beginning with Matthew Paris, and ending with Hall. The list extends from 1067 to 1558. 59 pages.

Memoranda on Baronies and Knights' Fees, with quotations from divers authors.

A volume entitled "Collection of important State and other Documents," containing—

fo. 1. 43 Eliz. (1601) Sep. 22. Extracts from the Rolls of the View of Frankpledge of the Manors of Sende Rewe and Sende, Wilts, belonging to Francis Fane, Esquire, and Mary his wife.

fo. 2. Epitaph, signed Augustine Richardson in Latin, upon the deaths of Sir Thomas Fane, Knight, and his wife.

fo. 4. "A note of suche bucks &c. as my M^r^ hath killed w^th^ his hounds, from 7° Julii 1609 unto 14° Sept. then next ensuing, and where."

fo. 4. "An epitaphe made uppon the death of the late Treasurer—

" Uncivill death, that neither woulde conferr
" Disqute nor parll w^th^ our greate Treasurer
" Had hee bin the one, of that fatall tribe
" Hee woulde have saved thy life and taken a bribe
" Hee that soe longe w^th^ golde and witt
" Iniured stronge lawe & allmost conquered it,
" Hee that coulde lengthen causes and was able
" To starve a sutor at the counsell table,
" At length for want of evidence to show
" Was faine to take his death (Good Lord) 'twas so."

fo. 6. 1606, July 22nd. Licence from the King to Edmund Varney Esq., with one servant, & Nicholas Hill B.A., two horses & 50*l.* to pass beyond the seas and there to remain for three years. Visé'd on the above date at Dover.

fo. 6*a*. 1 James I. (1603), July 20th. Warrant to the constables and borsholders of the hundred of Twyford, Kent, to levy a special rate on certain parishes in their hundred to relieve the sufferers by a grievous plague in the towns and villages of West Malling, East Malling, Offham, Addington, & Ryarsh, in the hundred of Larkfield; Wateringbury, and Yalding, in the hundred of Twyford; and East Peckham in the hundred of Littlefield. Signed by F. Fane, John Scott, William Sedley, George Chowne, George Binge.

fo. 8*a*. "For safety of his Matie's person & the better observacon of the lawes in force, the Comons thinke fitt to propound theise things presently to be considered of—

1. Firste in respecte of the greate confluence of recusants to the Cittie of London & parts aboute the Courtes at this presente more then tofore, cause is gyven to doubte some imminent daunger.

   Therfore by present proclamacon to be made all recusants to be comaunded at their perill before Satterdaye next the thirde of June to departe towards or to the place wherto they are confined by the lawe And not to remaine wthin 10 miles of London or the Courte at the least, all lycence or toleracon to the contrary notwthstandinge.
2. That presente order be taken that all recusants be disarmed and their armes to be bestowed as the Lords of his Mats privie counsell shall thinke fitt, and as by lawe they owghte.
3. That all repaire of Englishe subiects to the howses of forraine Ambassadors to heare masse be restrained.
4. That the Popishe recusants, priests, and jesuits now imprisoned be more streightly restrained, that no accesse be suffered nor they suffered to conferr wth one another And those that are at large to be called in & comitted close prisoners.
5. That the oathe of allegiance nowe prescribed be ministered in the Courte by the Lords of his Matie's Privy Counsell or otherwise by the bailiffs & justices of Peace in all places to all persons according to the lawe.
6. That all the lawes heretofore made againste Priests, Jesuits, & recusants be dewly and exactly put in execution.

fo. 9. *Tempore* James I. Remonstrance from the House of Commons addressed to the King upon a command by him forbidding any debates in Parliament upon his right of imposing taxes on exports or imports from or into England, claiming the antient privileges of Members to free debate, &c.

fo. 10. 1610. "A note of such bucks as my Mr killed with his hounds in Northamptonshier 1610."

fo. 10*a*. 1613. Dec. 10th Whitehall. Letter from the Privy Council to the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace in Kent, enjoining a strict observance of Lent in the families of the larger householders to the end that their example may be followed by the poorer people of the County.

fo. 11. "A sovereigne water for the Stone from Sr Thomas Beaumont."

fo. 12. "The names of the baronetts created by the King's letters pattents, 1 July 1611."

The list begins:

EARL WEST-MORLAND'S MSS.

Nicholaus Bacon de Redgrave Miles in Com. Suffolk.
Lionellus Tallmache de Hellmingham Armiger in Com. Suffolk.
And ends:
Johannes Reade de Witton in Com. Wigorniense Armiger.

fo. 13. 1601, Sep. 21. "The names of sueh gent. as my M^{r} wrote unto for their voyees, when he was ehoosen one of the Knights of this Shier of Kent at Piekenden hothe (nere Maydstone) 21 Sept. 1601, My M^{r} having the first voyee and S^{r} Henry Nevill the nexte." The list is a very full one.

fo. 13*a*. 1612, Aug. 4th. Apethorpe. Royal Lieenee to Sir Francis Fane to hunt with his hounds one buek in every walk in the forest of Roekingham, with the exception of the offiees of Wakefilde, Benefielde, & Morehay.

fo. 17. 1611, Mar. 23rd. West Malling. An agreement made at a general meeting of the Magistrates for apportioning the levy for the erection of a house of eorreetion at Maidstone. Signed by "Edward Bergeveny, F. Fane, Geo. Fane, William Sedley, John Leveson, William Selby, George Byng, William Page."

fo. 18. An amusing but eoarse poem (4 pp. long) eommencing—

"Downe eame grave auncient Sergeant Crooke"

The name of some publie man of the time is brought in, in every second line, and as the Speaker is mentioned, it probably is intended for a squib on a debate in the House of Commons.

fo. 21*a*. Poem of three pages length in the shape of a dialogue between Genius, Mereury, and other charaeters. Begins:

Genius—"Let not yo^{r} gloryes darken to beholde, The place and me her Genius here so sadd." Ends:

"There shoulde yow reade my faith, my thoughts, but O
"My joyes like waves eache other overthrowe,
"And gladnesse drownds where it begins to flow,
"Some greater powers speake out for myne are dombe."

fo. 23. 1599, April 22nd. Dover Castle. Thomas Fane to Lady Bergavenny, widow of his late brother, as to her husband's estate.

fo. 26. N.D. (eirea. 1603). Lord Nottingham to M^{r} Franeis Fane, telling him that the King has made choice of him among others to receive the honour of knighthood on the oeeasion of his Majesty's eoronation.

fo. 26*a*. N.D. July 4th N.S. Ostend. Mathew Tasselon, to whom is not stated (q^{y} Sir Francis Fane), giving an aecount of a battle in Flanders between the Duteh eommanded by the Graf Holloek and the Spaniards.

fo. 27*a*. 1585, Aug. 26th. Wrotham. "A eoppie of a letter written by old M^{r} Riehers of Wrotham coneerning the proportionment of this division (Aylesford Lathe) in all matters of eharge layd upon the eountrye."

fo. 28. Epitaph upon Sir Walter Mildmay.

fo. 29*a*. 1603, Mar. 15th. "A list of the King's Ma^{ties} proeeeding through London."

fo. 31. N.D. Long narrative of a quarrel between the Earl of Northumberland and Sir Francis Vere.

fo. 35. Statement by the inhabitants of Nettlested, Wateringbury, Teston, West Barming, East Barming, West Farleigh, and East Farleigh, in Kent, as to the true eause of the recent overflowing of the River Medway about Yalding, shewing that it is to be attributed not to their weirs but to other causes, and giving reasons why their said weirs should not be taken down.

Following this are arguments against the assertion as to the iron works having caused the overflow, and several letters from Sir John

Scott, Sir John Leveson, Sir Francis Fane, and others on this subject, and as to the navigation of the Medway between Maidstone and Yalding.

fo. 57. "The reasons w^ch^ moved S^r^ Anthony Mildmay, knight, to cutt of the entayle of his landes whereof his brother was in the remainder."

fo. 58. 1604. "An order agreed upon for the translation of the Bible."

Containing the "places & persons agreed upon for the Hebrue & for the Greeke w^th^ the books appointed for them" and "the observations to be observed in translating."

fo. 59. "Here ensueth the names of the poore men, w^ch^ had mourning gownes at the funerall of S^r^ Thomas Fane, Knight, at Buston, w^ch^ was solempnized att Hunton Church 21° Januarii 1606."

fo. 60. 1610, Nov. 30^th^, Dec. 17^th^. Three agreements entered into by Sir Francis Fane and some workmen for alterations to be made at Mereworth Castle, Kent.

fo. 62. "Certaine particular praesidents for præcedencie enrowled and recorded in Parliament Rowles."

fo. 62*a*. "The wordes aboute the La. Le Despencer's tombe in Tewkesbury Churche."

fo. 63. "When, howe often, and by what names the Barons le Despencer have beene somoned to the Parliament."

fo. 63*a*. N.D. "Petition to the King (James I.) with pedigree of Mary, sole daughter & heiress of Henry Nevill, Lord Bergavenny, wife of Sir Thomas Fane, of Kent, K^t^, claiming the title of Baroness Bergaveny.

fo. 65. 1606, March 28^th^. "The arraignement of Henry Garnett, superior of the Jesuits iu England . . . . . at the Guildhawle w^th^in the Cittie of London, before the right honorable Leonard Hallidaye Lord Maior of the Cittie, and the right honorable the Earles of Nottingham, Worcester, Suffolke, Northampton, Salisbury, the Lo. Chiefe Justice of England & the Lo. Chiefe Baron of the Exchequor, Sir Christopher Yelverton, Knight, & fower Aldermen of the Cittie."

fo. 79*a*. 1606, May 3^rd^. Account of the execution of Henry Garnett.

fo. 83. N.D. "A peticon written by the recusants in England, directed to S^r^ Fra. Hastings w^ch^ they desyer to be deliv'ed & published to the Parliam^t^ Howse."

fo. 84*a*. 2 James I. (1605), Feb. 28^th^. Names of the Justices of the Peace in Kent.

fo. 85. "The names of those that attended my Lord of Northampton to Windsor."

fo. 85*a*. 1602, Nov. 26^th^ Kent. "A briefe conteyning the number of men & horse levied out of the Countie of Kent, w^th^ the somes raised . . . . . for her Ma^tie's^ service in the Lowe Countries, France, Ireland, & elsewhere, from the year 1596 till the 28^th^ of July 1602."

fo. 87. "An admeasurement of certaine lands lying neere unto Dover Castle."

fo. 89. 1606. Several letters from and to the Privy Council and several magistrates, &c. in the Fen Country as to the Bill in Parliament for draining the fens.

fo. 92. 1606. "An Acte touching Iron Mylls neere to the City of London, and for preservacon of woods in speciall places." The names of the Committee of the House of Commons, and the proceedings in committee. The special places where wood is to be preserved are the

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Sussex Downs, between Pevensey & Arundel, the village of Tenterden in Kent, Winchelsea, Rye, Hastings, and others.

fo. 94. "Obiections against the Bill preferred into the lower howse of Parliam^{t} intituled an Acte for explanacon & inlarging an Acte of Parliament made in 32 Henry 8 for incorporating the Churchwardens of Saint Saviour's in Southwark."

fo. 97*a*. "Reasons for altering of the markett at Leaden Hawle."

fo. 102. 20 Eliz. (1578) 12 May. Commission & articles annexed for draining the Fens. Inquisition held at Peterborough the 9th June following thereupon.

fo. 107. 1610. Proceedings in the question of precedency between Edward Lord Bergavenny & Mary Lady Le Despencer.

fo. 109*a*. "Requeste of the Lady Le Despencer to be fullie satisfied before she gyve consent to the Lord Bergevenuyes bill" as to selling a portion of his Estates to pay his debts &c.

fo. 110. 1610, July 9th. "The King's answere to o^{r} agreivances" beginning "The Deputies sent from yow^{r} howse on Satterday last presented unto mee two scrowles of greivances, the one bigg enoughe to hange a litle roome, the other not soe shorte as contrary to my expectacon."

It ends "I will never ympose upon anie thinge hereafter, but wth the consent of Parliam^{t}, to w^{ch} ende I woulde have a lawe passed this Session."

fo. 112. 28th Hen. VI. (1450). Acts of Parliament for payment of the King's debts.

fo. 113*a*. 1614, May 28th. Protest by the members of the House of Commons against a speech made by the Bishop of Lincoln charging them with seditious language &c. in their complaints against the King's imposition of taxes without the sanction of Parliament.

fo. 114. 1610, Mar. 26th. "Demaunds in the matter of tenures, &c." Proposals for abolishing feudal tenures with their incidents & for granting to the King in lieu thereof 200,000*l*. per annum.

fo. 117*a*. After 1611–12. Petition from the newly created baronets for precedence above the younger sons of Peers; alleging the identity of baronets & bannerets.

fo. 119. 1614, May 27th. "Motives to induce the Knights citizens & burgesses of the Comons howse of Parliament to peticon His Ma^{tie} for the revokinge & abolishinge of the degree of Barronets lately erected by his Highnes letters pattents."

fo. 120. 1612, Aprill 6th, Monday.

"At the laste hearinge of the baronetts before the Kinge and his Councell his Ma^{tie} began in this maner

'Wee cannot proceede wthowte confusion excepte wee begin where wee left,' and soe descended to an exacte recapitulation of what had been don before, w^{ch} was

That the baronetts had been hearde the firste daye.

That the Barons answered the second daye, and

That the baronetts they replyed the same daye.

That the question then was twofolde.

Firste, whether barronetts & banneretts were the same promiskuouslie, upon w^{ch} the baronetts insisted.

Secondlie, whether the baronetts made by this newe creation shold have place of Barons younger sonnes.

The firste was founde doubtfull & proved onlly by some olde muncks bookes & some registers, w^{ch} notwthstandinge

The Kinge sayed that his meaning was to create a newe honor upon a newe occasion, for that w^{ch} they endeavored to prove viz., that theis

names were used for one & the same his Ma^tie confessed ; but that w^ch they muste prove is, that a banneret of olde & a baronet of this creation are all one.

An other question was, whether bannerets sholde goe before Barons younger sonnes, w^ch yf it were admitted, then woulde the baronets by consequence drawne owte of their pattent, likewise claime to have that precedencie.

But sythence that appeared to be but *Questio vexata* yt's cleare the Baronets coulde not have that place upon that grounde. From that they descended to a petition w^ch was, that the Kinge would declare them banneretts & gyve the place to Barons younger sonnes, of w^ch the Kinge sayed he woulde advise, & cause the Harolds to informe him what the true place of Bannerets was.

Concluding w^th this, that sythence at the laste hearinge the baronets were suitors to be further heard, he was nowe pleased to gyve them a full hearing what they coulde further saye.

Whereupon olde Finche the Lawyer began, and w^th some introduction made this the question,

Whether bannerets have place of Barons' sonnes, to prove w^ch he drawes his arguments firste from harolds lists, w^ch he sayed were very constant in the pointe, affirming that there was a dowble liste, one of righte an other of solemnitie ; the firste being ever constant & true, the seconde at the pleasure of the harolds or State. For that of righte he affirmed he had a true coppie of a liste under the hande of Henry VII. w^ch gave the place to bannerets. He drawes his seconde argument from the contrariety of lists at one & the same tyme viz., one liste shewing what was don for the present; the other shewing what was of righte to be don. Then he tooke exception to the partiallitie of harolds as they stoode unsworne, & brought a proofe, that the knights of Scotland goe before Barons younger sonnes. Then descended to a petition in the name of the Baronets w^ch was *petitio juris et gratiæ.* For the firste, yf yt shoulde appeare to be their righte, that his Ma^tie would be pleased soe to declare yt. For the seconde of grace, yf it sholde not appeare to be their righte, they desyred to have further serche of records, secondly a comission to examyne witnesses to enquire.

At this the Kinge marvailed, he thoughte the busynes had ben broughte to some yssue, but nowe founde it shoulde never have ende.

Then the hopefull gent. M^r Hennage Fynche, desyreing to be hearde, began in this maner, w^th a philosophicall preamble : "*Omne principium motus est intrinsicum,*" at w^ch the Kinge being muche displeased sayed, "thoughe I am a kinge of men, yet I am no kinge of tyme, for I growe olde w^th this ;" and therfore yf he had anie thinge to speake to the matter bad hym utter yt. Wherupon M^r Fynche w^th greate boldnes undertooke to prove muche but did nothinge. And cominge to the pointe to prove the bannerets, my Lord Privy Seale stoode upp, and sayed 'M^r Fynche, doe yow thinke yt reason, that an honour reserved onely for the best deserving gent. in the filde shoulde be inherited by a childe in the cradle,' and referred that reason to the censure of his princely wisdome. But M^r Fynche proceeded w^th suche confidence, as that he besought the Kinge, that albeyt he woulde not gyve the Baronets that place, yet that he woulde not for their sakes soe farre preiudice Bannerets as to declare their place to be after the younger sonnes of Barons.

Wherat his Ma^tie w^th a scornefull indignation replyed, "I marvaile whate this fellowe meanes, that woulde seeme to knowe whate I intende, reasoninge not onely againste whate I have sayed, but againste what I

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may saye," and therupon was pleased to tell this tale: that there were two advocats of soe contrary factions, as whatsoever the one sayed the other ever contradicted, in so much that once one of them beinge asleape and suddenlie his oppinion beinge demaunded, his answere was, "I am againste whate the other sayed," and being answered that the other had not yet spoken, he sayed, "why then I am againste that w^ch^ he shall saye," and upon further lyke absurdityes of M^r^ Fynche's speache his Ma^tie^ sayed, "why doe you not as well intreate me nott to putt tayles to all the Baronets bicause some of them are Kentish men, or hornes on their heads to make them strange monsters." And by this tyme M^r^ Fynche perceavinge his error was silent.

Then w^ch^ is straunge to relate the Baronets descended from discourse by their councell to a dialoge both w^th^ the Kinge and the Lords. Amonge w^ch^ S^r^ William Twisden, begyning to saye, that he had hearde that some of the Lords shoulde saye, that the Baronets had been peppered, whereunto my Lord Privy Seale replyed, that he did not remember that anie there soe used that worde, but sayed that yt mighte well bee that yt was sayed to be a peppering busines, or a peppering discourse, wherat his Ma^tie^ tooke holde and saied that there were peppering spirits among them, but they were but the spirits of one or two of them.

Then M^r^ Recorder on the behalfe of the Barons offeringe to answere to the Baronets, his Ma^tie^ enioyning him to answere nothing to whate younge M^r^ Fynche had spoken, bycause he had sayed nothing worthy the answeringe. Whereupon the Recorder proceeding, sayed that all their proofes were *petitio principii,* and he being unfittly interrupted by S^r^ William Twisden, he sayed "you may gyve me leave to speake as well as yow w^thoute^ interruption, unlesse you meane to have it in yo^r^ pattent to speake when you liste."

M^r^ Recorder further in answere to whate his Ma^tie^ had enioyned, said that yf his Ma^tie^ had comanded him to have been longe, there was noe matter ministringe lengthe of speache, and therfore was very shorte.

Then S^r^ Moyle Fynche tooke the boldnes to speake, and drue a reason to move the Kinge from this, viz^t^, that because his Ma^tie^ mighte knowe the arguments of the Barons' side, he mighte peradventure be carryed to thinke their cause the better. Wherupon his Ma^tie^ rose and w^th^ indignation sayed, "I defie you for all yo^r^ opinions, doe yow thinke that I sitt here in God's seate to come preiudged on either side?" Wherupon S^r^ Moyle Fynche humbly kneelinge upon his knee, besoughte his Ma^tie^ not soe farre to mistake him, as once to thinke that yt coulde enter into his harte, that his Ma^tie^ shoulde come preiudged on either side, but sayed that "in regarde yo^r^ Ma^tie^ dothe finde the arguments stronger on the Barons' side then on the other side, that may induce you to thinke their cause the better." Wherunto his Ma^tie^ replyed, "but howe doe yow knowe that I thinke soe?" And further tolde him that he had more zeale in the busynes then witt.

Then S^r^ William Twisden began to declare the impediments they had to maintayne their cause, and the question then being at the instant, of the liste from Henry vii^th^ whether it were under his hande or a coppie, fell owte to be a coppy, and S^r^ William Twisden affirmed from S^r^ Roberte Cotton that the originall was either w^th^ my Lord of Exiter, or w^th^ S^r^ William Dethicke, who was sometymes Garter; and further sayd, that S^r^ Roberte Cotton was owte of the waye of purpose, bicause he woulde not be present to assiste them at the hearinge of their cause. Wherupon my Lord Privy Seale sayd that owte of his knowledge of the gent. he thoughte his absence was not for that cause, nor that he woulde refuse them anie record that mighte advantage their cause, to which

Sr William Twisden replyed that before Sr Roberte Cotton went owte of the towne he was sente unto him from the companie (as he stiled them) wth this message, to desier his staye to assist them in the cause wch they the more earnestly did require from him bicause they heard he shoulde be sent awaye. Of wch words my Lord Privy Seale tooke holde, and kneelinge besoughte his Matie that he woulde heare him, for nowe he sawe his honor engaged, that he woulde righte himselfe in his owne person againste anie one that shoulde soe traduce him yf yt were fitt, and tooke this as ment by Sr William Twisden, to himselfe upon theis reasons; firste in regarde that yt was knowne that none was more powerfull wth Sr Roberte Cotton then himselfe, secondly that none had wth more resistance & earnestnes declared himselfe opposite to this busynes. Wherupon Sr William Twisden besoughte his Matie that he woulde be pleased to remember, that he did not once name my Lord Privy Seale, to wch the Kinge answered, "That's true, but soe as one shoulde saye to me, he that betrayed Christe, and saye he did not name Judas."

After this the Kinge arose and all were putt owte, as well the Barons as the Baronetts, onely the Harolds were commanded to attende. And after a while being called in againe, the King's conclusion was that he would take a further tyme at his pleasure to declare his oppinion wthowte further debate or hearinge on either side.

Then my Lord Wotton before the riseinge of the board besoughte his Matie to heare him, and tolde him that the seale of his Maties honor soe burnte wthin him that he coulde not be silent, sayinge that he had been present at the debate of manie waightie causes before his Matie, and that boarde, but never remembred that anie ever carryed them selves wth suche audacious and unmanerlie boldness as some of those Baronets had don, and of them those that had least cause, for, naminge Sr William Twisden, he tolde his Matie he knewe him, he was his country man, he knewe not whether he was his kinsman or not, but he helde him the unworthiest of all the companie. Wherat his Matie was muche moved, but uppon the other's submission and humble intreaty was pleased to forgyve him, and soe like a good kinge gott the conquest by mercye.

The Barronets desyer that nowe his Matie hath been pleased (after much dispute) to gyve the place to Barons youngest sonnes before them, soe his royall meaninge may be lykewise declared that the Barronets shall have the very nexte place unto them whtowte interposinge anie estate, place or persons betweene them. And that soe lykewise their wyves shall have the very nexte place to the wyves of Barrons youngest sonnes and the daughters of Barrons unmarryed. But yf the dawghters of Barrons marry, they desyer explanacon howe they shall holde or loose their place. They desyer that his Matie wilbee pleased to graunte for him his heirs & successors, that neither anie person dignity or estate of men under the degree of Barrons shalbee hereafter before them. And theis things they desyer may be exprest in his Maties nowe sentence and declaracon, and that they may have letters pattents of them by waye of addiccon to their former if they will; wch cleare settlinge and establishinge of their place & privilidge they knowe will invite others to come in, wch yet stande owte as unsatisfied. Theis points the Lords Commissioners for Marshall causes have allowed."

fo. 122a. 1612. Feb 28th, Whitehall. The Privy Council to the Sheriff, Lieutenant, and Justices of the Peace for Kent, as to recusants in the County.

fo. 123. 1612. Jan 10th, Whitehall. The Privy Council to the Justices of Kent, to disarm all recusants.

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1612. "A plaine and trewe relation of those things I observed in my Lord's sicknes since his going to the Bath." A very interesting account of the last days and death of Robert, Earl of Salisbury, written by a person who accompanied him—a clergyman, as would appear from the letter. In Sir Ralph Winwood's "Memorials" (London, 1725), Vol. III. p. 367, is a letter from Mr Fynnett to Mr Trumbull written from Hatfield, 28th May 1612, on the same subject, but not so full of detail. The Mr Bowls, his chaplain, therein mentioned, may be the writer of the following letter, but from some expressions in the MS. it would appear to have been Dr Atkins, who according to Winwood's letter was a physician.

"Sr, wee went from Kinsington the 28th of Aprill 1612, & lodged at my Lord Shandoe's howse in Ditton, (where when I came to my Lord he bad me wellcome, tolde me I shoulde goe wth him a longe & trowblesome journey, I replied that it was my duty to doe soe, and my Lord hereupon fell into a duble discourse, firste of nature, then of resolution. Of nature, that he thanked God that he had left his sonne that morning (whome he soe loved that he woulde willingly dye for him) wthoute the earninge of his bowells, or anie distempred passion or affection. Of resolution, that he had made his Auditt even wth God, that he did neither feare deathe, nor affect life, but lefte it to the blessed will of God, knowinge full well that by howe muche sooner he shoulde dye, by soe muche sooner shoulde he goe to Heaven, wch yf he shoulde not attaine, hee were of all men the moste miserable, further he was resolved (if God soe pleased) that it was all one to him to be buryed in Bath Church, knowing that from anie place there was a meanes of resurrection and a waye to Heaven.

Then he fell to prayer to God for the pardon of his particular synnes & wthall made a protestacon that for his parte there was never a man in the worlde, but he coulde take him by the hands, yf he were now a-dyinge, soe greate was the extent of his love & charity.

Aprill 29°.—Wee went forward to Cawson, my Lord Knowles his howse, where in the waye my Lord was somethinge moved bycause his close chayre did not followe him, and because the coache was not soe easy as it might have been. But being come to Cawson, & sett in his chamber wee founde my Lord musinge, and at laste he brake owte into these speaches "Yow will saye I am impatient, alas, whate woulde yow haue me to doe when my servaunts doe forgett them selves soe muche, that yf I had not remembered my selfe I could not have come hither this nighte." It was tolde him that his servaunts yf they comitted anie faults, it was owte of error, and that their love was suche unto him, that they would doe anie servile worke wthall joye for his Lop's health & ease. "I knowe it" quoth my Lord, then sayed the replyer "but Sr yow must not trowble yorselfe wch breedes passion in yow, and is hurtful for yow." "Well" saith hee "God knowes it is my paine and weaknes, but I will forbeare all passions." Soe hee heard prayers wth a zealous devotion, went to bed & slept soundly & well.

30° Aprill.—Wee tooke our journey to Newberry to Mr Doleman's; in the way he was very ill, and a consultacon was had to returne backe againe, yet hee came to Newberry, thoughe very weary fainte & ill.

1° May.—Wee went to Marlebury. By the way he was very ill. Here came Luke to him.

2° May.—Wee went to Lacocke to my La: Stapleton's howse where all busynes was wth Luke at nighte.

3° May.—Being Sunday my Lo. appointed me to preache where he devoutly heard a sermon, dyned & went that nighte to Bath.

At the Bath from Sunday to Fryday being the 8th of May, there passed noe greate matter but essayes in the Bath.

8° May.—On Friday the 8th of May my Lo. was exceedingly revived by the Bath; the firste thing he did was the sacrifice wee offered to God of thanksgyving, this contynued till Tewsday at nighte the 12th of Maye when the Bath having exhausted some of the humor my Lo. begane to droope, the Scorbutt appeared in a kind of blewe & livid spotts, soe he contynued Wednesday & Thursday till Friday after dynner being the 15th of Maye.

15° May.—On Fridaye the 15th of Maye he came owte of his weaknes & had in the afternoone the cleare use of his understanding & reason & amongst other things divinely remembred of him, he desired me to pray for him for that he stoode in greate neede of yt. I thereupon brake wth my Lo. and tolde him such things & in such maner as God enabled me, wch hee apprehending in generall yet moste especially he marked one thinge wch I alleadged owte of Sainte Augustine, *Nonne melius est ut flagellet te et parcat tibi quam ut parcat tibi et damnet te?* "I have founde," sayed he, "God's greate mercy to me in this longe & tedious sicknes, who could have layed more upon me, but he hath disciplyned me wth a fatherly correction, I tell yow Dr Attkines, yow knowe I tolde yow of my sickness (and soe repeated all the passages of the sicknes of his body). "And," saieth he, "yow knowe howe I conferred wth Mr Deane of Westminster & yorselfe concerning the estate of my body howe truly I confessed my synne, professed my faithe, forgave all my enimyes, made my peace wth God, received the message of mercy from yow and the rule of all, the holy Sacrament. Knowe yow nowe that I have the same faith, I am of the same religion, I dought not but God will have mercy on me for his sonne Jesus Christ's sake, althoughe greate & manie have been my synnes, for wch synnes of myne God hath layd this sicknes upon me."

* * * * * *

"Of all other things," saith he," I finde God's great goodness in this, that by a lingering desease he hath weaned me from humane thoughts & cares & hath taught me to knowe there is no happynes upon earth, wch maketh me moste willinglye to dye, to come to that blessed estate where is no change nor misery.

* * * * *

This nighte at midnighte Mr Aston Browne & Whittakers watching wth him, hee coulde not sleepe, but lay still praying to God for his mercyes & pardon of his synnes * * * * In wch prayer he spent almost two howres whilest these three heard him earnestly yett not perfunctorylye praying for theis things. And when some of them stirred, "Doe yow here me?" sayed hee, they answered "Yea." "Then knowe," sayed hee, "that yf God nowe take my sowle owte of my body I am prepared for Heaven."

16° May.—On Satterdaye he was ill in the morning & drowsy till two of the clocke in the after noone, when he fell asleepe an hower, and after sleepe he founde himselfe wonderfull well, he called for his phisitians and all us aboute him, thanked God hartily for his mercye & desyred me to praye and when I used the plurall number (as, "Wee beseeche the O Lord") hee repeating every sentence did alter it to his particuler necessity in the singular number as "I beseeche the O Lord have mercy upon me." After prayer he recomended himselfe to his honorable frends whom he did not expecte anie more to see, he comended his servaunts, some to his Matie and some to his Sonne, & this

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being don he leaned upon his crutches, lifte up his eyes to Heaven, his gesture was in the lykenes of a wrapt passion, his mouthe smylinge, his hands stretched owte, & uttered this saying: "O Lord Jesus nowe, sweete Jesus, O Jesus, nowe, O Jesus lett me come unto thee, my auditt is made, lett me come nowe O Jesus, in the strengthe of my understandinge, in the acte of my memorye, for yf otherwise, what will the people saye, but O Jesus, I care not, thy will be done, I am safe, I am safe." And here the tears ran downe from his eyes and stopped his speache, w^ch^ was seconded by the tears of the standers by, that for a great while there was nothing but a mournful silence. This was ended in publique prayer, & then he prepared for the helpe of phisicke.

May 17°.—The nexte day w^ch^ was the Saboath he was soe weake & drowsey w^th^ his desease that the phisitians thought it not fitt to have a sermon, but onely prayers, where the fume of his spleene soe farre prevailed that it made him contynually to slumber. In the afternoone I came to him whoe then had noe company w^th^ him but only M^r^ Townsende, he was something sleepie, but was boulde to kepe him w^th^ discourse from sleepe. By w^ch^ meanes the vapoures being spent & himselfe in his perfect sence and understanding began to speake w^th^ me * * * * * * * * and charged me to speake unto his sonne to lyve honestlye & religiously, w^ch^ I tolde him, I was perswaded he did, & that I had observed manie perticulers of his vertues & religion w^ch^ I particularised to him. "I love him," sayed he, "more because he is religious than because he is my sonne. My daughter Katherine," said my Lo., "hath she not receaved the sacrament?" I told my Lo. three times at my hands. "I am gladd of it," sayed he, "pray her upon my blessing to be constant in true religion. My dawghter Frances, I beseeche God to blesse her & her husbande, & I beseeche the Kinge to be goode to my Lo. of Comberlande for my sake, since he hath matched into my howse & I charge my daughter to love & honor her husbande." I replyed, "My Lo. I have had often & private conference with yo^r^ daughter Clifford & thoughe passions & afflictions are sometymes violent in young persons, yet I have founde in her a good harte reverente to God, desyrous of knowledge & studying of Scripture, and I doubte not but where religion goeth before, all morrall & civill dewties will followe after." "I thanke God for this," sayed my Lo., "and God bless her." Then he comended him selfe to some perticuler frends, then he made a speache that he forgave the whole worlde, even as he desyred to be forgyven of Jesus Christe, at w^ch^ tyme S^r^ Walter Cope came in, when he againe ingemminated, "I do forgyve the whole world, the whole world, S^r^ Walter, and I desyre the whole worlde to forgyve me." More companie at that tyme cominge in, wee concluded this conference lykewise w^th^ prayer, & soe my Lo. prepared for phisicke helpes.

18 Maye.—The next day being Munday, in the morninge S^r^ John Harrington w^ch^ dwells neere the Bath & whoe is sicke of a deade palsey came to my Lo., to whome my Lo. sayed "S^r^ John, nowe doeth one creple come to see & visite another, this it is; death is the center to w^ch^ wee all doe move, some dyameterwise, & some circularly, but all men must fall doune to the center; I knowe not S^r^ John, w^ch^ of us too is neareste, but I thinke myselfe, & it is true *moriendun est, quia nati sumus*—wee muste therfore dye by cause we were borne, yet God by his visitation hath sweetened death unto me, because he hath gyven me the lighte of his grace, I knowe that thoughe my synnes were of a scarlett or crimson hewe, yet they shalbe all bathed in the bloud of the Lambe & shalbe made whiter then snowe. I doe not dispayer of

lyfe & I doe not feare deathe, God's will be done, I am prepared for it; and nowe S^r John lett me aske yow whate good yow have founde by the Bathe?" & this day my Lord removed his lodging & was desyrous to see the greate churche in Bathe, where olde M^r Billott had bestowed some money of his father's comitted to his truste & a greate parte lykewise of his owne substance. The churche he muche lyked & the liberalitie of such benefactors as had broughte it to soe good a perfection, addinge that he could bestowe himselfe some good remembrance to his finishing thereof. And bycause olde M^r Billott had spent all upon charitable uses & left his kinsman nothing, my Lo. in the churche sayed, I gyve to my servaunt Billott 20*l.* a yere during his naturall life. My Lo. gave at the present 4*l.* a weeke to the poore duringe his aboade at the Bathe, 3*l.* to the Hospitalls, 10*l.* to the guides, poore men in the Bathe, & 3*l.* to the sergeante. There was noe place where wee came, but there was a liberall remembrance of the poore.

Maye 19°—The nexte day being Tewsday, my Lo. fell into a greate fitt, sent for me to come to him & when I was come "O come," quoth he, "come & shutt my eyes, for I cannot lyve." This was the tyme when his sonne, the nowe Earle of Sallisbury was upon intelligence of his father's daunger come to the Bathe and there was a demurr of bringing him to my Lord, bycause his cominge was against his expresse comaundement. But I tooke opportunitye & tolde my Lord that I hoped his daunger was not soe neere, but yf he felte more then wee observed, I demaunded yf it woulde not be a comforte unto him to see his sonne, yf God in his providence shoulde so dispose. "O yes," quoth he, "the greatest comforte in the worlde." I called his sonne in, whose meeting was w^th those affections, w^ch none knowe but those that feele them. After mutuall teares, my Lo. brake forthe into theis speaches "O my sonne, God blesse thee, the blessing of Abraham, Isaacke & Jacob lighte upon thee my good sonne; embrace true religion, lyve honestly & vertuously, loyally to thy Prince, & faithfully to thy wife. Take heede by all means of bloud whether in publique or in private quarrells, & God will prosper thee in all thy wayes." Soe they fell againe to weeping, and my Lo. comaunded me to administer the Sacrament unto him, w^ch incontinently was performed, and then hee began to take a little reste, after which hee was very well till the nexte day at nighte.

20° May.—Being Wednesday there preached at the churche one M^r Rusell whoe was chaplaine to the B^p of Sallisbury, who finished a text of Scripture w^ch formerly he had began, w^ch was "My power is made perfitt in weakness"; he made an excellent sermon, & herew^th all my Lord being made acquainted, he joyfully made a repiticon of most points of the sermon & comaunded me to bring him to him in the afternoone. I brought him to my Lo. w^th another minister whoe is parson of the City in Bathe, M^r Pennam, to whome my Lo. speake as followeth; "I sent for yow M^r Russell, to gyve yow thanks for yo^r good & excellent paines in the morning, & the practise & power of religion being the only happynes of man, w^thowte w^ch wee were moste miserable, yow see howe God hath here humbled mee & layd his hande upon mee, but I truste in his mercy, because I knowe I am one of those for whom the bloude of Christe Jesus was shed upon the Crosse; I knowe lykewise that God's power is made perfecte in weaknes, & that his infinite power is able to restore mee from corruption to healthe, but I doe not expecte it, but desyer rather to be unburdened of all mundane cares & to enioye reste in the bosome of Abraham; and yf I die here, I shall willingly resigne my sowle to God & contentedly be buryed in Bathe Churche, w^ch I am glad to see soe bewtified w^thin & w^thowte by reparacons

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materiall, & wᵗʰin wᵗʰ provision of such men as yow are to administer foode spirituall. And this I would have yow knowe, that yf God doe call me that I doe embrace wᵗʰ all my harte & sowle the religion publiquely professed in this lande, & doe hope to be saved by the alone meritts of Jesus Christe. Nowe lett me I pray yow knowe the maner of yoʳ lecture ; " and here my Lo. heard all the perticulers, & dismissed them wᵗʰ love & kindnes.

21° Maye.—Being Thursdaye wee went from Bathe to Lacocke to my La. Stapleton's howse where my Lo. was very ill both Thursday & Friday, in wᶜʰ tyme my L. Hay & Sʳ John Hollis did accompanie my Lo. My Lo. was in very greate fitts espetially on Fridaye & askid manie pertinent questions the strengthe of his disease prevailing upon him. But yet two things are remarkable. Firste, all the impertynent questions my Lo. speake of were as a man in a dreame. Secondly, they were of suche things as tooke moste impression in his minde, for moste of that talke was of his phisicke or repeating sentences & prayers, owte of the Booke of Comon Prayer, espetially this one sentence, " And take not thy Holy Spirite from us " wᶜʰ he did because in divers conferences & prayers before, I had tolde him that God woulde not take awaye his Holy Spirite, thoughe he should take away the Spirite of life.

* * * * * * * *

23° Maye.—On Satterdaye wee went to Marlbury where my Lo. was very ill, and ready to fainte in the chamber, wee had prayers, my Lo. was dressed, went to bed & slept ill.

24° Maye.—The Lords comaunded me to preach at the churche, after Sermon we came into his chamber, where wee founde him very weake, and noe possiture coulde gyve him anie ease, wee wente to prayer, & thoughe my Lord's weaknes was very muche, yett wᵗʰ a devoute jesture, standing upon his crutches, he wᵗʰ affection repeating the materiall partes and passages of the prayer, & all the reste of the tyme till wee went to dynner, all his speache was nothing but " O Jesus, O Sweete Jesus," & such shorte eiaculations as the weaknes of his disease did gyve him leave. After dynner Doʳ Poe did rise & came unto him. My Lord's head laye upon two pillowes upon Mʳ. Townesend's lap; Ralphe Jackson was mending the swinge wᶜʰ supported him; soe saythe he, " Lifte me up but this once." Then he called to Doʳ Poe for his hande, wᶜʰ having, he griped something harde and his eyes began to settle, when he cryed " O Lorde, Lorde," and soe sancke dowen wᵗʰowte groane or sighte or struglinge. At the same instant I ioyned in prayer wᵗʰ him that God woulde receive that Sowle & Spiritt, wᶜʰ shorte words beinge suddenly spoke by me, he was cleane gone, and no breath or motion in him.

This was the maner & theis were the circomstaunces of my Lord's journey to the Bathe, & from thence to Marlebury where he died the 24° Maye 1612 being the Sabaoth daye & I doughte not but that it was his passage of one Sabaoth unto another unto his eternal rest & quietnes." * * * *

fol. 128. 1609. " Sir Thomas Overburie's observations in his travailes, upon the States of the seaventeene provinces as they stood Anno Domini 1609, the treaty of peace being then on foote. And first upon that of the Provinces united." Contains interesting notes on the internal economy, government, & condition of the principal countries of western Europe ; Brandenburgh, Holland & Zealand, Flanders, Brabant, France ; with observations on the balance of power between Spain, England, and France.

fo. 133. 1612. Articuli pleniores de matrimonio contrahendo inter illustrissimum Principem Fredericum Dei Gratia Comitem Palatinum Rheni Ducem Bavariæ &c. et serenissimam principem Elizabetham filiam unicam serenissimi et potentissimi Principis Dei Gratia Magnæ Britanniæ Fraunciæ et Hiberniæ Regis &c. conventi concordati et conclusi &c. tertio die Novembris An. Sal. 1612. With an English Translation, and the appointments and wages of the Princess's Household.

fo. 137. 1611, March 3. Copy of the will of Robert Earl of Salisbury.

fo. 143. 1613, July 15. "My Lo. his Grace to his Ma^tie." Concerning the divorce between the Earl and Countess of Essex. With the King's answer.

fo. 146. 1614, July 4^th. Whitehall. The Privy Council to the Justices of Kent. Concerning a benevolence to pay the King's debts. Followed by a letter signed by the Justices convening a meeting at West Malling to confer on the matter, and an account in a letter from Sir John Leveson to Sir Francis Fane of a meeting held thereupon after the assizes at Maidstone at the Star Inn.

fo. 147^a. 1614, September 17^th. Whitehall. Further letter from the Privy Council on the same subject, and letter dated 28th September following in reply, relating the proceedings at a meeting held at Maidstone, and the protest of a M^r Josias Nicholls of Loose against any levies without the consent of Parliament. The letter was sent up to London by a M^r Watson. A letter from M^r Watson, dated 30^th September 1614 relating his interview with the King and Privy Council follows.

fo. 152. "Unto the Comœdians of Cambridge who in their Actes before the Kinge abused the Lawyers w^th an ymposed ignoraunce in two ridiculous persons, Ignoramus the Master & Dulman the Clarke, John a Styles Student of the Comon Lawes wisheth a sounder judgment & a more reverend opinion of their betters."

A satirical poem, beginning:

"Fayth, gentlemen, I doe not blame yo^r witt
Nor yet comend, but rather pitty it."

Ends,

"This one Ile add: him many suites God graunt
W^th such a Dullman such an ignorant."

An answer to this from the Undergraduates to the Lawyers follow, beginning,

"The answere, Dullman the Clerke to John a Styles sends greeting,
"Reverend John Style (for Stile wee will not jarre)
"For ignorance, o^r betters farr you are."

Ends,

"Dullman writts this to serve yo^r expectacon,
"And looks for answere at the next vacation."

fo. 154*a*. 1614, Jan. 20^th. London. A long letter from W. L. to whom is not stated on the question of the new Baronets.

fo. 157. 1515, March 19^th. York House. Royal Commission to enquire into the precedents tempore Henry VII. for conducting business in the Court of Chancery and proceedings thereon.

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fo. 161. 1616, June 26th. Whitehall. Report of the Lord Chief Justice to the King upon the indecent conduct and speeches of Sir Edw. Coke, Chief Justice of the King's Bench. Following this, dated June 16, 1616, is an account of the proceedings upon the trial and sentence of Sir Edw. Coke before the Privy Council.

fo. 163. Letters from Frances Lady Essex to Mrs Turner and Mr Forman.

fo. 169. Papers relative to the question of the Advowson of the Church of Maplescombe, Kent.

fo. 171. 1580, June 20th. Edinburgh. "A short & generall confession of the true Christian faythe & religion according to God's worde, and Acts of our Parliament, subscribed by the King's Matie & his howsehold wth sundry others, to the Glory of God & good example of all men."

fo. 172. 1575, May 26. Orders for the Swanmote Court at Cliffe for the preservation of the Queen's game.

fo. 176. Paper inserted opposite this page entitled "Notis of the substans of G. N. his boke," and endorsed "The effecte of G. Nedehm's advise"; dealing with the relations of the English merchants and the inhabitants of Friesland and adjoining parts."

fo. 176*a*. 1606, Dec. 30th. Hollingbourne. Sir Martin Barnham to Sir Francis Fane, relating to some projected works at Rye Harbour. Following this are several papers relating to the same matter, and to a canal from Maitham to Oxney Ferry for the drainage of Rye Level.

fo. 185. Notes relating to the Cinque Ports.

fo. 187. "The charges of a bachelor Knighte of the Bathe."

fo. 188. 29 Eliz. (1587) Feb. 1st. "Her Maties letters patents directed for the Execution of the Queene of Scotts."

fo. 188*a*. "Epitaph of Badsell."

"Filius hic, pater hic, Avus hic, proavusque sedebant
"Justitia hospitio, clarus ubique Fanus,
"Armigeri bini fuerint Equites quoque bini
"Et duo (dante Deo vivere) jure Pares."

Another version runs,

"Filius hic, pater hic, avus hic, proavusque atavusque,
"Mildmaius, Frauncis, Thomasque, Georgiusque Ricardus,
"Fanus ab Antiquo Romano nomine dictus
"Bini equites, bini armigeri, binique Barones
"Quatuor en fuerint, matris duo jure futuri
"Si tegat hic oculos matris, et ille patris."

fo. 189. 1599, Dec. 3rd. Copy Mr Francis Bacon's letter to Lord Henry Howard, & Lord Henry's answer, and of Lady Rich's letter to the Queen.

fo. 191. "The order & determinacon of the Upper Howse in the High Court of Parliament in the question touching the clayme & tytle to the Barony of Bergevenny betwixt Edward Nevill the heire male & the Lady Fane heire generall."

fo. 193. Extracts from the patents of creation by King James, of Lords Cecil of Esingden, Sidney of Penshurst, Knollys of Greys, Wotton of Worley, Ellesmere, Russell of Thornehawgh, Gray of Groby, Petre of Writtel, Harrington of Exton, Danvers of Dauntsey, Gerard of Gerards Bromley, Spencer of Worme Leyton, Wriothesley of Titchfield, the Earls of Suffolk, Devon, Mary Baroness Le Despencer, Margaret Baroness Dacre.

fo. 202. 1606, July 20th. Greenwich. Lord Northampton to the Justices of Kent as to the draining of Rye Level; also a memorandum addressed to Lord Northampton as Warden of the Cinque Ports on the same subject, and a report by the Mayor and Jurats of Rye on the subject, with other papers.

fo. 206*a*. 1600. "Arthure Frauncis letter to Sr Tho. Fane, Kt. his Mr, aboute the decree for the weares."

fo. 208*a*. 1596. Paper signed "Fra. Fane" headed "Oratio mea in laudem reginæ Elizabethæ Cantabrigiæ 1596 in aula reginali habita."

fo. 210. Paper headed "That by the lawes of the realme, dignities conferred by the Kinge's writt of somons to Parliament descende to females where there is a sole heire and not coheires, and that the alieniacon of the possessions cannot alter the lawes"; also "The name & title of Barons transferred by heires generall of the righte lyne when there were heires masle collaterall.

fo. 213. 1600. The araignment of Robte Earle of Essex & Henry Earle of Sowthampton at Westmr the 19th day of February 1600. With their trial & sentence.

fo. 221*a*. "A rule to finde owte for ever wch of those 7 letters a, b, c, d, e, f, g, every moneth in anie almanacke begines wth, wth a verse of 12 words, vide,

"At Dover dwells George Browne, Esquier,
Greate Christopher Finche, & Davy Fryer."

fo. 222. 1572. "The confession of Tho. Howard, late Duke of Norfolke, at the Tower Hill where he was beheaded. 2° Junii 1572."

fo. 223. 1601, Jan. 7th. Kinsale. "A coppie of the articles betweene the L. Deputie & Don Juan del Aguila."

fo. 225. 1600, Mar. 18. "The speech of Sr Charles Danvers and the maner of his behaviour att his deathe uppon Tower Hill." He was concerned in the Essex rebellion.

fo. 226. 1600, Mar. 18. "The speech of Sr Christopher Blunt and his behaviour at his beheading on Tower Hill." Concerned in the Essex rebellion.

fo. 228. 1603, Nov. 25. "At Winchester. The confession of Brooke & Raleighe."

fo. 230*a*. 1615, Nov. 20th. Speech of Sir Gervaise Ellways before his execution on Tower Hill.

End.

VOLUME entitled "POLITICAL and HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS," containing:—

fo. 1. Fees due to the King's servants for the creation of the Earl of Westmorland, and for his Lordship's Barony. William Segar, Garter.

Ibidem. 1620, Nov. 27th. "The King's warrant to Sir Francis Fane for the preservation of his Matie's game of hares, phesants, partriggs, ducks, &c."

Ibidem. "A breviate of the Lord Chancellor's speech to Sr Henry Mountagu, when he was received Lord Chiefe Justice of the King's Bench."

fo. 2. 1620, Feb. 29th. "The Councell's letters to the Earle of Exeter, Lo. Lieutenant of the County of Northampton touching military affaires."

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Ibidem. 1621, July 7th. "The Councell's letters to the Comissioners of Sewers making knowen unto them his Matie's intent to undertake the Fenns."

fo. 3. 1621, Aug. 1st. A general session of Sewers holden at Peterborow.

Ibidem. 1621, Oct. 24th. The King's letter to the Commissioners of Sewers to appoint a session at Huntingdon.

fo. 4. 1628, Aug. 28th. "The Universitie of Cambridge their letter to his Matie about the eleccon of their Chancellor after the Duke of Buckingham was slain, with his Mats answer."

fo. 10. N.D. temp. James I. "The causes of the decay of the trade of cloathing, wth the remedyes for reliefe of the same."

fo. 20. 1625, May 27th. "A copy of a letter from the Deputy Lewtenants of the East Division of the County of Northampton sent to the Lo. Lewtenante of the same to certify of theyr proceedings in the military affayres."

fo. 30. Verses, signed F[rancis] F[ane] addressed "To the glory of her sex, the most illustrious princesse the Lady Marchionesse of Newcastle upon her admirable works." Begins :

Now let enfranchiz'd Ladies learne to write,
And not paint white & red but blacke & white,
There bodkines turnes to pene: to lines their lockes
And let the Inkhorne be their dressing box.

* * * * *

Ends :

Then why should wee the muldyd records keepe
Of Plautus, or disturb Ben Johnson's sleepe;
The silent woman famous heretofore
Has beene: but now the writing Lady more.

fo. 32. "Tho. Alured's letter to the Ld Marquesse of Buckingham," on the subject of the proposed Spanish Match.

fo. 33. A Dominician's letter (tending to the same purpose of dissuading the match) translated out of Spanish.

Ibidem. N.D. The King's answer to the Earl of Gondomar the Spanish Ambassador.

fo. 34. 1621, Oct 6th. Copy of a letter written by a dutiful servant "Nobody" sent from Bruxelles to his worthy master "Nemo." On Bohemian affairs, & Lord Digby's embassy to the Emperor.

Ibidem. "The Lord Digbie's propositions to his Cesarean Matie," for the restoration of the Count Palatine & on Bohemian affairs.

Ibidem. "His Cæsarean Maties answer."

fo. 35. The petition of the nobility of England to the King relative to the titles peculiar to other the King's dominions conferred by the King on some of his subjects to the prejudice of the nobility.

fo. 36. 1621, Dec. "The message petitionall to be sent from the Comons' house of Parliament to the King at Newmarket."

Ibidem. The King's letter to ye Speaker of ye Comons' house to intercept ye aforesaid message.

fo. 37. 1621, Dec. A declaration by the Lower House sent with the petitionall message aforesaid to the King at Newmarkett.

Ibidem. A message from the King to the House of Comons to continue the Session in Parliament, nor to make recesse w^th^out his Ma^ties^ warrant written in an inserted paper.

Ibidem. 1621, Dec. 11. The King's answer to y^e^ declaration and petitionall message of the Comons' house.

fo. 39. 1621, Dec. 16^th^. The King's letter explaining his meaning (to the Commons' House) in his answer afore going.

fo. 40. 1621, Dec. 17^th^. The King's letter to S^r^ Thomas Richardson, Speaker of the Comons' House, to signifie his Mat^ies^ pleasure for making a session before Christmas.

Ibidem. 1621, Dec. The petition of the Commons' House to the King to know his pleasure for theyr deperture and reaccesse after Christmas.

fo. 41. Latin Verses entitled "Nemesis ad Carolum Secundum," dated March 26, 1660. Signed Jo. Parrhesiastes.

Translation in English verse, commencing,

"Hast thy revenge Great Charles, least wee should see
The faithlesse world deney a Deitie."

Ends:

"For though the father's death the fates foretell
Shall see revenged & in his throne excell,
Come then oure public life health rest & light
Assisted only by heaven's powerfull might."

fo. 42. Latin Verses by Henry Jacob, & translation by Tho. Carew. Upon the royal ship called "The Sovereign of the Seas" built by Peter Pelt, Master Builder, his father Cap. Phineas Pett, Supervisor. 1636.

fo. 43. Letter in verse, without date, on the Plays then in town.

"First then to speak of his Majesty's theatre
Where one would imagine playes should be better
Love at the first sight did lead the dance

* * * *

"But they may thank God with all their hart
That Lacy plaid Brankadoro's part
For Cornelia they all doe say
There was abundance of witt in the play

* * * *

"To come to the other Theatre now
Where the K^t^ within his scenes doth keep much adoe;
For the Siege of Rhodes all say
It is an everlasting play,
Though they wonder now Roxalana is gon
What shift it makes to hold out so long.
For when the second part tooke butt for Bully
The first did not satisfie so fully:
The Cutter of Coleman Street had more fame
Before the Author changed its name,
And shewed himself an Englishman right
By mending of things to spoyle them quite.
And he's more to blame because he can tell
(No better) to make new strings soe well
Then came the K^t^ agen w^th^ his lawe

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Ag^t lovers the worst that ever you sawe,
In dressing of w^ch he playnely did shew it
He was a far better Cooke than a Poet,
And only he the art of it had
Of two good players to make one bad.
And these are all the new playes wee have had
Indifferent good or indifferent bad.
When they'l be worser or when they'l be better
Is more for a Prophesie then for a letter."

fo. 44. Poem in 28 verses, entitled, "In praise of that Choice Company of Witts & Philosophers who meet on Wednesdayes weekly att Gresham Colledge."

Begins: 1.

"If to be rich and to be learned
Be every nation's chiefest glory
How much are Englishmen concerned
Gresham, to celebrate thy story,
Who built th' Exchange t' enrich the Citty,
And a College founded for y^e witty."

Allusion made in subsequent verses to the design the College a Corporation of 70, and to teach demonstrative Philosophy. Mention made of Mr. Wilkins, Sir P. Neale, Mr. Robert Boyle, Sir R. M., Sir William Phipps, K^t, Mr. How, Sir Kenelm Digby, Mr. Evell.

Ends: 28.

"These be the things with many more
W^ch miraculous appeare to men
The College intended: the like before
Were never done, nor will be agen;
And to conclude in Ballad fashion,
God blesse the King & this new Corporation."

fo. 45. N.D. Francis Philip's letter to y^e King relative to the arrest of his brother.

fo. 46. 1621. Nov. 12^th. The King's letter to the Emperour as to the Count Palatine & on Bohemian affairs.

Ibidem. 1621. A letter from Pope Gregory XV. to Lewis XIII. King of France, relative to the defence of the Catholic Religion.

fo. 47. A.D. 1622. "The Interpreter, wherein 3 principal terms of State, much mistaken by the vulgar, are clearly unfolded."

Poem on the term a Puritan, a Protestant, and a Papist.

"A Puritan, so nicknamed, but indeed The true Protestant.

Begins:

"A Puritan is such another thing
As sayes w^th all his heart God save the King,
And all his yssue, And to make it good
Will freely spend his money and his bloud."

* * * *

Ends:

"His character abridged if you will have
Hee's one that would a subject be, no slave."
"A Protestant, so will the formalist be called."

Begins:

"A Protestant is such another thing
As makes within his mouth God of the King,
And as if he did w^th^ his Crowne inherite
A never erring and unfayling spirit."

* * * *

Ends:

"His character abridged if you will have
Hee's one that's no true subject, but a slave."

A Papist.

Begins:

"A Romanist is such another thing
As would w^th^ all his heart murther the King,
That sayth the house of Austria is appoynted
To rule all Christians & for this annoynted
By Christ's own Vicar."

* * * *

Ends:

"Now if you him anatomiz'd will have
Hee is Spayne's Ass, his Countrye's foe, Rome's slave."

fo. 51. 1622, June 2. A copy of a letter sent from Mannheim on Bohemian affairs.

fo. 52. 1622, Aug. 4. Letters and directions concerning preachers.

Ibidem. A petition (in verse) to S. Eliza and to the Great Chancellor of Heaven.

fo. 54. A prophecy found in the Abbey of S. Benedict in Norfolk, relating to the succession to the throne after the death of Queen Elizabeth.

Ibidem. Lines written on the death of King James, beginning:

"O trouble not this sacred breast
Whereof these ashes are possest,

Ending:

"Thus by an officious jarre
They seeme to preface to the warre
Which shall make knowne within this tombe
Here lyes the peace of Christendome."

fo. 55.—"A letter of Pope Gregorie XV. to the most noble Prince of Wales according to a printed copy, translated out of Latin into Spanish, and Englished thus."

Ibidem. N.D. Occurrences in Spain since May 5, 1623; letters from Madrid from James Howell.

fo. 57. 1638, Jan. 24.—His Ma^ties^ speech.

fo. 58. The List of the Knights of the Bath at the King's (Charles the First) Coronation.

The Oath admitted by the E. Marshall & the Lord Chamberlain.

Earls created on Tuesday 7^th^ February 1625.

Mandeville,	Manchester.
Andover,	Berkshire.
Wentworth,	Cleveland.
Sheffield,	Mulgrave.
Danvers,	Danby.
Carew,	Totness.
Leppington,	Monmouth.
Ley,	Marlborough.

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A note of Such Lordes & Ladyes as are to attend His Ma^tie^ to Dover for the reception of his Queene.

The day which H. M. hath appointed for their meeting at Dover is the 17^th^ of May.

fo. 59. Articles propounded by the King of France concerning a marriage between the King of England and the daughter of France.

Ibidem. Preparations for each Knight of y^e^ Bath, & the proportion of cloth and silk for his robes.

fo. 60. His Majesty's grant to the Ambassador concerning the lawes.

fo. 61. 1625, Mar. 27^th^. The proclamation of Prince Charles King of England.

fo. 62. Verses made upon the Duke of Buckingham after Felton stabbed him.

fo. 63. Dignities conferred upon several persons in May, June, July, and August 1628.

fo. 64. 1628, Oct. 28^th^. An Order of acknowledgment of divers errors committed and words uttered, enjoyned by John Lord Bishop of Lincoln to be performed by John Vickers clerk, parson of S. Mary Stamford, upon the following Sunday and to be read openly after the second lesson.

fo. 66. A discourse of the privilege and practice of the High Court of Parliament in England collected out of the Commons Laws of this land, and notes of Parliaments.

fo. 80. Lines upon "Baronet Brown Sir Rob^t^ by Ned Weede at Burleigh. Begins,

"Here lies the noble Knight Sir Robert,
Lay'd forth by ale beneath this cubert."

* * * *

and a Latin version and other lines.

Ibidem. 1642, Aug 4^th^. The Comm^rs^ for the Peace in the County of Northampton as it was renewed.

fo. 81. 1642, July 4^th^ and 14^th^ and Aug. 8^th^. The first step to the Array in that County (Northamptonshire) & Comm^rs^ of Array & their instructions.

fo. 83. 1661, Mar. 4^th^. The Royal Proceedings to the Coronation of King Charles the 2nd, upon Tuesday the 23^rd^ of April & the day before the Coronation through the City of London, as it was settled by his Majesty.

fo. 85. 1661. The names of the Peers of England who out of their zeal and affection to his Maj^ty^ subscribed these sums under-written as a voluntary free & loyal gift.

Ibidem. 1663, Sep. 7^th^. Copy of the Warrant issued by the Com^rs^ of Sewers & instructions.

fo. 88. Julii Mazerini Cardinalis Epitaphium.

Begins:

Hic jacet Julius Mazerinus
Galliæ Rex Italus
Ecclesisæ presul laicus
Europæ prædo purpuratus.

Ends:

Sed abi Viator et Cave
Nam hic tumulus
Est Specus latronis.

fo. 89. Cleveland's letter to my Lord Protector from his prison at Yarmouth in Norfolk.

fo. 90. 1662, Mar. 19. The King's revenue.

VOLUME entitled "A Collection of curious Letters and Documents connected with the Westmorland family," consisting of ten separate bundles of letters and papers docketed A. to K. inclusive, with a letter of contents, as follows :—

A.

1591–1607. Letter of Lady Grace Mildmay to her housekeeper at Apethorpe, and Correspondence with various persons and physicians on matters relative to charitable objects and medical treatment.

Lady Grace Mildmay was Grace Sherington, the wife of Sir Anthony Mildmay, of Apethorpe. Their daughter and heiress married Francis Fane, first Earl of Westmorland, who died in 1628.

B.

LYME PAPERS from 1777 to 1782.

Comprising:

Letters relative to the death of Henry Fane, M.P. for the Borough of Lyme Regis, Dorset, from H. Fane, the guardian of John Lord Westmorland, recommending his cousin, Mr. Francis Fane, the late member's son. Also to Lord Westmorland on the same subject. Also a Petition of the Inhabitants of the Borough of Lyme Regis to vote at elections of Freemen.

Mr. Francis Fane was elected on 11th June 1777.

C.

Letters from Mr. Pitt, Lord North, Lord Clarendon and others, including Lord Fitzwilliam and Mr. J. C. Villiers. Also from Mr. Woodford in April 1767 to Lord Burghersh, relative to his engagement with his daughter, recently broken off.

N.D. July 13th. Pembroke Hall. William Pitt to Lord Westmorland.

"I left town so soon after I saw you that I had no opportunity of sending you any Information from thence; and you are certainly at least one Degree wiser in the Politics of the Times than I am, as the last Glimpse I had of you was in the Gallery of the House of Commons, where you seemed likely to continue when I left it for Dinner. Since I arrived here I have had no particular Temptation to write to you till the present moment, and I shall now claim less Merit if possible than ordinary in my Letter, as the subject which I principally wish to mention to you is what scarcely interests any one but myself. To spare myself and you the trouble of a long proœmuim, I have a Design in Agitation of adding to the Number of Candidates who have already declared for this Place, and offering my Services to the University at the General Election. From the Inquiries I have hitherto been able to make I have great Reason to promise myself success, and if I see no unexpected Discouragement I shall very likely declare my intentions publickly in a short Time. I think I may flatter myself with your good Wishes in this Undertaking and I believe your Assistance if you are so good as to afford it me may be very usefull to me in Emanuel

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and perhaps with other votes that I know nothing of at present. At least I am sure I may trust to your Friendship for excusing my troubling you on the subject at present, and writing to you more particularly whenever any Thing may occur to me. I have not however yet absolutely fix'd my Resolution of Standing, and must therefore beg you to keep the Idea a perfect secret till you hear from me again. That will probably be very soon, but I hope you will write to me in the mean Time. You will imagine that this object is a sufficient Antidote to the insipidity of a Vacation, which indeed of itself is less this year than usual as our Society is almost as numerous, and as agreeable as it has been in Term. I hope you will be able to give me as good an Account of your Summer Quarters. The Papers did give us Reason to fear that the Peace of the Camp was broken by internal Quarrels, but have since Contradicted the Report. Your Gallant Officers need not I think be in haste to draw their Swords against each other, when they have so good a prospect of a Foreign Enemy, which appears nearer since the Proclamation lately published. The Alarm is I suppose great on the Sea Coast but in this Inland County, our Oxen & Horses continue to Graze in Security, and the Gentlemen of the University seem scarcely more affected than the Brute Creation. except that it produces many Speculative Discussions between Meeke & Villiers and some verbal Criticisms on the Terms in which it is couched. I shall probably continue here about a Month, and if I can obtain a safe conduct, will certainly visit the Camp in my way into the West."

1779, July 26th.—Pembroke Hall, W. Pitt to Lord Westmorland.

" Having had occasion to write above four Hundred Letters, within a week I think I need not apologise for the haste of my last Scrawl to you. I am very sorry however that on that account I omitted giving you Satisfaction in the Enquiries you made relative to my undertaking.

The ground on which I stand is that of an Independent member of the University, trusting (with some Vanity) to the Good opinion of Persons of the same Description, and to the exertions of many Personal Friends.

I should not scruple to profess that my Sentiments and Principles are (as far as I have hitherto considered Politics) not in favor of the present Administration; and from hereditary Connexions I may perhaps expect support from many who are called Opposition Men. But I do not wish to be thought inlisted in any party or to call myself anything but an Independent Whig, which in words is hardly a distinction, as every one alike pretends to it. My Competitors are Mansfield, Euston, Townshend Hyde, Crofts and perhaps Lord Carysfort. I do not pretend to oppose any one of these in Particular but I have the greatest Reason to think that I have a great Chance among them. I do not chuse to speak too confidently so early because it is the stale trick of every candidate to puff himself from the moment He has declared. It is impossible for me to give you a full detail by Letter, but you will find me sufficiently disposed to bore you with Particulars when I see you, which will probably be in a fortnight or three weeks. I need not repeat to you how much I shall think myself obliged to you for every mark of Friendship, which your own plan of Conduct will admit of your shewing me on this occasion perhaps the most inter[esting] of my life."

Endorsed: Earl of Westmorland,
Northamptonshire Militia,
Cox Heath Camp,
Maidstone, Kent.

The following is an unsigned and undated reply from Lord Westmorland:—

I rec[d] yours and am happy to be informed of your intentions as the offer will be a good introduction into the world and the utility of success need not be mentioned. It is unnecessary to assure you of my best wishes at this long distance of time however, particularly as you know how much I declined interresting myself at the last election, I should be sorry to have my name mentioned upon the occasion. I do not think I can do much upon the occasion unless you should be with administration and then perhaps I might a little, let me know who you suppose will oppose you and on what grounds you stand. Townsend I suppose resigns, and then I may tell you my mind. If I can be of any secret service without breaking my line of conduct I shall be happy. Tell me if many of the members of Emmanuel are in Cambridge at Present. The votes for Cambridge encamped are

Ford Goss
Edwards K.
L[d] Compton.

The latter has promised to vote for you.

1776.—Paper Endorsed Members of the University of Cambridge, friends of the Earl of Westmorland.

PEMBROKE.

1 Pit.
3 Hamiltons.
4 Pudicombe.
5 Turner.
6 Prettyman.
Cox.
Buller.
Pool.

PETERHOUSE.

7 Law.
8 Swaine.
9 Dawes.
10 Matthews, Jesus Col.
Pemberton.

CLARE HALL.

Middleton.
Symonds.

TRINITY HALL.

11 Banks.
12 Batten.
13 Onslow.
Robinson.

QUEEN'S.

14 Boucheret.
15 Frieslieh.
16 Strong.
17 York.
18 Weston.

KINGS.

19 Basset.
20 Wych.
Cook.

KEYS.

21 Middleton.
22 Sherwyn.
23 Allworthy.
Burney.
Bennet.
24 Malden.
25 Northey.
26 Trotter.
27 Amyand.

TRINITY.

28 Althorpe.
29 Peirceval.
30 Bridgeman.
31 Lowthers 2.
32 Gowland.
33 Hall.
34 Cuneleigh.
35 Ponsonby.
36 Martin.
37 Bacchus.
38 Postlethwaite.
39 Morris.
40 Andrews.
41 Freeman.
Bentley.
Madden.
Cox.
42 Litchfield.
43 Pym.
44 Pemberton.
45 Barnard.
46 Vernon.
47 Buxton.
48 Izard.
Daltreve.
Pardo.
Urskin.
Holesworth.
Honeywood.
Euston.
Pratt.
Compton.
Manners.
Thurreton.
L[d] St. John.
St. John.
Chaplain.
Edwards.
George Villars.

ST. JOHN'S.

Dawson.
49 Molesworth.

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50 Cradock.
51 St. George.
52 Gordon.
53 Davis.
54 Paine.
55 Oxendon.
56 Ford.
57 Gybbs.
58 Gwatkin.
59 Bright.
60 Curtis.
61 Lempriere.
62 Terris.
Holeford.
Villars.

SIDNEY.

62 Walcote.
Loddington.

CHRISTS.

63 Beauchamp.
64 Hatton.
65 Powel.
67 Thomas.
68 Pym.
69 Lawrence.
70 Majendie.
71 Brande.
72 Medcuffe.
Parkinson.

EMMANUEL.

73 Ellis.
74 Cockayne.
75 Shirley.
76 Milke (? Meeke).
78 Suttons.
79 Askew.
80 Chaplain.
81 Oldershaw.
82 Bampfylde.
83 Cissen.
84 Parkinson.
85 Ingle.
86 Walker.
87 Potter.
88 Sampson.
89 Hagget.
90 Hanson.
91 Farmer.
92 Bennet.
93 Askew.
94 Blackall.
95 Mean.
96 Wilcox.
97 Top.
98 Tooke.
99 Beverley (Christ's).
100 Matthews.
Beadley.

JESUS.

Elswood.
101 Allanson.
102 Bigsby.
103 Pennington (St. John's).

MAGDALEN.

Micklethwaite.
Ertog (?).
Mason.
Wilson.
Forster.
Edge.
Franklin.
Affleck.

D.

LETTERS relative to the COAL PITS at SHARLSTON and MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS.

Among these are the following:—

A Declaration of those rights of the Commonalty of Great Britain without which they cannot be free. (Printed.)

Foot note,

"This Handbill was published the evening the Duke of Portland made a motion for parliament to be constituted according to these principles, and when the Protestant Association mob was threatening the Houses of Parliament."

Bodies in the vault in Apethorpe Church.

20 May 1767. Bond between John Fane Lord Burghersh and Alexander Duke of Gordon, relative to the marriage of Lord Burghersh with Lady Susan Gordon, the Duke's sister.

E.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES and REFLECTIONS on various POLITICAL SUBJECTS by the EARL OF WESTMORLAND, about 1780.

The Miscellaneous Papers comprise:—

1782, March 4th. Admiralty Office. Number of Ships of the Line at Jamaica, the Leeward Islands and North America in every month from November 1780 to November 1781.

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Several of the Miscellaneous Notes might be usefully read in conjunction with the report on the MSS. of Mrs. Stopford Sackville in the 9th Report of the Commissioners, Part 3, as they contain *précis* of many letters from Lord George Germain, which Lord Westmorland had seen, some of which no doubt have been printed in the report. The more important of the notes are the following :—

1780, Jan. 5th. Proclamation, 3rd June 1780, by Sir Henry Clinton, approved by Lord G. Germain.

1780, 4th Oct. Lord G. Germain to Sir H. C[linton]. Hints at disagreement between land and sea. Advises diversion in Virginia. For a full account of the facts spoken of in these two notes see the 9th Report of the Commissioners Appendix, Part 3, No. xiv.

1780, Oct. 31. Lord Rawdon (by Lord Cornwallis's request) to Sir H. Clinton and Major-General Leslie, requesting General Leslie's force might be employed in Cape Fear provided that order did not interfere with Gen. Clinton's plans.

1781, May 2. Lord G. Germain to Sir H. Clinton. Disapproves of withdrawing Arnold and Philip's detachment (Sir H. Clinton seem'd of a different opinion). Positive orders to push the war in the southward chiefly, and northward in the hot months; leaves some latitude to Sir H. Clinton in case of alteration of circumstances. Recommends exertions & is satisfied this campaign may be the last. No fears for Canada or Nova Scotia; guard Halifax & Penobscot.

1781, June 5th. Expects to hear rebellion at an end south of James river.

1781, July 7th. Lord G. G. to Sir H. Cl. Gives advice that French fleet will sail to America, that Sir G. Rodney will follow them, three sail of line will come with Digby.

1780–82. Naval Statistics, including the number of ships cast away since March 1780, the ships that came home disabled by hurricane and by other causes from March 1780, and comparisons between the numbers of ships of the line and men in 1759 & 1781, and the number of ships to be launched in 1782.

"The established form of exercise according to the standing orders is to be observed by all the corps in camp.

"The manœuvres to be practised in the camps."

[Circa 1780.] Fragmentary notes, without date & apparently in Lord Westmorland's handwriting, of a speech to refute the charges brought against the King of aiming at arbitrary power in the State, one of the reasons being that in the late riots (? Lord George Gordon's riots) he used the troops for the protection of the liberties of the nation instead of for their destruction.

F.

INVENTORIES of FURNITURE at APETHORPE [in 1705]. List of PLATE taken by SUSAN COUNTESS of WESTMORLAND [pursuant to the will of John Earl of Westmorland, deceased, on May the 14th, 1774.] and papers relative to NASSINGTON COW PASTURE.

G.

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ACTS of PARLIAMENT relating to NASSINGTON and FOTHERINGHAY AUGMENTATION of the MAINTENANCE of POOR VICARS, &c.

1712. Printed Substance of the Depositions taken at the Coroner's Inquest the 17th 19th & 21st of November on the Body of Duke Hamilton and the 15th 18th & 22nd on the body of my Lord Mohun.

1713. An Act to vest in Trustees for sale the fee of divers lands of William late Marquess of Hallifax in the Counties of York, Middlesex, Surrey, Lincoln, and the City of London. This Act is endorsed "in which is contained the Estate at Fotheringhay in Northamptonshire." But no mention of that place occurs in the print of the Act.

1727. An Act for vesting several sums of money in the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Ely, given for the maintenance of poor Vicars within those Dioceses.

1777. An Act for dividing and inclosing the common and open fields, meadows, commonable lands, and waste grounds in Nassington, Yarwell, Apethorpe, and Woodnewton within the Prebend or Peculiar of Nassington, in the County of Northampton.

H.

CORRESPONDENCE, &c. 1649 to 1778, including a letter of GENERAL FAIRFAX and a WARRANT of OLIVER CROMWELL. Also letters from LORD CHANCELLOR COWPER (in 1716) Earl of Exeter (in 1729) S. Fane (to her brother the Earl of Westmorland in 1730) Ka. Paull (to ditto in 1732).

1649, Novr 10th.—Lt Genl Fairfax to the Committee of the West-riding of York on behalf of Mr Stringer for loss occasioned by the Forces in the late seige against Pontefract.

1650, Feb. 25.—Pass for Thomas Stringer * the younger of Charleston, Co. York. Signed, O. Cromwell. Seal.

1702, July 16.—Camp of Assenlen. The Earl of Marlborough to the Earl of Westmorland at the Hague. "I have all redy write into England about your conserns . . . . . I have desired my Lord Treasurer to present you to the Queen."

1702, June 1st. Camp at Great Heppach. The Duke of Marlborough to the same. "I have the favour of yours of the 10th of May and am very glad to find what His Royal Highness has been pleased to doe for you is soe much to your satisfaction. I think myself obliged wherever I find a zealous inclination for her Matys service to represent the same to the best advantage, and shall be ready on all occasions to give your Lordship farther marks of the truth wherewith I am," &c.

1704, April 18. Lord Godolphin to the Earl of Westmorland. Requesting him to come to town.

1704, June 24th. Warrant under the Sign Manual of Prince George of Denmark, appointing Thomas Earl of Westmorland to be one of the gentlemen of his bed chamber from 25th April then last past.

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* Thomas 6th Earl of Westmorland married Catherine, widow of Richard Beaumont, Esq., of Whittey, and daughter and heiress of Thomas Stringer of Charleston, Co. York.

1716, Dec^r 15. Hanover. The Earl of Sunderland to the Earl of Westmorland. Informing him that the King had appointed him Chief Justice in Eyre in the room of the Duke of Kingston, made Lord Privy Seal.

Same date. Mr. Secretary Stanhope to the same. Apprising him of the same fact.

1722, Jan. 27^th^. Copy letter from the Earl of Westmorland to the Post Office, complaining of the Oundle Post, and desiring an alteration. "I must protest against the present Post House Keeper of Oundle, who is notorious for opening of letters to the disobligeing of all the neighbourhood . . . . . There are several persons more fitter for the business than the woman who now hath it."

1728, May 18^th^. } Jamaica. Three letters from Alexander Hen-
1729, Nov. 20^th^. } derson, one of the Council, to the Earl of West-
1730, July 25^th^. } morland, First Lord Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, containing a short narrative of the proceedings of the Jamaica Assembly. Mentions the purchase by the Crown of Lynches Island in 1729 and the erection of Naval and Victualling stores there. Also of a fort at Port Antonio.

"Mad^m^, Sister, & Aunt,

"Since the Right of Succession to my Kingdoms has bin declared to belong to you and to y^r^ family there have always bin disaffected persons, who by particular views of their own Intrests, have entred into Measures to Establish a Prince of your blood in my Estates even whilst I am yet liveing. I never thought till now that this project could have gone so far as to have made the least Impression upon y^r^ mind, but as I have lately perceived by publick Rumours w^ch^ are Industriously spread y^t^ y^e^ El. H. is come into this Sentiment, it is of Importance with respect to y^e^ Succession of y^r^ family y^t^ I should tell you such a proceeding will Infallably draw along with it some consequences y^t^ will be dangerous to y^t^ succession itself, w^ch^ is not secure any otherwise then as the Prince, y^t^ actually wears the Crown maintain her Authority & Prerogative. There are here (such is our misfortune) a great many people who are seditiously disposed, so I leave you to judge w^t^ Tumults they may be able to raise if they should have a Pretext to begin a Comotion. I perswade myself therefore you will never consent that the least thing should be done y^t^ may disturbe the repose of me or my subjects. Open your self to me with the same freedome I doe to you and propose w^t^ever you think may contribute to y^e^ security of the Succession, I will come into it with Zeale, provided y^t^ it dos not derogate from my dignity w^ch^ I am resolved to maintain. I am ever with a great deal of affection, S. & A., y^r^ very Affectionate S. & Niece.

St. James's May 19^th^, 1714.

To my Sister & Aunt y^e^ El. Dowag. of Brunswick & Lunenburg."

"Cousin,

"An accident y^t^ has hapend in my L^d^ Paget's family having hindred him from setting forw^d^ soe soon as he thought to have done, I cannot defer any longer letting you know my thoughts with respect to y^e^ design you have of comeing into my Kingdoms. As the opening this matter ought to have bin first to Mee, soe I expected you would not have given ear to it wthout knoweing before my thoughts about it. However, this is w^t^ I owe to my own Dignity, the friendship I have for you, and the El. House to w^ch^ you belong, and the true desire I have y^t^ it may succeed to my Kingdoms. And this requires of me that

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I should tell you y^t nothing can be more dangerous to y^e Tranquility of my Estates, to y^e Right of Succession in y^r line, and consequently more disagreeable to mee, then such a proceeding at this Junctur. I am with a great deal of friendship, Y^r very affect. Cousin."

"There was another such Letter (still more furious ag^t y^e P. coming) sent to y^e Elector."

"May it please y^r R. H.,

"Tho I expect M^r H. every moment in return from your Court and thereby shall have another Opertunity of doeing myself y^e Hon^r to present y^r R. H. with my most humble duty & y^e Assurance of my utmost service and on this occasion of y^e Messenger's attending y^r R. H. with H. M. letter, I presume to lay my self at y^r feet. I have noe Enemy who knows me who is not just enough to allow me to be Invinceably attached to y^r succession, nothing comes in competition with y^t, because I know I please the Q^wn. I am zealous for the service of y^r Serene House. I hope therefore I shall find Credet with y^r R. H. w^n I humbly lay my sincere opinion before you, I am sure ye Q. is most hearty for y^r succession. If there may be any thing w^ch may render it more secure w^ch is consistent w^th her Majesty's safety, it will be accomplish'd. It is not y^e eager designes of some, or w^t flows from y^e advice of any whose discontents perhaps Animates their Zeal, can ballance y^e security you have in the Q. friendship and the dutifull affection of all her faithfull subjects, for as I am sure y^r R. H. great wisdome would not chuse to Rule by a party, soe you will not let their narrow Measures be y^e Standard of y^r Governm^t. I doubt not but this accident w^ch hapened about y^e Writt may be Improv'd to increase the most perfect friendship between y^e Q. & y^r most Serene family. I shall study to doe every thing w^ch may demonstrate the profound veneration & respect wherew^th I am,

May it please y^r R. H.
Y^r R. H. most dutiful
most Hum. & most Obed.,
OXFORD."

Endorsed :—Lord Oxford's Letter to the Elector of Hanover and the Queen's two letters to the Princess Sophia after the refusal of the Writ to the D. of Cambridge. 1714.

1720, Dec. 22nd. Rome. William Mildmay to the Earl of Westmorland.

"I made bold sometime ago to inform you of my passing thro' Genoa & Florence to this place, I hope your Lordship will pardon this 2^nd trouble with an account of my further progress to Naples from whence again I am but lately returned.

"In travelling through that country fertile in Corn, Vineyards, and Olives, I easily suggested to myself how happy such a nation might be under the enjoyment of so many natural blessings, at the same time that I saw a miserable reduced half starved people, labouring so much under the double oppression of a tyrant prince & false religion, as to be able to call neither their Estates nor their Souls their own.

"Your Lordship is acquainted in the History of this Kingdom, that the inhabitants have ever been of a restless discontented temper and by often shifting themselves from under the subjection of one Power to

another, have at last, like the frogs in the fable, obtained a devouring Serpent for their King.

"The Souveraignity of the Emperour seems upon many accounts to be directly contrary to their Interest, the distance of their Situation from Him, the tenderness He has for his own hereditary Country, the forms he must undergoe to gain Subsidies from the Dyet, and the Power which He claims over them by a pretended right of Conquest, are all so many motives to engage Him to charge them with Impositions beyond their share, and ever to make their Estate a Sacrifice to the Interest of his other Dominions; accordingly the Revenues He draws from hence amount to an incredible sum, about 800,000 gallons (?) of oil are made in a year, upon each of which He receives 5 Ducats; 'tis impossible to compute the quantity of Wine that is made, the Island of Ischia is said to produce more than 100,000 buts yearly, each butt pays above half the value of the Wine; their Exports consist chiefly in corn, raisins, & oil, and a small quantity of their sweet wines sent to Holland to mix up with the French white Wines; the License for the extraction of these, especially of their corn, is kept up at a high forbidding Price, the Duties upon Imports are equally excessive, to instance only in the English Trade, Our Cloath pays 10 or 12 p.c., dry Cod fish & Pilchards, upon which the common people mostly live, 15 p.c., Lead & Leather something less, besides all this, your Lordship has heard what occasional mulcts He has laid upon 'em for immediate sums, & how upon the exigency of this year He demanded as much as upon Computation amounted to the total of their Revenues, remaining over and above the payment of their other Duties & taxations at the same time loading them with a number of extraordinary troops under pretence of protecting 'em from any accidental Invasion of Spain.

"For these reasons the Neapolitans make no scruple of declareing their eager desire of once more shifting themselves over to the yoke of Spain; that country encouraged their trade to the utmost and took off all the overplus of their corn, making the return in Bullion; the Pride too of the Spanish Officers who kept great tables & magnificent Equipages, contributed not a little to the quicker Circulation of money; Whereas the Germans who are sent there to make their fortunes, live upon the saveing side and make great returns home, & what is still worse, the Neapolitan money being allowed to pass in Germany, above half the current coin has been within these few years drained away.

"Your Lordship may observe the wrong Policy in laying so high a Duty on the Exports, because the Merchants being nevertheless obliged to afford the productions of the Country at the same rate they are sold for from other places, must by that means receive a lesser profit on their trade, and consequently are rendered less able to pay the other Duties & taxations. Tis certain that where the produce of a Country is greater than the Consumption, an encouragement ought to be given to the exportation of the overplus; and 'tis owing to this burthen of a Licence for Extraction that so much rich ground in several parts of Calabria (the same as in the Campagnia di Roma) lyes at present dead and uncultivated, & even that overplus of corn which is now produced, is carried off by Smugglers in Feluccas to Leghorn, and there laid up till wanted in other markets.

And yet amidst all these civil oppressions the bigottry of the people is so great as to suffer the Clergy to take the gleanings of all those other liberties which the Emperour has left untouched; but I am the more surprized that the Emperour should suffer the Immunities of the Church to be equally projudicial to his Interest & Authority as they

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are hard & injurious to his subjects, their exemptions from all taxes and duties, and their indulgence in a free importation, enables them to undersell their own produce, & expose foreign Commodities at almost an equal price so that as they pay nothing themselves to the charges of the Government, They likewise render his other Subjects less able to pay their share.

"From hence, my Lord, every true Englishman may conceive a just abhorrence of Popery & Arbitrary Power, 2 Evils which in this Country are seen to tend to the manifest distruction of the Liberties and fortunes, & almost to the deprivation of the sence & reason of the greatest part of its inhabitants.

"The person here who vainly pretends to introduce such a double Calamity into our Nation, has affected lately to appear in all public Conversations & assemblies, so that my friend & I have often been deprived of the pleasure of those entertainments, in order to avoid seeing such Honours paid to Him in that Station to which He has neither Right, Title, nor Merit; what again is almost as bad, his Irish adherents are very diligent in intrudeing themselves into the Company of all English travellers, the method they take to introduce themselves is generally by offering to lend the English Newspapers, for, by the by, I can assure your Lordship that Fogs Journal & the Craftsman come duly to Rome almost every week.

"From hence in a few days time I shall depart for Venice, where I hear Sir Francis Dashwood is alrcady arrived; whatever commands your Lordship shall please to send to those parts, no one will be so proud to execute as your Lordships most obedient and most humble servant."

1732, May 4th. Rome. Letter from Angelo Belloni relative to the seizure of Mr. Thompson, the Treasurer of the Charitable Corporation.

1732, Feby 9th. John Norton to the Earl of Westmorland. From prison in Wood Street. Asks for assistance.

1730, Sept. 12. Amsterdam. C. Billingsley to Lord Westmorland. On the subject of the trade now practised by Jews of melting down the Gold Coinage and its transmission in bars to Holland. Requests him to write to Sir Robert Walpole to assist him in getting to the bottom of the trade.

1731, 8th Jany. From prison for debt in Vianen near Utrect. Same to same. Proposal relative to the Coinage, and to a Scheme for the longitude at Sea. Requests his assistance with regard to them and to obtain payment of 300*l.* The States of Holland give 100,000 guldens (9,000*l.* sterling) for the discovery of the longitude at sea.

1731, Jany 9th & 10th. Same to same. Proposals for Encouraging the Coinage.

1731, June 13. From prison for debt in Vianen near Utrecht. Same to same. Requests his assistance to procure from the Government payment of 300*l.* disbursed in the public service in Holland relative to the Gold Coinage and the Sinking Fund.

1732, April 17. Same to same. Desires a letter of introduction to Lord Torrington and Sir John Norris to submit his scheme for Longitude, which is built upon the same principles by which Latitude is discovered, and as such was examined and approved by Sir Isaac Newton and the Lords of the Admiralty fifteen years before, though then in its infancy.

I.

PAPERS relating to ROCKINGHAM FOREST; DIRECTIONS as to the management of the APETHORPE ESTATE, and some accounts of RACHAEL COUNTESS DOWAGER OF WESTMORLAND of the debts of VERE, late Earl of Westmorland, and in account with her son THOMAS Lord Westmorland, &c., 1693 to 1711, and miscellaneous letters.

The papers relating to the Forest of Rockingham in the Bailiwick of Cliffe, in the county of Northampton, consist of:—

1718. Petition of the Earl of Westmorland.

1726. Appointments of the Keepers of the several Walks in the Forest, and Bonds for the due performance of their offices.

1750. Brief of a grant from the Crown relative to the Forest of Rockingham.

1772, Nov. 24. Letter from the Keeper of one of the Walks (to whom does not appear) on matters connected with the management of Rockingham Forest.

1746, July 13. Printed notice of George Dunk, Earl of Halifax, Chief Justice in Eyre of the Forests on the south side of Trent, relative to hunting in the Forest of Rockingham.

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LETTERS from and to EARL OF CLARENDON, MR. COLEMAN, and the REV. S. LYONS, with an Address of the OXFORD UNIVERSITY to QUEEN ELIZABETH.

1709, Nov. 12. Berlin. Le B. Delange to Rev. S. Lyons, Rector of Mereworth, Kent, and Tutor to Lord Westmorland. On general topics.

1709, Nov. 19. The Hague. Mons^{r} Carriere to same. On general topics.

1778, Feb. 14. Grosvenor St. The Earl of Clarendon to the Earl of Westmorland. Suggesting very full plans for travelling abroad.

1571. Latin address to Queen Elizabeth from the University of Oxford. Chiefly on the subject of the Church of Rome.

1675, Sept. 29th. "Since Father Saint German has beene soo kinde to mee as to recomend mee to yo^{r} Reverence soe advantagiously, as to incourage you to accept of my correspondence, I will owne to him that hee has done mee a favour without consulting mee, greater then I could have beene capable of, if hee had advised with me, because I should not then have had the confidence to have permitted him to aske it in my behalfe, and I am soe sensible of the Hono^{r} you are pleased to doe mee, that though I cannot deserve itt, yett at the least to shew the sence I have of itt, I will deale as freely and openly with you at this first time, as if I had had the Hono^{r} of your acquaintance all my life, and shall make noe apologie for soe doing, but onely tell you that I know yo^{r} Charecter perfectly well, though I am not soe happy as to know yo^{r} person, and that I have an oppertunity of putting this Letter into the hands of Father S^{t} German's nephew (for whose integrity and prudence hee has undertaken) without any sort of hazard.

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"In order then to the plainnesse which I profess I will tell you what has formerly passed betweene yo^r Reverend Predecessor Father Ferrier and my selfe about 3 years agoe when the King my Master sent a Troope of his horse Guards into his most Xtian Ma^ties service under the comand of my L^d Duras; hee sent with itt an Officer called S^r W^m Throckmorton w^th whom I had a perticular intimacy, and who had then very newly embraced the Catholick Religion, to him did I constantly write, and by him address my selfe to Father Ferrier. The first thing of greate importance which I presumed to offer to him (not to trouble you with lessor matters, or what passed here before and immediately after the fatall Revocation of the King's declaracon for liberty of Conscience, to which we owe all our miserys and hazards) was in July, August, and September 1673, when I constantly inculcated the great danger Catholick Religion, and his most Xtian Ma^ties interest would bee in at our next session of Parliam^t which was then to be in October following, att which I plainly foresaw that the King my master would bee forced to something in prejudice of his Allyance with France which I saw soe evidently and perticularly that wee should make peace with Holland, that I urged all the arguments I could (which to mee were demonstracons) to convince y^r Court of that mischeife, and pressed what I could to persuade his Xtian Mat^ie to use his utmost force to prevent that Sessions of our Parliam^t and proposed expedients how to doe itt. But I was answered so often, and soe possitively, that his Xtian Mat^ie was soe well assured by his Ambassador here, our Ambassador there, the Lord Arlington, and even the King himselfe, that hee had noe such apprehension att all, but was fully satisfied of the contrary, and looked upon what I offered as a very zealous mistake, that I was forced to give over arguing, though not believing as I did, but confidently appealed to time and successe to prove who tooke their measures rightest, when itt happened that what I foresaw came to pass, the good Father was a little surprized to see all the greate men mistaken, and a little one in the right, and was pleased by S^r W^m Throckmorton to desire the continuance of my correspondence, which I was mightily willing to comply with, knowing the interest of our King and in a more perticular manner of my more imediate master the Duke, and his most Xtian Mat^ie to bee soe inseperably united that itt was impossible to divide them without destroying them all. Upon this I shewed that our Parliam^t in the circumstances itt was in, managed by the timorous Counsells of our ministers who then governed could never bee usefull either to England, France, or Catholick Religion, but that wee should as certainly bee forced from our nutrality att their next meeting, as wee had beene from our active alliance with France the last, that a peace in the circumstances wee were in was much more to be desired then the continuance of the warr, and that the dissolucon of our Parliament would certainly procure a peace, for that the Confederates did mere depend upon the power they had in our Parliament, then upon anything else in the World, and were more incouraged from thence to continue the Warr, so that if that were dissolved their measures would bee all broken, and they consequently in a manner necessitated to a peace.

"The good Father minding this discourse somewhat more then the Court of France, thought fitt to doe my former, urged itt soe home to the King that his Ma^ty was pleased to give him order to signify to his R. H. my master, that his Ma^ty was fully satisfied of his R. H. good intentions towards him, and that hee esteemed both their interests as but one and the same, that my Lord Arlington and the Parliam^t were both to bee looked upon as very unusefull to their interest, and that if

his R. H. would endeavour to dissolve this Parliam^{t} his Matie would assist him with his power and purse to have such a new one as should bee for their purpose. This and a greate many more expressions of kindnesse, and confidence Father Ferrier was pleased to communicate to S^{r} W^{m} Throckmorton, and comanded him to send them to his Royall H. and withall to begg his R. H. to propose to his most Xtian Mat^{ie} what hee thought necessary for his owne concerne, and the advantage of Religion, and his Mat^{y} would certainly doe all hee could to advance both or either of them. This S^{r} W^{m} Throckmorton sent to me by an expresse who left Paris on the 2nd June 1674 *stylo novo.* I noe sooner had itt but I commucated itt to his R. H. to which his R. H. comanded mee to answer as I did on the 29th of the same month: "that his R. H. was very sensible of his most Xtian mat^{ies} friendshipp and that hee would labour to cultivate with all the good Offices hee was capable of doeing for his Mat^{y}, that he was fully convinced that their interests were both one, that my Lord Arlington and the Parliament were not only unusefull, but very dangerous both to England and France, that therefore itt was necessary that they should doe all they could to dissolve itt, and that his R. H.'s opinion was that if his most Xtian Mat^{y} would write his thoughts freely to the King of England upon this subject, and make the same offer to his Mat^{ie} of his purse to dissolve this which he had made to his Royall H. to call another, he did believe it very possible for him to succeed with the assistance wee should be able to give him here. And that if this Parliam^{t} were dissolved there would be noe greate difficulty of getting a new one which would be more usefull, the constitution of our Parliam^{ts} being such that a new one cann never hurt the Crown nor an old one do it good.

His R. H. being pleased to owne these propositions, which were but onely generall, I thought itt reasonable to bee more particular and come closer to the poynt, "that if wee happened to agree wee might goe the faster about the worke, and come to some issue before the time were too much spent. I layd this for my maxime, the dissolucon of our Parliam^{t} will certainely procure a peace, which proposition was granted by every body I conversed with, even by Mons^{r} Rouvigny himselfe, with whom I tooke liberty of discoursing soe farr but durst not say any thing of the intilligence I had with Father Ferrier; next that a sum of money certaine would certainly procure a dissolucon; this some doubted, but I am sure I never did, for I knew perfectly well that the King had frequent disputes with himselfe att that time whether he should dissolve or continue itt, and hee severall times declared that the Argum^{ts} were soe strong on both sides that he could not tell to which to incline, but was carried att last to the continuance by this one argument; "if I try them once more they may possibly give me money, if they do I have gained my poynt, if they doe not I cann dissolve them then, and bee where I am now, soe that I have a possibility att least of getting money for their continuance against nothing of the other side." But if wee could have turned this argum^{t} and said "S^{r}, their dissolution will certainly procure you money, when you have onely a bare possibility of getting any by their continuance," and have showne how farr that bare possibility was from being a foundacon to build any reasonable hope vpon, which I am sure his Mat^{ie} was sensible enough of, and how much 300,000^{li} sterling certaine (which was the sum wee proposed) was better then a bare possibility (without any reason to hope that that would ever bee compassed) of haveing halfe soe much more (which was the most hee designed to aske) vpon some vile and dishonourable termes, and a thousand other hazards which wee had greate reason to bee afraid of, if I say wee had had power to have argued thus, I am

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most confidently assured wee could have compassed itt, for Logick att Court built upon money has more powerfull charmes then any other sort of reasoning. But to secure his most Xtian Mat^ie from any hazard as to this poynt, I proposed that his Mat^y should offer that sum vpon that Condicon, and if the Condicon were not performed the money should never bee due, if itt were, and that a peace would certainely follow thereupon which noe body doubted, his Mat^y would gain his ends, and save all the vast expences of the next Campaigne, by which hee could not hope to better his Condicon, or to putt himselfe into more advantagious cercumstances of treating then hee was then in, but might very probably bee in a much worse, considering the mighty oppositions hee was like to meete with, and the vncertaine chances of warr. But admitting that his Mat^ie could maintaine himselfe by his greate strength and conduct, in as good a Condicon to treate the next yeare, as hee was then in, which was as much as could then reasonably bee hoped for, hee should have saved by this proposall as much as all the men hee must needs loose, and all the charges hee should bee att in a yeare, could bee valued to amount to more then 300,000^li Sterling, and soe much more in case his Condicon should decay, as itt should bee worse then itt was when this was made, and the Condicon of his Royall Highnesse, and of Catholick Religion here, which depends very much vpon the successe of his most Xtian Mat^y, delivered from a greate many frights, and reall hazards. Father Ferrier seemed to bee very sensible of the benefitt which all parties would gaine by this proposall, but yett itt was unfortunately delayed by the unhappy and tedious sicknesse which kept him soe long from the King in Franche Comté, and made [him] so vnable to waite upon his Mat^ie after hee did returne to Paris, but soe soone as hee could compasse itt hee was pleased to acquaint his Mat^ie with itt, and did write to the Duke himselfe, and did mee the hono^r to [write] alsoe to mee on the 15^th of September 1674, and sent his letters by S^r William Throckmorton who came expresse vpon that errand. In those Letters hee gave his Ro. H. fresh assurences of his most Xtian ma^ties friendship, and of his zeale and readinesse to comply with every thing his R. H. had or should think fitt to propose in favour of Religion or the businesse of the money, and that hee had comanded Mons^r Rouvigny as to the latter to treate and deale with his Royall H., and receive and observe his orders and direccons, but desired that hee might not bee att all conserned as to the former, but that his R. H. would cause what proposicons hee would think fitt to bee made about Religion to be offerred either to Father Ferier or Mons^r Pompone. These Letters came to us about the middle of our September, and his R. H. expected dayly, when Mons^r Rouvigny should speake to him about the subject of that Letter, but hee tooke noe notice att all of anything till the 29^th of September, the evening before the King and Duke went to Newmarkett for a fortnight, and then onely said that he had comands from his master to give his R. H. the most firme assurances imaginable of his friendship or something to that purpose, making his R. H. a general Complem^t but noe mention of any perticular orders relateing to the subject of Father Ferrier's Letter. The Duke wondering at this proceeding, and being obleiged to stay good part of October att Newmarkett, and soone after his comeing back heareing of the death of Father Ferrier, he gave over all farther prosecuting of the former project.

"But I believed I saw Mons^r Rouvigny's Policy all along, who was willing to save his master's money upon an assurance that wee would doe all we could to stave off the Parliament for our owne sakes, that wee would struggle as hard *without* money as *without* itt (*sic*), and wee having by

this time upon our owne interests prevailed to get the Parliam^{t} prorogued till the 13th of Aprill, hee thought that prorogation being to a day soe high in the Spring would putt the Confederates soe farr beyond their measures, as that itt might procure a peace and bee as usefull to France as a dissolution; upon these reasons which I supposed hee went upon I had several discourses with him, and did open myselfe to him soe farr as to say that I could wish his master would give us leave to offer 300,000*l.* to our master for the dissolucon of the Parliam^{t} and show him that a peace would most certainly follow a dissolution which hee agreed with mee in, and that wee desired not the money from his master to excite our wills, or to make us more industrious to use our utmost powers to procure a dissolution, but to strengthen our power and creditt with the King, and to render us more capable to succeed with his Ma^{ty} as most certainly wee should have done had wee beene fortified with such an argument, to this purpose I pressed Mons^{r} Pompone frequently by S^{r} W^{m} Throckmorton who returned from hence againe into France on the 10th of November the day the Parliament should have sate, but was prorogued. Mons^{r} Pompone as I was informed by S^{r} W^{m} did seem to approve the thing, but yett had 2 objections against itt, first that the sum wee proposed was greate and could very ill bee spar'd by his master, in the circumstances hee was in, to which we answered that if by his expending this sum he could procure a dissolution of our Parliam^{t} and thereby a peace, which every body agreed would necessarily follow, his most Xtian Mat^{ie} would save 5 or 10 times greater sum and soe bee as good a husband by his expence, and if we did not procure a dissolution hee should not bee att that expence at all for that we desired him onely to promise upon that Condicon which we were content to be obliged to perform first, the 2nd objection was that the Duke did not move itt, nor appeared in itt himselfe, to that wee answered That *hee* [did] *not indeed* to Mons^{r} Pompone, because hee had found soe ill an effect of the negotiation with Father Ferrier when itt came into Mons^{r} Rouvigny's hands but he had concerned himselfe in itt to Father Ferrier.

" Yett I continued to prosecute, and prest a dissolution of the Parliam^{t}, detesting all prorogations, as onely soe much losse of time, and a meanes of strengthening all those who depended upon itt in opposition to the Crowne, the interest of France & Catholick Religion in the opinion they had taken, that our King durst not part with his Parliament apprehending an other would be much worse, 2^{dly} that he could not live long without a Parliament, therefore they must suddenly meete, and the longer hee kept them of the greater his necessityes would grow, and consequently their power to compell him to doe what they listed would increase accordingly, and therefore if they could but maintain themselves awhile, their day would certainly come & in a short time, in which they should bee able to worke their wills. Such discourses as these kept the Confederates and our Malcontents in hart, and made them weather on the warr in spight of all our prorogations, and therefore I pressed as I said a dissolution vntill February last when our circumstances were soe totally changed, that wee were forced to change our Counsells too, and bee as much for the Parliam^{ts} sitting as wee were before against itt: our change was thus, before that time the Lord Arlington was the onely minister in creditt who thought himself out of all danger of the Parliam^{t}, hee having beene accused before them, and justified, and therefore was zealously for their sitting, and to increase his reputacõn with them, and to become a perfect favourite hee sett himselfe all hee could to persecute Catholick Religion, and to oppose the French, to shew his zeale against the first, hee revived some old dormant orders for prohibiting Roman Catholicks to appear before the King, and putt them into execution att

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his first comeing into his Office of Lord Chamberlaine, and to make sure worke against the 2d as hee thought, prevailed with the King to give him and the Earle of Ossory, who married two sisters of meine heere Odike,* leave to goe over into Holland with the said heeren to make a visit as they ꝑtended to their Relacons, but indeed and in truth to propose the Lady Mary eldest Daughter of his Royall H. as a match to the Prince of Orange; not only without the consent, but against the good likeing of his R. H. in soe much that the Lord Arlingtons Creatures were forced to excuse him with a distinction, that the said Lady was not [to] *bee looked* vpon as the Duke's Daughter, but as the King's, and a Childe of the State, and soe the Duke's consent not to bee much considered in the disposall of her, but the interest onely of State, by this [he] intended to render himselfe the Darling of the Parliamt and Protestants, who would looke upon themselves as secured in their Religion by such an Allyance, and designed further by that meanes to draw us into close conjunction with Holland and the Enemies of France. The Lord Arlington sett forth vpon this errand on the 10th of Novembr 1674, and returned not till the 6th of January following; during his absence the Lord Treasurer, Lord Keeper and Duke of Lauderdale who were the only ministers in any considerable creditt with the King, and who all ꝑtended to bee intirely vnited to the Duke, declaimed lowdly and with greate violence against the said Lord and his actions in Holland, and did hope in his absence to have totally supplanted him, and rooted him out of the King's favour, and after that they thought they might easily enough have dealt with the Parliament till they could gett rid of him, for feare they should sett in spight of them and come to heare that they had vsed their endeavours against itt, which would have beene soe vnpardonable a Crime with our Omnipotent Parliamt that noe power would have been able to have saved them from punishmt; but they finding att his returne that they could not prevaile against him by such meanes and arts as they had then tryed resolved vpon new Counsells, which were to outrun him in his owne course, which accordingly they vndertooke, and became as feirce Apostles, and as Zealous for Protestant Religion, and against Popery, as ever my Lord Arlington was before them, and in pursuance thereof perswaded the King to issue out those severe orders and proclomacons against Catholicks, which came out in February last, by which they did as much as in them lay to extirpate all Catholicks and Catholick Religion out of the Kingdome & which Counsells were in my poore opinion soe detestible, being levelled as they must needs bee soe directly against the Duke by people which hee had advanced, and who had profest soe much duty and service to him, that wee were putt vpon new thoughts how to save his R. H. now, from the deceipts and snares of them vpon whom wee formerly depended. Wee saw well enough that their designe was to make themselves as gratefull as they could to the Parliamt (if itt must sett) they thinking nothing to be soe acceptable to them as the persecuting of Popery, but yett they were soe obnoxious to the Parliamt's displeasure in generall that they would have beene very glad of any expedient to have kept itt off though they durst not to engage against itt openly themselves, but thought this devise of theirs might serve for that purpose hopeing that the Duke would bee soe allarmed att their proceeding, and by his being left by every body, that hee would bee much more affraid of the Parliament then ever, and would use his

* William Adrian, Lord of Odyke was the second son of Henry de Nassau, Lord of Auverquerque. Three of his sisters were married to English Peers; Emilia to Thomas Earl of Ossory, Isabella to Henry Earl of Arlington, and Mauritia to Colin Earl of Balcarres.

vttmost power to prevent itts sitting, which they doubted not but they would endeavour, and they were ready enough to worke vnderhand with him for their owne sakes not his in order therevnto, but durst not appeare openly, and to encourage the Duke the more to endeavour to dissolve the Parliam^t^ their Creatures vsed to say vpp and downe that this rigorous proceeding against Catholicks was in favour of the Duke, and to make the dissolucon of the Parliam^t^ more easy (which they knew hee covetted) by obviating one greate objection which was comonly made against itt, which was that if the Parliam^t^ should bee dissolved itt would bee said that itt was done in favour of Popery, which clamour they had prevented by the severity which they had showne against itt before hand. As soone as wee saw those tricks putt vpon vs wee plainely saw what men wee had to deale with, and what wee had to trust to if wee were wholly att their mercy, but yett durst not seeme soe dissatisfied as wee really were, but rather magnified the contrivance as a devise of greate cuning and skill, all this wee did purely to hold them on, in a beleife that wee would endeavour to dissolve the Parliam^t^ that they might rely vpon his R. H. for that which wee knew they longed for, and were afraid they might doe some other way if they discovered that wee were resolved, wee would not. Att length when wee saw the Sessions secured wee declared wee were for the Parliam^ts^ meeting, as indeed we were from the moment wee saw ourselves vsed by all the King's Ministers att such a rate, that wee had reason to believe they would Sacrifise France, Religion, and his R. H. to their owne interests if occasion served, and that they were lead to believe that that was the only they had to save themselues at that time, for wee saw noe expedient fitt to stopp them in their Carrier of persecution, and their other distructive Councells, but the Parliam^t^ which sett itt selfe a long time to dislike every thing the Ministers had done, and had appeared violently against Popery whilst the Court seemed to favour itt, and therefore wee were confident that the Ministers having turned their faces the Parliament would doe soe too, and still bee against them, and bee as little for persecucon then as they had beene for Popery before; this I vndertooke to manage for the Duke, and the King of France his interest, and assured Mons^r^ Rouvigny (which I am sure hee will testify if occasion serves) that that session should doe neither of them any hurt, for that I was sure I had power enough to p̄vent mischeife, though I durst not answer for any good they should doe, because I had but very few assistants to carry on the worke, and wanted those helps which others had of makeing friends. The Dutch and Spaniards spared noe paines nor expence of money to animate as many as they could against France, our L^d^ Treasurer, Lord Keeper, all the Bishops, and such as called themselves old Cavaliers, who were all then as one man were not lesse industrious against Popery, and had the purse att their Girdle, the which is an excellent Instrumen^t^ to gaine friends with, and all vnited against the Duke as Patron both of France and Catholick Religion. To deale with all this force, wee had noe money but what came from a few private hands, and those soe meane too, that I dare venture to say that I spent more my perticuler selfe out of my owne fortune, and vpon my single creditt, then all the whole body of Catholicks in England besides, which was soe inconsiderable in comparison of what our adversaries could comand, and wee verily believe did bestow in making their party, that is not worth mentioning, yett notwithstanding all this wee saw that by the help of the non-conformists (as Presbiterians, Independants, and other sects) who were as much afraid of persecution as ourselves, and of the enemies of the Ministers, and perticulary of the Treasurer (who by

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that time had supplanted the Earle of Arlington, and was growne sole manager of all affaires himselfe) we should bee able to prevent what they designed against us, and soe render the sessions ineffectuall to their ends though we might not be able to compasse our owne, which were to make one brisk stepp in favor of his Ro H. to show the King that his Matiᵉˢ affairs in Parliamᵗ were not obstructed by reason of any aversion they had to his R. H's person, or apprehension they had of him, or his Religion, but from faction and ambition in some, and from a reall dissatisfaction in others; that wee have not had such fruits and effects of those greate sums of money which have formerly beene given as they expected; if wee could have made then but one such stepp, the King would certainly have restored his R. H. to all his Comissions, vpon which hee would have beene much greater than ever yett he was in his whole life, or could probably ever have beene by any other course in the world then what he had taken of becoming Catholick &c. And wee were soe very neare gaineing this poynt that I did humbly begg his R. H. to give mee leave to the Parliamᵗ vpon makeing an addresse to the King that his Matʸ would be pleased to putt the Fleete into the hands of His R. H. as the only person likely to give a good accompt of soe important a charge as that was to the Kingdome, and shew his R. H. such reasons to persuade him that wee would carry itt, that he agreed with mee in itt, that he believed wee could gett others, telling him how greate a damage itt would bee to him if hee should misse in such a vndertaking (which for my part I could not then see, nor doe I yett) hee was prevailed vpon not to venture, though he was perswaded hee could carry itt. I did comunicate this designe of mine to Monsʳ Rouvigny who agreed with mee that itt would be the greatest advantage to his Master imaginable to have the Duke's power, and creditt soe advanct, as this would certainely doe, if wee could compasse itt, I shewed him all the difficulty wee were like to meete with, and what helps wee should have, but that wee should want one very materiall one, money, to carry on the worke as wee ought, and therefore I doe confess I did shamefully beg his Master's help and would willingly have been content to have been in everlasting disgrace with all the world, if I had not with the assistance of 20,000ˡⁱ sterling from him (which perhaps is not the tenth part of what was spent on the other side) made it evident to the Duke that he could not have missed itt. Monsʳ Rouvigny used to tell me that [if] hee could bee sure of succeeding in that designe his master would give a very much larger sum, but that hee was not in a Condicon to throw away money upon uncertainties; I answered that nothing of this nature cann bee soe infallibly sure as not to be subject to some possibility of faileing, but that I durst venture to undertake to make it evident that there was as greate an assurance of succeeding in itt as any husbandman cann have a crop in harvest, who sowes his ground in itts season, and yett itt would bee accounted a very imprudent peece of warynesse in any body to scruple the venturing soe much seed in itts proper time because itt is possible itt may bee totally lost, and noe benefitt of itt found in harvest; hee that mindes the windes and the Raines att that rate shall neither sow nor reap. I take our case to be much the same now as itt was the last sessions: if we cann advance the Duke's interest one stepp forward we shall putt him out of the reach of all chances for ever, for hee makes such a figure allready, that cautious men doe not care to act against him, or allways without him, because they doe not see, that hee is much outpowered by his enemies, yett is hee not att such a pitch as to bee quite out of danger, or free from opposition, but if hee could gaine any considerable new addition of power, all would come over to him as the

onely stedy center of our Goverm^{t} and noe body would content (*sic*) with him farther; then would Catholicks bee att ease, and his most Xtian Ma^{ties} interest secured with us in England beyond all apprehensions whatever.

"In order to this we have two greate designs to attempt this next sessions, first that which we were about before, viz.: to put the Parliam^{t} upon making itt their humble request to the King that the Fleete may be putt under his his R. H. care, and 2^{dly} to get an act for general liberty of conscience. If we carry those two or either of them, wee shall in effect do what wee list afterwards, & truely wee doe not think we undertake these greate poynts verry unreasonably, but that wee have good cards for our game not but that wee expect greate opposition, and have reason to begg all the assistance wee cann possibly get, and therefore if his most Xtian Ma^{ty} would stand by us a little, in this Conjuncture, and help us with such a sum of 20,000^{li} sterling, which is noe greate matter to venture upon such an undertaking as this, I would be contented to bee sacrificed to the utmost malice of my enemies if I did not succeed. I proposed this several times to Mons^{r} Rouvigny who seems alwaies of my opinion, and has after told me that he has writt unto France upon this subject and he desired me to do the like, but I know not whether he will be as jealous in this point as a Catholick would be, because our prevailing in these things will give the greatest blow to the Protestant Religion here, that ever itt received since itt's birth, which perhaps hee would not be very glad to see, especially when he believes that there is another way of doing his master's business well enough without itt, which is by a dissolution of the Parliam^{t} upon which I know hee mightily depends & concludes if that comes to be dissolved it will bee as much as he need care for, proceeding perhaps upon the same manner of discourse which we did this time 12 months, but with submission to his better judgment I doe think that our Case is extreamly much altered from what itt was then in relation to a dissolution, for then the body of our governing ministers all but the Earle of Arlington were intirely united to the Duke, and would have governed his way if they had beene free from all feare, & controuled as they would have been if the Parliam^{t} had been removed, but they having since that time ingaged in quite different Counsells & imbarqued themselves & interests upon other bottoms having declared themselves against Popery &c. to dissolve the Parliam^{t} simply & without any other step made, will bee to leave them to govern what way they list which we have reason to suspect will be to the prejudice of France & Catholicks, because their late declaracons, & accons have demonstrated to us that they take that for the most popular way for themselves, and the likest to keep them in absolute power, whereas should the Duke gett above them after the tricks they had served him they are not sure he will totally forget the usage he has had att their hands, therefore itt imports us now to advance our interest a little farther by some such project as I have named before we dissolve the Parliam^{t}, or else perhaps wee shall but change Masters of Parliam^{t} for ministers and continue still in the same slavery and bondage as before, but one such stepp as I have proposed being well made wee may safely see them dissolved and not feare the ministers but shall be established and stand firme without any opposition, for every body will then come over to us and worshipp the riseing sun.

"I have here given you this history of 3 years as short as I could though I am afraid itt will seeme very long, and troublesome to yo^{r} Reverence among the Multitude of the affairs you are engaged in; I have also shown you the present state of our case which may by God's providence, and good Conduct be made of such advantage to God's Church

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that for my part I cann scarce believe myselfe awake or the thing reall, when I think of a Prince in such an age as wee live in converted to such a degree of zeale & piety as not to regard anything in the World in comparison of God Almighty's Glory, the Salvacon of his owne soule, and the Conversion of our poore Kingdome which has a long time beene oppressed and misserably harrased by heresie and scisme. I doubt not but yo^{r} Reverence will consider our case & take itt to heart, and afford us what help yon cann both with the King of heaven by your holy prayers, and with his most Xtian Ma^{tie} by that greate creditt which you most justly have with him, and if ever his Ma^{ts} affaires or your owne cann ever want the service of so inconsiderable a Creature as my selfe you shall never finde any body readier to obey yo^{r} Comands or faithfuller in the execucon of them to the best of his power then

Yo^{r} most humble & most Obedient Serv^{t}
COLEMAN."

Volume entitled "Fugitive Poetry," consisting of several Latin and English verses, epigrams, acrostics, anagrams, &c. chiefly of the time of the Interregnum, by Mildmay 2nd Earl of Westmorland.* Containing among others :

1653. Oct. 19th "Upon y^{e} strange adventure and memorable voyage of Prince Tomaso alias Black Tom from Wansford Bridge to London." Sir Thomas Fairfax was known as Black Tom.

1642. Dec. A dialogue in Latin between Judgment and Reason personified, concerning the English Parliament.

A poem headed, "My taking phisick to cuer my lameness ; I make y^{e} Doc^{r} speak,"

Begins :

"Courage, my Lord. Let not y^{r} fancy skan
"The mix^{t} complection of y^{r} potian."

A long poem called "My Lottery."

fo. 20. "Upon M^{r} Allexander Henderson's death, & y^{e} preaching coachman."

fo. 23. "An invective against gould the corrupter of all."

fo. 24. Epigram on ye times.

"A peace, a peace, whilst every one doth seeke
It spells noe peace, if wee but turn't to Greeke
Wherefore a warr, a warr I would maintaine
W^{ch} is noe warr, then 'twould be peace again."

Ibid. A poem on Cromwell.

"It doth comend y^{e} stampe of every coyne
When't beares resemblance wth its soveraigne
I wish y^{t} we awaken not y^{e} old
Base Romish mettalle, tinker's trash for gold;
For if our Charles not fill up but still waine
Leaveing not C. R. but K. C. to raigne
His Brazen face & copper nose will runn
For currant better then a Harrington ;

* The second Lord Westmorland published in 1648 (for private circulation) a volume of poems which he called *Otia Sacra*.

Those were but tokens, but for these we're sure.
They'l turne a plague y^t will admitt no cure.
Then Lord have mercy on us who alone
By speedy power can worke prevention."

fo. 25. "To S^r Thomas Fairfax.

"Though thy pretences may for "fair" stand
Black Tom, y^e rest in Latine's "fire brand,"
And soe I fear thou art who pric't w^th fame
Embroyl'st thy native country in a flame
In vertue's schoole those doe not more excell
Who conquer, than who manedg conquest well."

fo. 27. "Upon y^e Country of Kent, on its condition at present, June y^e 1, 1644.

fo. 28. "Upon y^e sodaine rise of my countrymen & their defeat by Coll. Mannering & Browne y^e woodmonger, Juli 24 1643 at Tunbridge."

fo. 29. "Upon y^e petitionall rising in Kent, June 1648 & their defeate by Fairfax."

Begins:

"Is Kent o'recome? Their enterprize dispatcht?
Twas 'cause they'd count their chickens 'fore their hatch't."

Ends:

"And thus retireing each unto his home
Some to their long, some to their short are come."

fo. 31. "Upon breaking y^e seals because of y^e King's image on them; or y^e State's polecy"

"Ego frangam te, ne tu frangas me."

fo. 36. "Cambridge & Oxford."

fo. 38. A long prose piece called "My dream y^e 8 of Sep. 1637, with a prologue in prose & an epilogue in verse."

fo. 46. "To S^r Abram Williams, upon his barge call'd y^e Unthrift wherein I found him fishing."

fo. 47. "To my Lady Kat. Scott."

fo. 56. "My dedicatory at y^e end of Beaumont & Fletcher's playes now sett out 1646."

fo. 69. "Epigram on y^e Rump."

"A tumor's rays'd in counsaile's Rumps
Much like Pride's Timpary or Mumps
W^ch to asswage again, lay flatt
Nothing save *Monkshood's* good for that."

Several Latin verses, paraphrases of Horace, Lucian, Martial, &c.

fo. 83. Hor. Ode 2. "Ad reditum Caroli"

Beginning:

"Jam satis Anglis belli atque improbi
Sanguinis misit Pater, at repente
Dextra Carolo Principique vero
Restituit rem."

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fo. 85. Hor. Lib. 1, Ode 37. "Ad cognatum meum T. Fane, Armigerum intempestive venationem insequens," &c. Oct. 25, 1656. Begins:

"Nunc est venandum? Nunc pede liquido sectandi lepores?"

fo. 88. "Upon a course in ye padock between 'Swan,' Sir Horace Toun[shend's], red pide dog & a blew 'Academe' or Camb[ridge] dog of Will. Spen[ser]."

fo. 95. Latin poem, dated Aug. 20th 1650, on the exile of King Charles II.; in a later hand under date May 29. 1660 is—
"Introitus Acta probavit et a servitute iniquissima populum suum liberavit."

fo. 98. "A ballet 3d Sept. 1658."

Owld Oliver's gon, owld Oliver's gon O Hone O Hone
And has left his son Richard
That pretty young prick-ear'd
To govern these nations alone alone.
The counsail & state
He commanded of late. O Hone O Hone.
But ye tables turn'd quite
Those govern this wight
And turns our rejoycing to mone to mone.
Thus wth their consent,
There's call'd Parlement, O Hone O Hone.
Soe 'twixt Suede & Spruce
Ther'l be made a truce
And wrangle be generally known.
The cuntrys are quiet
Fates bless their good diet O Hone O Hone
'Tis a pittifull thing
Three Kingdoms, noe king
And estates to be rack't skin & bone.
Yet we live in hope
To conquer ye Pope O Hone O Hone
When souldiers & clowns
Fall at odds about crowns
Then true men may come by their owne."

fo. 126. Long poem beginning

"Some for their sport
To woods resort
Wher kennel'd lies ye wily fox"

Ends:

"Since Holl's of age
It doth presage
That Westmorland will win his day."

With a second part.

fo. 142. A long poem on, "A pepper corn or small rente sente to my Lo: Campden for ye loan of his house at Kensington, 9th Feb. 1651."

fo. 151. "Upon my sonn Charles's return from his first two years travailes in Holland, Flanders, & Brant. Mereworth, April 20th 1654."

fo. 160. "Upon ye horse race at Newmarket between ye Earle of Suffolk & St Horatio Townshend Barronett ye 4th of November 1652."

fo. 171. "Upon y^t^ noble owld Captain S^r^ Foulk Hankes, his departure this life y^e^ 6^t^ of 9^br^ 1657. Epitaph."

fo. 173. "Upon y^e^ La. Margaret Marchioness of Newcastle her rare poems new come forth. 1652."

fo. 179. "Upon y^e^ death of M^r^ Jhon Selden y^e^ Great Antiquary" 1654.

"We sayd when Symon Dews subscribb'd to fate
Death did some owld record obliterate
But w^t^ shall we say now y^t^ learned Jhon
The patron of antiqueties is gon.
We will conclude (noe age like this) ere sent
A subiect fitter for a præsident"
"In w^t^ sence you will."

A small octavo volume, being holograph memoirs of Thomas sixth Earl of Westmorland commencing thus "The six foregoing leaves I have thought fit to expunge, and although the design of this book was for another purpose by its being ruled yet I found my time would not allow me to pursue it, being left with a small estate to an ancient title, that considering the pomp my predecessors had lived in in this country with a much greater estate, yet the world expected something like it from me or that I must be slightly thought of without making allowance for the diminution of the estate left unto me. Wherefore that I might make the best of what I had to the credit of my family I did as is hereafter expressed, and which together with my observations concerning the rights and advantages that are or may hereafter be made to this family from this estate, also several secret remarks and things necessary to be known by those who shall succeed to it, I shall hereafter put down as they occur to me for their benefit, though some ought to be always a secret to the owners hereof. And as my intention is for their service, so I hope it will be accepted by them, though but in a plain and incorrect manner of writing for the thing (and not the diction or spelling) is for their advantage, and whereas I have quoted many useful observations and what hath given me lights into many things from the readings I have met with in books of this kind left by my predecessors now remaining in the library here, and which if it please God I live to do it, [I] design to collect them together and place them in the repository for deeds and writings which I design to build. So I shall add this for the same good intention to the assistance of those who shall come after me, neither would I be understood as designing or meaning to reflect on any of my predecessors from whom I am so greatly beholden for what I have, next to God the giver of all things who is to be praised for ever."

The memoirs then commence as follows,

Folio 11. "*Charles Earl of Westmoreland by all accounts I could get came into the possession of an estate above the double of what he left it, but being one that cared not for business and having no children of his own left all to the management of those about him. He married for his first wife a very good fortune, who died in childbed, and her estate

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* Charles Fane 3rd Earl of Westmorland succeeded to the title in 1665 and died without issue in 1691.

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being in land went away to her heirs upon his death; for his second wife he married a daughter of the then Earl of Cardigan's who although she was young never had any children * * *

Folio 12. "Vere Earl of Westmoreland the brother of Charles by the half blood succeeded to the title, etc. He was a very good natured man but affected popularity too much, living in Kent, where he was greatly beloved, far beyond the compass his estate would allow of, which did involve him and his family in many difficulties, but he did not live long to enjoy the title* but having been very forward and active in the revolution he hoped to make an amends to his family by the rewards he was made to expect due to his merit from Court, but he found himself greatly deceived in the short time he lived and which I would have to be a warning to all not to spend their estates to serve the Court in expectation of being afterwards repaid or rewarded.

Folio 14. * * * "Vere married Rachel, the daughter of John Bence, Alderman of the City of London, who in the plague year got a great estate, she was only daughter; the fortune he paid down with her was but small about 5*l.* or 6,000*l.*, nothing proportionable to the expensive manner of life my Father had put himself into and although in the whole she was a very great fortune to his family, yet coming but in small sums like presents it supplied only a present occasion to stop some clamourous gap and so the family [were] not the better for it but greatly the worse * * *

Folio 16. * * * "I have seen a calculation of what my Father received on account of himself and his children by reason of that match to amount unto in the whole about 40,000*l.* * * *

Folio 17. * * * "My Father's manner of living being much beyond his estate he was forced to join with my Uncle in releasing this estate whereby they made mortgages thereof for their present want, but by which means gave my uncle the power of granting away many estates as before spoken of from the Family. My Father did not long survive my Grandfather, my Mother taking upon herself the executorship and not being used to business was greatly misused by those she trusted * * * My elder Brother Vere after my Father's death was by the recommendations of him made to King William, taken under his immediate protection and care and was by him sent into Holland where he was put to the Academy at the Hague and growing to be a very handsome man with performing of his exercises in a good manner and becoming to be an accomplished gentleman, the King took great delight in him so that he become a favourite and was in a very promising way of again raising his Family in reputation as well as fortune being greatly beloved by all and much favoured by his Prince, if it had pleased God that he might have continued longer in this world, but he was taken away by a violent fever which he got at a Ball made by the Princess Anne of Denmark (since Queen Anne) about the time of his arrival at age. *This sudden death of my Brother brought me† to the title who was then a Volunteer at sea on board the *Revolution* under the command of Captain Beaumont where I had served almost two years. In the which I took great delight so that had I continued I might have risen considerably in the world and done well to my Family as others

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* Vere Earl of Westmorland died in 1693.
† Vere, the 5th Earl died in May 1698.
‡ Thomas succeeded his brother Vere as 6th Earl in 1698.

my juniors have done for theirs, if it should have pleased God to [have] continued my life therein * * *

Folio 23. "I went to School at Darrent near Dartford in Kent to Mr. Taylor the Minister of the Parish where I was at the time of my Father's death and some little time longer, and was from thence removed to Eaton with my Brother John*, and when I had gotten to the upper end of the second form I was removed to a school at Kensington to learn mathematics in order for going to sea for which I was designed. I did not stay long there but was sent back again to Eaton. I was at this school of Kensington when Whitehall was burnt which I saw in flames from my own window.

"This shifting about put me quite off from learning, so that I got but into the second remove of the third form at Eaton before I left the school again for altogether and was sent to sea a volunteer on board the *Revolution*, commanded by Captain Beaumont, afterwards Admiral, and who was drowned with a great many others in the great storm of 1704. I continued at sea till the death of my Brother Vere which was about a year and a half and better from my first going.

"Upon my Brother Vere's death which happened in May 1698† I was by my Mother ordered to meet King Willliam in his way for Holland, she having made application for me to him whilst in London. Upon which I met the King at Margate who ordered me to attend him at the Hague in Holland; I did so, and was by him ordered into the Academy there: I was very sorry for this change of life having a great delight to the sea where I wished to have continued, but my Mother through mistaken notions I suppose, fancied that because my Brother was so fortunate as to be in the King's favour greatly therefore she hoped I should succeed him in that as well as Estate. I went to, Holland with one servant and little money in my pocket without recommendations to any, a stranger in a strange country. After I had been there three days the King went to his hunting seat at Loe. Sir Joseph Williamson was then ambassador at the Hague who shewed me the greatest civilities * * *

Folio 26. . . . . "About two months after the King's departure I received an order from my Lord Romney, then Groom of the Stole, to go into the Academy which was very seasonable for me. Sir Joseph Williamson returning about this time for England about a month after this came over Mr. Ste[n] Lion to be my Governor * * *

Folio 27. * * * "I could get little but fair promises to subsist on from Court and my Mother believing I was better supplied returned me but little also, so that when the Queen came to the Crown I could not proceed on any travels or return home till my Lord Marlborough who came over soon after the King's death to Holland was so kind (as) to order me 200*l.* from Mr. Smeade the Paymaster of the troops then in Holland, with which money I discharged all, made a short progress about Holland and the other Provinces and in July returned over to England * * *

Folio 30. * * * "About a year and a half after I came over, which was in the second year of the Queen, I was made a Lord of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Denmark. I am not capable to set forth the just praise due to that good man, so far I can say as the facts proved themselves, that he kept the Queen from being beguiled to her dishonour

* John succeeded his brother Thomas as 7th Earl in 1736.

† Burke's Peerage gives the year 1699.

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by sycophants that were about her all the time of his life, for no sooner was he dead but she sullied the great glory she had gained during her reign before, by bringing in a party not able to support her and to go on with the war she was engaged in for the liberties of Europe and had so much success in it, by the blessing of God great victories every year, till persuaded by the crafty designs of her new ministry and her own weakness to discard her successful General the Duke of Marlborough and that Ministry which had raised her name so high beyond any of her predecessors, for so many glorious successes, and putting herself into the hands of weak as well as wicked men to maintain their power, brought her into an ignominious peace and a much baser act the desertion of her allies just ready to enter upon action, which compelled them to make also then the best peace they could; this sad change would not have been if the death of the Prince of Denmark had not happened, for he kept whisperers off and helped her judgment to stand by those who had so successfully carried on her affairs in that part of her reign.

"I remember at a meeting of several Lords and other great men in the reign of King William as they had fears for the succession, and the Queen beginning her reign with taking into places all those of the contrary party and many who were known not to be favourers of the revolution, and the principles of whence it sprung, particularly Admiral Churchill who had a great sway in the Prince of Denmark's affections and governed the Admiralty under him, these great men were wishing the time to come which was daily expected of the Princess's death that so the Admiralty might also be taken out of the hands of Mr. Churchill, for about this time the Queen had begun to change into the measures of King William's Ministry, and to take them in, from whence afterwards followed her great successes, upon this discourse I did happily prophecy the ill which would follow by saying that whenever the Prince died they would find the loss of him to the Queen.

"The Prince although a foreigner born was become so hardy an Englishman that it was visible to all who were about him, always pleased with their successes and speaking always in a manner *viz.*, natural for a people of a country to do in behalf of their own, so he used to do on the behalf of this Kingdom looking upon it as his own country. He was mighty easy towards all his servants, affected not popularity, and appearing in public towards his latter days, grew very fat and uneasy to himself with a great difficulty of breathing which made him care little to stir about, would stand still a great while till he became afflicted with the gout.

"About three years after I had been in his service, I was appointed to be his Deputy and Lieutenant in the Cinque Ports wherein I was cautious not to act anything without first acquainting of him with it, for as I was of a different sentiment to all the rest of his family, and was put into this office on the removal of the Earl of Winchelsea, I had reason to believe my doings would not have the easiest representations made of them especially from Mr. Churchill who was not pleased with my principles."

The writer then proceeds to state that on the occasion of an election at the Cinque Ports he gave cause to Lord Godolphin for complaint to the Prince, and that Mr. Churchill had also told the Prince of some heinous thing he alleged the writer had been guilty of in the office of Lieutenant, concerning which however the Prince had been informed by the writer, who had received his orders therein, and that the Prince on hearing of the matter informed Mr. Churchill it was a lie. Another

ground of offence to Lord Godolphin had been the writer's conduct at the time of the Union relative to the clause for dissolving the council;

Folio 40. "After a long tedious day in debating part of the bill which lasted till late at night, this clause of dissolving the Council was the last put and carried, and then the remainder of the bill was adjourned till the next day. The next morning very early a groom came to my house with orders for me to attend the Prince by eight of the clock that morning at Kensington where the Queen in the winter then was, accordingly I made all the haste I could and went to Kensington where I asked the Page of the Backstairs who had been there overnight, if he could tell on what occasion I was sent for, he told me he knew not and that there had been nobody the day before at Court, but about ten of the clock at night the Lord Treasurer had been with the Queen so then I guessed at the business. Some little time after I had been there the Prince came out of his closet and speaking very kindly to me said, "my Lord there is a business going to be in Parliament wherein the Queen thinks her service very much concerned," and therefore he spoke to me of it, I asked what he said in relation to settling the Scotch Government and particularly the Council, I then said that matter was passed last night, and that indeed I was for the clause to dissolve them because as it was to be an entire Union the nearer we could make it so the better, to be but one people, and that I thought one Council for the whole United Kingdom was sufficient: he said he was very well satisfied in the integrity of my actions, and for his part he should not direct me, so after talking on other matters he left me. By this discourse I found the Treasurer who was much for having the Council kept up the better to make parties, was the occasion of my journey, but that he had either forgot the last clause which was passed before adjournment or was gone for Kensington before the committee arose which indeed was late."

The writer then refers to the death of the Prince and the appointment of the Earl of Dorset by the recommendation of the Duchess of Marlborough to the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports, but that he could not serve under the Earl of Dorset or any one else than the Prince.

Folios 45 to 47. The writer then states at length a controversy that had arisen between his mother, himself, and Sir James Fuller of Nassington relative to the cutting of some poles by some persons in a riotous manner in the Earl's woods of Sulehey, and about which Sir James Fuller had written to the Treasury, alleging that the woods had been secreted from the Crown, whereby a great clamour had been raised in the country, and although the Treasury had professed themselves satisfied with the Earl's title, he could never get a discharge from Lord Treasurer Godolphin. He then sets out the historical state of the case, commencing as follows:—

Fol. 48. "This Estate of Apethorpe and several towns hereabouts did anciently belong to a Lord Mountjoy who sold the same to King Henry the VIII. and went upon the adventures in Ireland which was the practice of many in those days to conquer and settle lands there as hath been since practised in the West Indies. The King exchanged several of these estates with Sir Walter Mildmay for his estates in Wiltshire, which brought him first into this country at which time the King's forest woods as also other the King's desmesnes were farmed out under leases, and the Crown having occasion for money made sale thereof. The Lord Peterborough and Sir Walter Mildmay became purchasers of the woods of Morehey Westhey, and Farming Woods which they afterwards divided between themselves, the Lord Peterborough had Farming Woods and Sir Walter the other.

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The writer then sets out his title to the woods and to the keeperage of Sulehey, and to a further grant of Crown rights in the forest which the writer had obtained from King George.

Fol. 55 to 68. He then proceeds to a question between him and Mr Lynn of Southwick (after his marriage with Mrs Bellamy's daughter) relative to an enclosure made by him out of the Earl's forest in which account he deals fully with his title thereto.

Fol. 68. "In the year of the entire Union of the two Kingdoms being 1708 and which commenced the first of May was I married the (*sic*) day of June to a most excellent woman; she was of an ancient family the only daughter of Mr Thomas Stringer, of Sharleston, in the county of York. She was married first to Richard Beaumont Esquire of Whitley in the said county, who died without having any children, and about three years afterwards I had the happiness to obtain her in marriage."

He alludes at Folio 74 to the birth of a fine fullgrown boy but dead in consequence of injuries inflicted upon his wife during pregnancy by Sir David Hamilton a Doctor sent for from London by his mother "who was in many things a very unfortunate woman to her family [and] was so here by her oppiniatrity of having this man" who had ordered her to be driven as fast as possible over the roughest roads for an hour in order to bring on her confinement, and "was sensible he had done her an injury not only to the present child but also to future expectations, and so it hath proved."

Fol. 75. The writer refers to the renewal he had obtained of a Crown grant of the Wardenship of the Cliffe Bailiwick and to the possession by his Family of the Keeping of the Hundred Court of Willowbrook, etc.

Fol. 79. "The grant of this office I have been long hunting after at last I found only a grant renewed to Mildmay, Earl of Westmoreland for his life and lives of two of his sons of which lives my Father was the last."

The Memoirs end at page 82 after which is an entry made on the 11th of August 1773 by John 9th Earl of Westmorland. "I recommend it to posterity not to suffer any rabbits to be in the forest for the future. For some years before I came to the title and to reside here the keepers suffered the rabbits to increase in such quantities that many sales of fine underwood have been almost destroyed to the detriment of the Family I will venture to say for years to come and probably for ever unless great care and pains are taken of the woods for the future that the family will suffer by the damages done by the rabbits several hundreds per annum.

J. WESTMORELAND."

Two volumes of MS., being the journals of Maria, wife of John 3rd Earl of Clarendon, of journeys to France, Italy, Switzerland, and Austria, in the years 1791 and 1802–3. The journals are of considerable length; the following are extracts:—

1791, Jan. 21st. Paris. "To see the ruins of the Bastille and l'Place de Grève, where the Lanthern post is remaining on which the Governor of the Bastille & others have been executed by the populace. Saw M. de la Tude, who had been confined in the Bastille for 30 years for having written some satirical verses upon Mme. de Pompadour."

Sunday, Jan. 23rd. "Went to the Tuilleries to see the King & Queen at dinner; the staircase handsome & large, but those apartments I saw are too small for a Court. The revolution having begun, the Royal Family were afraid of appearing in too much state, therefore the great apartments were not open. * * * The King struck me as having some resemblance to Lord Macartney, the Queen was not so fat as I expected, but to me she has no beauty nor any traces left to make one suppose she ever had much; she is tall and has much dignity in her carriage."

Monday, Jan. 24th. "This day there was a skirmish between the Chasseurs & 800 of the people who endeavoured to bring in the provisions for the markets without paying the usual duties at the Porte of St. Denis."

"Rome, April 18th. Dined at Lord Clifford's with Sir Richard Hoare, Mr Bell, and Gerald Wellesley, went from thence with Lady Clifford to a concert at Prince Camille de Rohan, brother to the Cardinal de Rohan, the Maltese Ambassador, from which I was carried to be presented to the Princess Santa Croce, who is the lady of the greatest sway in Rome, and her powers are not only limited to this place for she is said also to govern the Cabinet at Madrid, owing to her friendship with Florida Bianca, the first minister of Spain, who was Ambassador for that Court at Rome 15 years ago, and the Princess of Santa Croce and he have never met since. She still keeps up her influence; she is said to be near sixty, but in gaudy dress and rouge she looks much younger and is still rather handsome."

Wednesday, April 20th. * * * * "We ended the morning by going to see the King of Naples' arrival into Rome, which however was not worth the trouble as he came in without any other suite but a few dusty carriages heavily laded, in which were his attendants, but this sight was the occupation of all Rome." * * * *

Friday, April 29th. "In the evening we went to Cardinal Bernis' where the Mesdames received company. Mme. Victoire is fat, and in her manners and appearance a country gentlewoman; the youngest, Madame Adelaide, is short and not fat, she does not possess any more than her sister *l'air noble*, though both look like two good old housekeepers. Cardinal Bernis' address is everything that is affable and good humoured, he is a fat man with a very cheerful open countenance. The Mesdames' *Cercle* was a very short one, after which I ended the evening with the Duchess of Fleury at Prince Camille's, the Maltese Ambassador, there was collected a chosen set of French who amused themselves in taking the positions of the antique statues, that amusement gave way to a *thé à l'anglais* to which they did honour by the manner in which they ate and drank at it; the company consisted of Princess Joseph de Monaco, a fair pretty woman something like Lady Derby in her manners, Madame Castelan * * *, Madame de Pondoise a *chanoinesse* who has a tender friendship for the Prince Camille and does the honour of his house, her beauties are entirely internal or at least invisible. The Duchess of Fitz-James who is a fine figure and reckoned handsome, she has very much the appearance of a woman of fashion, the Duke of Fitz James a *bon vivant* who loves the pleasures of this world in all their branches, he is not what one would call a clever man in conversation, but he has very much a character *a lui*, and in all subjects which can be determined by the point of honour he never errs. The Chevalier de Puis-Segur was once admired for his beauty, though that is *un peu flétrie* he still retains the little manner

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attendant on the *rôle* of *petit mâitre* ; he is clever, at least he is possessed of that sort of light airy French *esprit* which makes him pleasant in society. The Marquis de Coigny is affectation personified and a strolling actor in appearance, for further particulars vide Shakespear's courtier as described by Hotspur."

Sunday, June 19th. Rome. Went to Mr Fagan's to sit for my picture; dined at a little lodge in the Borghesi Gardens; the dinner was given by Monsieur de Narbonne to the Fleurys, Princess Joseph, Prince Jules de Rohan nephew to Prince Camille, and ourselves. Monsieur de Narbonne I have never yet particularly mentioned * * * * he is reckoned with much reason a man of *beaucoup d'esprit*, he is very good company, seems well informed, and has a turn for liberality and expence very much in the style of the Comte de Grammont, by which character I should think he might have modelled his own."

"Wednesday, July 27th Geneva. "Went to visit Madame de Stael at Copet, a chateau of her Father M. Neckar, about seven miles from Geneva, she introduced me to Monsieur and Madame Neckar ; he talked little, Madame Neckar talked a great deal; she is reckoned a woman of knowledge but rather pedantic. Madame Stael is very clever, an authoress, very ugly, and very free & good humoured, but she astonished me with her curiosity and questions which often went to the most trifling subjects, which reached to every subject the most private in one's situation, circumstances, etc."

Wednesday, August 18th & following days. Mentions Monsieur Lavater the physiognomist. "He receives all strangers who send to desire to be admitted to him, he is a thin man about 50, and has a great deal of vivacity and expression in his eyes. He showed us a pretty collection he has made of portraits and drawings. Of his own art, he talked with much enthusiasm; he afterwards came to the Inn and supped with us. He has seen Mr Fox, of whom he said he had given the following opinion, 'his face is full of judgment, his memory is astonishing, his brows powerful and commanding, his eyes full of genius. His nose is not extraordinary, the mouth the source of his eloquence and of an enormous volubility. His appearance altogether that of a man the most natural and vivacious you can conceive.' Mr Lavater is respected and adored as a pastor and has a most astonishing eloquence in the pulpit, he has a living at Zuie of about 150*l.* a year."

Tuesday, September 12th Paris. "Went with Madame de Stael at nine in the evening to the National Assembly at which we heard the Abbé Mauri speak * * *, the debate was interrupted by the arrival of the Garde des Sceaux with a letter from the King to declare his acceptation of the Constitution. The letter was read out by the President and received the most violent applause. Monsieur de Lafayette also made a short speech."

The second volume is a narrative of a journey to Paris and Vienna in 1802–3. The following are extracts :—

On the way to Paris, "at Saint Denis and in other towns we observed these two curious placards, the one written on the churches and the other on entering the towns "Le peuple Français reconnait un Dieu et la vie immortelle" the other "Citoyens, respectez les propriétés, les biens et les productions d'autrui; ils sont le fruit de son industrie et de son travail."

Wednesday, 11th July. "This day being an annual fête since the Revolution and being this year celebrated with increased parade in

honour likewise of the peace with England * * * we went to a gentleman's house in the Carousel to see the review * * * The review consisted of nearly 14,000 troops all picked from the different regiments, the infantry were placed in the court of the Tuilleries which is divided from the Carousel by a iron balustrade and two gateways.

* * * * * *

In the Carousel was placed the cavalry; Bonaparte came out of the centre door of the Tuilleries and mounted his horse, where a large cortege of General Officers and Aide-de-camps were ready to attend him. Bonaparte was dressed in a plain blue coat and plain hat without lace or feather, he rode a white long-tailed horse; the plainness of his dress was evidently for effect, for his attendants were in their uniforms, both in their own dress and the accoutrements of their horses they were as magnificent as possible. A corps of 200 Mamelukes were the novelty of the day, they arrived at Paris the day before.

July 19th Met Talma the famous tragedian in the Gallery (of the Louvre) walking there with Kemble. Talma entered into a discussion about the best method of cutting out the Roman Toga which he said he alone had discovered so as to give it the proper folds in the drapery. At the time when the Directory wore Roman Dresses Talma was *Tailleur en chef* to the Great Nation.

July 20th. Went in the morning to Versailles. The party we met there was Lord Dalkeith, Lord Montagu, & Sir C. Douglas, who were accompanied by the Duke de Mailly, which made the seeing the Palais very interesting as he had been with the poor King & *Gentlehomme de la Chambre* during the time that all the horrors were commiting at Versailles & he pointed out to us all the different circumstances that occurred as we walked through the apartments & we saw the stain of blood remain on the floor where the Swiss Guard was massacred * * * We were allowed to go into a room which is not generally shown, in which are pictures of Louis 15th & his family as also a picture of the unfortunate Louis the 16th & one particularly interesting of the Queen & her Children, the resemblance extremely striking, painted by Madam le Brun. This picture was saved from distruction by having a placard to this effect written upon it "Respectez un chef d'œuvre des Arts."

August 2nd. "We went in the evening to a little Theatre called the Vaudeville where we saw a piece which amused us very much. Lord Nelson was introduced, as also an English boy talking bad French with a bad accent. The English character was supposed to be exactly represented by great roughness and boldness of behaviour joined to an ungracious manner though always performing acts of the greatest generosity.

Aug. 3rd. The first Consul addressed a small party of soldiers who were selected from different regiments to receive from his hands new standards which he presented with an address which he delivered in a very good manner. His outline of face has a great resemblance to Kemble the actor in miniature, his stature is very low and his figure has no air or distinction. His best appearance is when on horseback, his features are regular and he has a pleasing expression about his mouth, with small eyes very hollow in his head.

Aug. 5th. We went in the evening to the Buffa Opera, Madame Tallien was at the Opera; she has made too conspicuous a figure in the Revolution not to excite curiosity in those who had not seen her. The expression of her countenance is particularly cheerful and good

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humoured; her features are small and regular, she is very pale, white with dark hair and eyes, her person has grown too fat and out of shape, her hands and arms are very handsome.

Aug. 11th. We ended the morning at David's to see a famous picture painted by him, the subject the Rape of the Sabines. David is esteemed the best existing painter at Paris, he has been an active person in the Revolution, after having owed his first success to the Court, and he is said to have committed some of the most atrocious acts of any of the monsters of the Revolution. He is in his person the most frightful of men.

Aug. 11th. In the evening we went to Madame Tallien's, now Madame Cabarus; we were desirous of seeing her from her being a person of so marked a character in the Revolution though her disposition to gallantry would exclude her from being received in good society.

August 16th. Left Paris. Chalons, as indeed the whole road, is becoming very interesting to travellers by its having been the one the King went when he intended to make his escape from France, as also the Duke of Brunswick's army having encamped within six leagues of Chalons when the United armies had penetrated into France. At St Menoud the inhabitants entered into conversation and told us several very interesting anecdotes about the King; the gentleman of the house suspected it was the King when the carriage stopped to change horses by a snuff box set with diamonds which the King took out of his pocket; this suspicion was confirmed by his trying to conceal himself as he sat in the carriage. These people said he travelled with too much display, for at that period of the Revolution everyone going towards the frontier was suspected, and that the King had a new carriage of immense size which could not fail attracting notice. As soon as the carriage drove off the Post Master came across to his neighbours and said "*Je gage que c'est le Roi qui vient de passer*," and he set out across the fields to give this notice at the next post. His neighbours were anxious, they said, that the King should not be molested, so they went to the commanding officer of the Regiment then quartered at St Menoud to tell him what had passed, they said, "*Que ce Regimen était comprisée de gens tres loyaux*" and accordingly a soldier was detached to intercept the Post Master; the soldier was on horseback and the other on foot, but the Post Master from knowing the country he evaded the pursuit though they were once or twice in sight of each other.

29th September. Vienna. "At 11 o'clock I was called for by Madame Rouramousky to go to the Palace to be presented to the Emperor and Empress. * * * Several people were waiting in the anteroom for audiences; these people were of all descriptions, country women in their gold caps, abbés, courtiers, etc.; for the Emperor receives any person who has anything to ask or to say to him. Each person goes in separately or with those who present them, and a very few minutes after our arrival Madame Rouramousky and myself were admitted. The Emperor was standing in a small room by himself, his manners are shy without being cold, he is little and insignificant in his appearance but not unpleasing, he talked to us for about ten minutes and then bowed, when we retired.

"From our audience with the Emperor we traversed all the staircases as also several long passages and at last arrived at the anteroom to the Empress' apartment. We were introduced to her by a lady who came out to receive us.

"The Empress had two ladies waiting upon her, she is short, pale, and very plain, but her manners are lively and she has a good deal of address."

October 6th. Colonel Werota dined with us, a distinguished officer who had served with great ability both in the Austrian and Russian *Etats Major*. He was an agreeable man and told us several anecdotes about Sowaroff.

Sunday, October 10th. I was awaked by a procession * * * formed by all ranks of the Bourgeoisie, which were marshalled according to their ages, beginning with children and proceeding on in gradation to old age; all were chanting a solemn dirge or supplication to God to send rain. The great drought which has lasted four months and has destroyed all vegetation, dried up the springs, and prevented the tillage of the land occasions great apprehension in the ensuing season.

October 22. Went to a Ball given by the Russian Ambassador to the Grand Duke Constantine who was arrived that day from Russia; he has an ugly flat face and his figure is bad, and by all accounts his mind corresponds with his person.

November 5. Went to Madame Kingsky's. Madame Kingsky has been the greatest beauty of Vienna and still retains much beauty and the most captivating manners, she had been married at 16 years old to Count Kingsky, a man disagreeable in his character & person and who left her immediately after the ceremony, and with whom she never lived; she had passed her life with credit to herself with a perfect reputation, and had been the admiration of great numbers of people. She has lately attached herself to General Marfield an Officer in much credit for his military conduct, an agreeable man but worn down and looking old, though under 40 years of age, from fatigue and hard service, and in no ways a captivating person. This gentleman has however produced so great an interest in Madame Kinsky that she is doing all in her power to get a dispensation to marry him by dissolving her marriage with Monsieur Kinsky.

Stuttgart, Nov. 21st. "Where we dined at Court and I was introduced to the Duchess of Wertemburgh. Mr V.* and I were conducted by the Duchess' desire into her private apartment where we sat with her till the hour for the circle to begin when she returned with the Duke into the public rooms. After everyone had paid their respects and been spoken to as at a Drawing Room at St James's, the Duke and Duchess sat down at separate card tables, and it was the etiquette of those who did not play to stand about the Royal tables."

Nov. 25th. "Phalsbourg, over the gate of which was written in great letters '*Le peuple Francois est souverain.*'"

"Nov. 30th arrived in Paris, where we stayed two months; the town was full of English and foreigners, particularly Russians, who were making a great display. Those people who chose to be presented at Bonaparte's Courts were invited to many magnificent dinners and assemblys given by the Ministers, but as ourselves with a very few other exceptions did not feel inclined to pay homage to Bonaparte, the theatres and the entertainments given by foreigners were mostly our resources. Dancing was at this time become a real science at Paris both for ladies and

* The Hon. J. C. Villiers, second son of Thomas (Villiers) 1st Earl of Clarendon. Mr. Villiers, who had married Maria, daughter and co-heiress of Admiral Forbes, succeeded his brother as Earl of Clarendon in 1824.

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gentlemen, many of whom spend eight or nine hours a day in practising, and several of the performances at balls in the French country dances & quadrilles were really equal to some of the most celebrated professional dancers, and the balls were quite spectacles. I saw nothing of the Court but at one ball given by the Minister de la Marine to which some tickets were given to the English Ambassador to distribute; the entertainment was most magnificent, the rooms spacious numerous and most expensively furnished and brilliantly lighted. Madame Bonaparte was there seated in a Fauteuille in the centre of one side of the large ballroom, her chair was surrounded by *les dames du Palais*, *les Prefecteurs* (*sic*), and various attendants. Madame Bonaparte's appearance was very pleasant, her manners were quiet and genteel, and her figure extremely good.

She retired after a short time; the staircase was lined with grenadiers when she arrived and also upon her departure." "We arrived in London on the 6th of February after an absence of seven months, 1803."

Among the other manuscripts preserved at Apethorpe may be named the following:—

Copies of Correspondence of the Council with the Earls of Westmorland and Exeter, joint Lieuts. of Northants over the Trained Bands of Horse and Foot, 1660–65.

The Commentaries of Sir Francis Vere, relating to the Low Countries (printed in 1657).

Candia Restaurata. Presented in a show at Apthorpe the 12th of February 1640[–1] to the Lord and Lady of that place by some of their owne children and famelie.

A short view of K. Henrie the 3, his raigne [extracts from Chronicles, &c.].

The right and title of Sir Thos. Fane of Kent, knt., to the name, style, and dignity of Lord of Bergavenny, in the right of Dame Mary his wife, &c.

Dialogue between Lewis, the French Divine, and Frederick, the German (n. d.).

A Survey of Lincoln Minster, by D. Sanderson, with notes on other churches, mayors, &c. of that city (temp. Car. II.).

Treasury Accounts (temp. Eliz.).

Relatione vera della Corti di Roma, a description of proceedings after the death of the Pope, 1586.

Memoir of Mildmay, Earl of Westmorland, and collections of verse. (Latin, a few folio pp.), 1601, &c.

Pardon granted by Hen. VIII. to Henry Fane, late of Tunbridge, gent., or Hadlow, for all crimes committed previous to April 21, 1509.

Account Books, 1593, &c.; 1625, &c.; 1643, &c.; 1665, 1671, 1700, 1707, &c.; 1716, 1729, &c.; 1768, &c.

Account Book and Diary of Francis Stringer, of Sharlston, co. York, 1593, &c.

Accounts of Richard Beaumont, 1693.

Miscellaneous MSS., containing—

Don Phaebo's Triumph, 1646; Candia Restaurata, 1640; Copies of Correspondence of the Earl of Westmorland as Lieut. of Dover Castle and of the Cinque Ports, 1705–1708; Odes Blenhemianæ (Latin) by L. Mansfield, 1729, &c., &c.

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Letter of James I., with Papers on Affairs of Holland; by John Atkinson.
Speeches of Charles I. and others, Nov. 1640.
"Liber Providenc' magni Hospitii Annae Ducissae de Buckingham, 1467." Walter Mildmay was one of her officers, also Thos. Mildmay, of Chelmsford, his father.
Cartulary of Thorney Abbey.

WILLIAM O. HEWLETT.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF CAPTAIN STEWART, OF ALLTYRODYN, LLANDYSSIL.

CAPT. STEWART'S MSS.

CAPTAIN STEWART forwarded with his MSS. a box comprising 1 bundle and 8 small tin boxes, containing a very large collection of original deeds, rentals, a few Court Rolls, and other documents of a miscellaneous character commencing in the reign of King John, or early in the reign of King Henry the Third. They refer to property in Liverpool, Kirkdale, Bootle, and Walton, in the County of Lancaster, to the City of Chester, and to Cockfield Hall and Earls Hall in Cockfield, in the County of Suffolk, and to various other places. The deeds range in date from the twelfth to the eighteenth centuries.

The early deeds relate chiefly to Liverpool and Kirkdale, and commencing as they do at the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, they form a valuable collection which would prove of importance both to the local historian* and genealogist.

Attached to many of the deeds are several very fine seals in a good state of preservation, but time did not admit of a detailed examination of the contents of the box with a view to their arrangement.

One interesting deed shewing the adoption of an heir, was noticed, and is sufficiently valuable from its unique character to justify its insertion at length.

Pateat universis per presentes quod ego Ranulphus de la More burgensis de Rothelan concedo pro me et heredibus meis quod Robertus filius Roberti de Sonky et heredes sui masculi de ipso legittime procreati sint heredes mei legittimi propinquiores pre omnibus ceteris mortalibus Ita quod nullo modo Burgagium meum terras et tenementa que habeo seu habere potero in villa de Rothelan de predicto Roberto et heredibus suis masculis predictis alicui possum alienare In cujus rei testimonium presentibus literis sigillo meo signatis eidem Roberto tradidi patentes Data apud Flynt undecimo die Februarii anno regni regis Edwardi xxxi°. [11th February 1302–3.]

Small seal attached, in fair condition.

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* Such as Sir James A. Picton, who has recently (1883) published a work entitled "City of Liverpool. Selections from the Municipal Archives and Records from the 13th to the 17th Century inclusive," and who published in 1873 his "Memorials of Liverpool."

CAPTAIN STEWART'S MSS.

I.—Early Papers, to the Reign of King Charles I.

Capt. Stewart's MSS.

1333. 6 Edward III. Fragment of a court roll of a manor not named, the name of the Lord being Richard le Cokefeld. Bradefield S. Clair in Suffolk is mentioned.

1406. 7 Henry IV. 6 April. Print of Letters Patent (Patent Roll 7 Henry IV., p^{t} 2, m. 18.) to Sir John de Stanley of the Isle, Castle, Peel and Lordship of Man.

1422. 1 Henry VI. Fragment of a rental relating to lands at Poslyngford, Straddyshill, Denston, Wykhambroke, Pentlewe, Stansfield, Chylton, Clare, all in Suffolk and Essex.

1511. 3 Henry VIII. 20 August. Grant from Thomas, Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley, and Lord of Man and the Isles, to Richard Sneyde of the Office of Steward of the town of Northwich Co., Chester. *Signed* T. Derby.

1532. 24 Henry VIII. 23 September. Appointment by Edward, Earl of Derby, Lord Stanley, and Strange, of John More as particular Receiver of the Lordships and Manors of Hawardyn, Moldesdale, Hopedale, Merford, Hosseley, Bryndley, Namptwiche, Northwiche, and Macclesfield. *Signed* E. Derby.

1532. 24 Henry VIII. 8 October. "The Rental of the Kyngs rente of Lyverpool."

1533. 25 Henry VIII. 28 August. "A brefe remembrance made by William More for the advertisement of M^{r} Edmund Molyneux lernid in the law Whereby it shall appere that such chefe rents and landis as is nowe in variaunce betwis Sir William Molyneux Knyght and William More Squier the right and title yereof restis in the said William More as apperis hereafter." Relates to premises in Kyrkedale, Co. Lancaster.

153 . (*sic*) 27 September. Papal dispensation for the marriage of John More and Anne Hawardyn.

1541. 33 Henry VIII. 17 September. Receipt from Robert More to John More Receiver to the Earl of Derby of Hawardyn and Merchantsdale, for moneys.

1557. 4 & 5 Philip and Mary. 12 October. Bill of Covenant by John More 'Squier' Mayor of Liverpool in the name of the Burgesses of Liverpool to redeliver at the ensuing feast of S^{t} Michael to Sir Richard Molineux kn^{t} and William Molyneux his son and heir, one seal called the Cockett Seal, appertaining to the custom of Liverpool, delivered to him by the said Richard and William.

1558. 5 & 6 Philip and Mary. 12 July. Bond by Richard Rameforth of Liverpool to John More of Bankehowse, Esq^{re}, to secure repayment of a sum of money charged upon premises in More Street, Liverpool.

1567. 9 Elizabeth. 11 November. 1568. 10 Elizabeth. 6 June. 1569. 11 Elizabeth. 29 May. 1569. 11 Elizabeth. 11 November. Receipts by John Crosse of Liverpool to John Moore of the Banckehowse for the marriage portiou of Alice the daughter of the said John Moore.

1570. 12 Elizabeth. 12 September. Receipt signed by Sir Thomas Stanley for one year's revenue of the Bishopric of the Isle of Man for

the use of the next Bishop amounting to 115*l.* 2*s.* 8¼*d.* from the Captain of the Isle of Man, by the hands of William More and by the commandment of "my Lord my father."

1575–76. 18 Elizabeth. 24 March. Bond by Francis Sutton of Sutton, in the County of Chester, to Ellinoure More, wife of William More of the Acars, Co. Lancaster.

1582–83. 25 Elizabeth. 20 January. Receipt of Laurence Ireland of Lydiatt, Co. Lanc., to William More of Banckehowse in Kyrkedale of deeds relating to a tenement in Aighten.

1582. Dec. 21. Account of the collector of a subsidy or tax from the inhabitants of Castle Street, Dale Street, Water Street, Inglers Street, Chappel Street, and Milne Street, Liverpool, with the names of the persons charged.

1582. "A note of the grounde in the Oldaye fyeld belonginge to the wyfe of Richard Abraham and Nicholas Abraham theire sonne devyded by Mr. William More of Bankhouse Esquyere the 2 of Maye ano 1582."

1585. 27 Elizabeth. 3 July. Copy appointment of Henry Earl of Derby as Lieutenant of Lancashire and Cheshire.

1586. 10 October. Acquittance by John More to his father William More of the Bank House Esquire for £7. 10*s.* witnessed by Th. Mollineux, Ro: More, Thomas Lydyat. This acquittance is endorsed by Edward Moore. "An aquitance onder John Moore hand w^{ch} was y^{e} unthrift whoe sould 10^{li} p. ann. of copyhould land before his faither Will: Moore Esq^{re} died."

1591. 33rd Eliz. 14 April. Extract from the court rolls of the Manor of Cokfilde Hall, Suffolk.

1592. 7 June. Warrant for the assembly of Light Horse at Wigan on the 22nd of June.

1592. 34 Elizabeth. Draft Court Roll of Erleshall in Cockefield.

1593. Rentals of the Estates of William More in Liverpool.

N.D. Parchment document almost illegible from the effects of damp, headed "Rental of William More Squire." The handwriting is of the 16th century, and the property valued in the counties of Lancaster and Chester.

1593. 9 Dec. Record of a conditional surrender by John Hassell a copyhold tenant of the Manor of Cockfield Hall Suffolk to Thomas Grimward of the same place.

1601. Notes of the proceedings upon a plea of trespass between John Roades plaintiff and Thomas Rooper defendant relating to the seizure of some cattle in a place called the Hallyard situate in Great Appleby Leicestershire; with proofs concerning the tenure of the said Hallyard &c.

1602. 44 Elizabeth. 14 September. Release by Richard More of Bankhouse to his brother Edward More of all interest in the Manors of Kirkedale and Bootle, Lancashire.

1605. 3 James I. 28 November. Bond by Roger Steere and Henry Steere of Derby, Miners, and Thomas Adams of Matlock, miner, to William Ludlam of Matlock for one fother of pigg lead.

CAPT. STEWART'S MSS.

1606. 12 January. Draft Court Rolls, Imphil and Hocton. Estreats of fines, &c., at Manor Court of Bootell, 12 January.

1609. 7 James I. 17 March. Receipt of Richard Rose, Mayor of Liverpool, under the City Seal, of money to be spent for the use of the Poor since the beginning of the Visitation in this Town.

1614. II. James I. 2 February. Copy Privy Signet letter for the levy of a contribution from the nation for the relief of the inhabitants of Dorchester, the town having been almost totally destroyed by fire on the 6th August 1613.

Following this is a list of the collectors for the several Hundreds in Lancashire.

1615. Fragment of a court roll of the Manor of Bentley parva, Essex belonging to Sir Paul Bayning Bart.

1617. December. Order of the Justices of the Peace for the guidance of the High Constables and Overseers of the Poor in the County of Lancaster.

1619. 17 May. Copy will of Richard More of Liverpool gentleman endorsed by Edward Moore "Mr Rich: Moore second brother to my grandfather Edw: Moore last will and testam^{t}. His grandchild is now my tennent to ye Finch house, y^{e} tenem^{t} w^{t}in mentioned."

1619. 28 November. Warrant, signed by Edward Moore, directed to the officers of Childwall as to collection of the Ox-money due to His Majesty for the provision of Oxen for His Majesty's Household within the Hundred of Derby.

1620. 14 November. Lathome. Holograph letter signed by E. [Elizabeth] Countess of Derby to Edward Moore, Esq^{re}, High Sheriff of Lancashire, desiring him to accept M^{r} Richard Bannester as his Undersheriff.

1620. Record of the committal of William Doverhouse of Lower Bevington for a breach of the peace in the County of Chester before the Justices of the Peace of that county.

1624. 15 February. Petition to the Earl of Derby from the Mayor and others of the City of Liverpool to be spared the imprest recently made, and the answer of the Earl (signed by him Will. Derby) thereto, addressed to Edward More.

1624. 23 June. Copy letter from the Privy Council to the Earl of Derby relative to raising of troops for the assistance of the States General of the United Provinces. Signed by—

G. Cant.,	Arundell & Surrey,	Jo. Suckling,
Mandevill,	Pembrok,	G. Calverte,
E. Worcester,	Arthur Chichester,	M. Conwey,
Th. Grandison,	Tho. Edmonds,	Jul. Cæsar.

1624. 24 November. Letter from the Privy Council to the same in duplicate accompanying the above. Signed by—

G. Cant.,	Arundel & Surrey,	Arthur Chichester,
W. Mandeville,	Pembroke,	Geo. Calvert,
E. Worcester,	G. Carewe,	Julius Cæsar,
Th. Grandison.		

1624. Warrants for Collection of taxes.

1624. 22 James I. 19 November. Warrant under the sign Manual, with signet attached, directed to William Earl of Derby, Lord Lieut. of Lancashire and Cheshire. To levy and impress 450 men in the Counties of Lancaster and Chester.

Temp. James I. Reasons for passing of an ordinance of Parliament for Capt[n] Canon's Gun according to Statute 21 James I. c. 3., entituled the Statute for New Inventions.

1625-26. 1 Charles I. 16 February. Copy warrant for levying the lay subsidy.

1626. 2 Charles I. 27 October. Bond for the Serjeant at Mace of the Corporation of Liverpool.

1626. Court Rolls of Little Bentley, Newhall Boxstead Hall, Horkesley Magna.

1631. 28 July. Westminster. Holograph Letter from Lord Wentworth (Lord Lieutenant of Ireland) to Mr. Moore, touching certain proceedings against one Morse.

1633. 2 October. Marriage Articles between Alexander Rigby and Mary Rigby his daughter, and John Moore, touching a marriage arranged between the said John and Mary.
Mentions Katherine Moore, mother of John Moore.

1634. March. "A note of the towns which are to contribute towards the setting out and maintaining of 20 shipps and 4,590 men with double equipage, munition, wages, and victuals, for guarding of the narrow seas for 26 weeks from 1st of March 1634 by which day they are to meet at Portsmouth."

1634. 29 April. A letter delivered in the Cathedral at Norwich to the Clergy at Synod.

1637. 29 June. "A note what money I have paid my son Moore in part of his marriage portion."

1638. 4 October. Royal Household Expenses from Hampton Court to Whitehall.

1639. March. Rental of the Holy Trinity Chantry, the Chantry of the Holy Virgin Mary, and S. Katherine's Chantry, belonging to the Church of S. Michael, Dundalk.

1639. Lady Day. Rental of the Manor of Lawshull Hall.

II.—Letters and Papers Relating to the Civil War and Interregnum.

a.—1641 to 1650.

1641. August. Holograph Letters from Lord Strange to Mr. Moore. On private business.
Undated.—A similar letter.

1641. 26 October. "Names of y[e] Traitors in y[e] Castle of Dublin at y[e] first rebellion.
Mr. Mathew Mainwaring, Constable. Lord Maguire, Rose Makenney, Rory Killduffe, Danniell Mackmore, Patricke Macanne, Owine Hurtey, Art. Malian, Art. Madermond, Art. Mahion, Patrick Mahion, Donoh

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Sardon, Bryan Makerney, Brian Mahon, Rory Maguire, Philipp Nudage, Coll. Makeraye, Edmond Odogerty, Arthur Makmohon, Bryan Macmahon, Rose Macmahon, Laptin Makemohon, Mr. Carnage, Lord Page, Arthure Macquire."

1643. 12 January. Order for Sequestrations made at Wigan.

1643. 27 January. Oxford. A copy of a letter from the members of both Houses assembled at Oxford to the Earl of Essex, with the names of those who signed it, declaring a treaty of peace, printed by order to be published to the whole kingdom. "My Lord, his Majesty having by his proclamation of the 22nd of Decr upon the occasion of the invasion threatened and in part begun by some of his subjects of Scotland summoned all the members of both houses of Parliament to attend him here at Oxford. We whose names are underwritten are here met and assembled in obedience to this his Majesty's command. His Majesty was pleased to invite us in the said proclamation by the said gracious expression, that his subjects should see how willing he was to receive advice for the preservation of the religion and laws and safety of the kingdom, and as far as in him lay to restore it to its former peace and security (his chief and only end) from those whom they had trusted, though he would not receive it in the place aforesaid he appointed . . . . . .* most gracious invitation hath not only been made good unto us but . . . . . heightened by such unquestionable demonstrations of the deep and princely sense . . . . . possesses his royal heart of the miseries and calamities of his poor subjects in this unnatural war and of his most entire and passionate affections to . . . . . and deplorable condition by all means possible consistent . . . . . honour or of the future safety of the Kingdom that as it were improper to question the sincerity in them so were it great want of duty and faithfulness in us his Majesty having vouchsafed to declare that he did call us to be witnesses of his actions (and privy to his intentions) should we not testify and witness to all the world the assurance we have of the piety and sincerity of both, being most entirely satisfied of this truth we cannot but confess that amidst our highest afflictions in the deep and piercing fear of the present miseries and dissolution of the count andry those further dangers threatened from Scotland we are at length erected (. . . . .) to some cheerful and comfortable thoughts that possibly we may yet (by God's mercy if he may have not determined this nation for its sins to total ruin and dissolution) hope to be happy instruments of our countrys redemption from the miseries of war and restitution to the blessings of peace, and we being desirous to believe your lordship (howsoever engaged) a person likely to be sensibly touched with those considerations have thought fit to invite you to that part in this blessed work which is only capable to repair all our misfortunes and to buoy up the kingdom from ruin, that is by conjuring you by all the obligations that have power honour and conscience upon our public piety; that laying to heart as we do the inward and bleeding condition of the country, and the outward more menacing destruction by a foreign nation upon the very point of invading it, you will cooperate with us to it with perseverance by truly representing to and faithfully and industriously promoting with those by whom you are trusted this following most sincere and most earnest desire of ours that thus joining with us in a right state of the past present and more threatening

* Torn in original.

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calamities of this deplorable kind, some persons be appointed on either part and place agreed on to treat of such a peace as may yet redeem it from the . . . . . of desolation. This address we should not have made but that his Majesty's summons by which we are met most graciously proclaiming . . . . all without exception is evidence enough that his mercy and clemency can transcend all former provocation and that he hath not . . . . . witnesses . . . . . princely intentions but . . . . . us also with the names of being . . . . . God Almighty direct your Lordship and those to whom you shall present these our most real desires in such a course as may produce . . . . . peace and settlement of the present destructions which is so heartily desired and prayed for by us and which makes us your affectionate friends.

CharlesPrinceps, York, Cumberland, Edward Litleton, C. J. Francis, Cottington, D. Richmond, M. Harford, E. Linsey, E. Dorsett, E. Shrewsbury, E. Bath, Southampton, Leicester, Northampton, Devonshire, Carlisle, Bristol, Barkshire, Cleveland, Rivers, Dover, Peterborrow, Kingston, Newport, Portland, L. Courtenay, Digby, Mowbray, Maltravers, Wentworth, Cromwell, Richard Denvers, Howard of Chartley, Lovelace, Savil, Mohun, ————, Percy, Seamore, Wilmott, Leigh, Hatton, Jarmin, Carrington.

1643. 29 January. Nantwich. Sir Thomas Fairfax and Sir William Brereton to Gen. Monroe or any other Commander in Chief commanding the forces for the King and Parliament at Knotvargrasse or elsewhere in the north of Ireland.

"Upon Thursday Jan^{y} 25th it pleased God to give a great victory against the Irish army; at which time the Lord was pleased to deliver into our hands the most of their great commanders and the most of their Foot; Serjeant (*sic*) Major Gen. Gibson, Sir Michael Ernley, Sir Francis Butler, Col. Munch, Col. Warren, and Lieut. Col. Gibbs; besides those who were slain, Lieut Col. Pain, Lieut. Col. Boulton, Capt. Sandford, with three or four Capt^{s} more; about 1,500 Prisoners, six pieces of Ordnance and all their carriages and ammunition taken, and their whole army slain, taken, or dispersed, whereby it comes to pass that we are possessed of far more prisoners than we are either able to master, or this town (which hath been so long beseiged, and thereby distressed, and hereby relieved) is able to maintain. Whilst these men were employed in Ireland they did perform very good service, and now they seem to be very willing to take up arms on this side. Upon which consideration we have thought fit to send over unto you into Ireland (*sic*) hundred of them to be by you disposed of as you think fit. Part thereof are natural Irish, the rest English lately come out of Ireland, of which you may make the best use you think most advantageous. This Sir was a complete victory their whole Infantry being utterly defeated, and all slain, wounded, or taken except some few that scattered.

It was the work of the Lord of Hosts and to him be the whole honour and glory ascribed, which as it is a great engagement to us to depend upon God, so it may be a great encouragement unto you and to all men that do observe the Lord's dealing with these men; how they prospered whilst they fought for God, and how it hath succeeded with them since they deserted the cause of God, which that it may prosper and succeed in your hands as it hath done is the earnest desire and hourly prayer of your very faithful and affectionate friends and servants.

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We took prisoners 14 Captains, 20 Lieutenants, 26 Ensigns, 4 Serjeants, 40 Drummers, 63 Corporals, 2 Cornets, 2 Quartermasters, 4 Commanders 20 Gentlemen of Companies."

1643. 3 February. Naintwich. Holograph Letter from Sir Tho. Fairfax to Col Moore at Liverpool to guard the sea and prevent the landing of the Irish, to raise forces and establish a garrison in Werrill.

1643. 15 February. Proposition made by Sir Thomas Fairfax, knt., General of the Northern forces, and Orders agreed on at Manchester as to the army in Lancashire.

1643. 27 February. Order of the Committee of Safety of Both Kingdoms from Derby House to Col. Jo. Moore. Signed by Jos. Maitland. T. Northumberland.

N.D.—Similar Order to Mr. Marsh. Signed by Lowdoun. Northumberland.

1643. March. To the Right Hon^ble^ Thomas Lord Fairfax.

The humble petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, and others, the inhabitants of Liverpool, and of divers other gentlemen and freeholders within Westderby hundred and other places adjacent within the County of Lancaster sheweth, that your petitioners are credibly informed that Lieut. Col. Venables, now Governor of Liverpool under your Excellency, really intends to leave his said place and to betake himself for the present expedition in the service for Ireland; and for as much as, your petitioners are well assured of the fidelity and aptness of Col. John Moore in the execution of the said governor's place being a person of known integrity to the State; and a great sufferer in the late wars, and for his reality to the good cause, promoted through God's assistance by your Excellency against the adverse malignant party; he having also a considerable estate within the said town and places adjacent, which is a further tie upon him. We humbly desire that the said Col. Moore (in case of removal of the said Lieut. Col. Venables) your Excellency would be pleased might be admitted Governor of the said town and the castle there, and may have power upon occasion to command the godly party in that county, and to vouchsafe that he may have your Excellency's commission for that purpose, wherein you shall greatly pleasure and encourage your petitioners and the rest of the well affected and godly party in that country, and your petitioners nevertheless (as in duty bound) shall daily pray etc. The petition is numerously signed.

1643. 11 August. Petitions signed by various inhabitants of Liverpool to the Committee of Safety that the Tithes issuing out of the Corporation of Liverpool for the Minister of the parish of Walton, which had been sequestrated, might be paid by the sequestrators for the present maintenance of a Minister for the Borough and Port of Liverpool.

1643. 1 September. Reference to the Committee for plundered Ministers. Signed by "Pembroke and Mont." "W. Say and Sele." "W. Pierrepont." "Anth. Nicoll." "Jo. Pym."

1643. 12 October. Orders agreed upon at Preston by the Deputy Lieut. of the County of Lancaster.

1. It is ordered by the whole Board upon complaint by the Commissioners in Yorkshire that Major Eden shall be removed from Colne to Manchester and then delivered over to the Provost Marshall General, there to be secured till further order.

2. It is ordered that Hornby Castle shall be forthwith demolished according to the order of the House of Commons in that behalf.

3. It is also ordered that a letter be drawn and sent to Westmoreland to signify to the gentry of that county that the five parishes in Yorkshire are associated unto us, and that what shall be done to them by any of Westmoreland shall be taken as done to us in Lancashire.

4. It is also ordered that care be taken of Col. Shuttleworth, his tenants in Westmoreland, and his friends banished out of that County.

5 It is also ordered that Capt. Ashurst be required to see the castle of Hornby demolished and to have a special care that all the materials of that castle be preserved from spoiling till further order be received from the House of Commons for the disposal thereof, and that he shall not use any fire for the demolishing of it.

6. It is ordered that the King's Receivers of his Revenues in the North shall pay the four preachers in Lancaster called the Kings preachers their annual pensions in such manner as hath been formerly accustomed.

7. Item. It is thought fit that the ministers serving and such as are needful there at the several Churches and Chapels within this County where there was or is want, shall have maintenance at a sequestration and especially out of church livings if there be sufficient ; and Parliament to be acquainted therewith to have their allowance thereof.

8. It is also ordered that Ralph Ashton of Downham Esq^{re}, the Receiver of the King's Revenues in the County of Lancaster, or his deputy, shall defray to M^{r} Thomas Townson of Lancaster all such moneys as now are or hereafter shall be by him disbursed for the repairing of the castle of Lancaster.

9. It is also ordered that M^{r} Ralph Baynes and the rest of the gentry of the five parishes of Bentham, Clapham, Horton, Ingleton, and Thornton shall have liberty to buy amunition of powder and match at Manchester from time to time as occasion shall require, they paying for the same.

10. It is also ordered that John Pincocke of Whittle-in-le-woods shall be allowed by the sequestrators of the mills part of the impropriations of the rectory of Winwicke, the sum of 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for a millstone laid by him at those mills and employed there since the sequestration thereof granted.

11. It is ordered that the Yorkshire poor exiled from the West Riding and now residing in this County here, shall have relief out of sequestrations, and they to nominate sequestrators or agents, who are to have lands and estates set out for them by Col. Rigby.

12. It is also ordered that the Estate of the Vicarage of Boulton-near-the-Sands shall be forthwith sequestered for the public use.

13. It is ordered that all persons that go out of this County into the enemy's quarters shall be secured and imprisoned when they return.

14. It is ordered that the hundred Snaphance muskets and the 200 Greycoats and the Portmanteles, Knapsacks, and other small things, i. e. Cartridges and Belts belonging to those Snaphances shall be delivered to Colonel Rigby, he paying for the carriage of them.

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15. It is also ordered that the 70 pair of pistols and the 70 Carbines and the other things belonging to them shall be delivered to Colonel Ashton.

16. It is also ordered that the Estates of all persons sequestered refusing to redeem their Estates by way of composition shall be delivered unto such Captains and other Officers at reasonable rates and valuations, and in discharge of their pay, as shall hereafter repair unto the deputies or agents therein entrusted. Such Captains or other Officers bringing with them the warrant of any two or more of us for the discharge of the said deputies and agents.

17. It is also ordered that the former division of the hundred of Westderby alloted for the keeping and maintaining of the two garrisons within the said hundred, that is Warrington and Liverpool, be confirmed; and that the moneys levied or to be levied within the parishes of Warrington, Winwick, Leigh, Yarescot and Wigan alloted to the garrison of Warrington, and so of the rest of the parishes within the said hundred alloted to the garrison of Liverpool, be first employed towards the maintaining of the soldiers belonging to each garrison; and the overplus as well upon Leyes and taxations, as of all estates sequestered or to be sequestered, which shall be raised within the said hundred, shall be accounted for and paid over to the public use.

18. It is ordered that M^r^ John Okay of Boulton shall be the General Auditor of this County, and that all Receivers and other Officers shall make their accounts unto him from time to time of all their reeeipts and disbursements as they shall be thereunto required.

1643. 16 November. Orders agreed upon at Preston by the Deputy Lieut^t^ of the County of Lancaster.

1643. 19 November. Manchester. Letter signed by T. Stanley, Ralph Asheton, Richard Holland, Robert Hyde, Tho. Birche to Col. Moore at Liverpool, sending ammunition.

1643. 20 November. Tarvin. 1644. 8 November. Geiton. 1644. 18 November. Geiton. 1645. 5 December. Chester. Letters from Sir William Brereton (Commander in Chief of the Parliamentary forces in Cheshire,) to Col. John Moore at Liverpool, announcing his movements and the reputed movements of the King, the Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Manchester, the Lord General.

1643. 21 November. Pass for John Wilson, signed "Essex" (Fine seal).

1643. 9 December. "A copy of my [John Moore] letter to Sir Tho. Stanley." "Sir, We are informed very credibly that the shipping from Chester doe intend to assault us to-morrowe and therefore I would desire you to send hither all your forces to be at the Rendesvouz betwixt here and Bankhall by 9 of the clocke to-morrow. I have sent out warrants to all the townshisp hereabouts to appear here in the morning."

1643. 13 December. Preston. Lord Chief Baron Rigby to Colonel Moore. I this last night received letters from Sir Thomas Fairfax, Col. Ashton, and Col. Holland to prepare all my forces in readiness, and to expect a pressing call from them to join with them for a present

expedition, and to command a publie fast on Thursday next, then to pray for our good suecess. This maketh me in a great destraction, not daring to send my forces to Liverpool, besides it will be of some danger to remove all my Forces out of the part of the Country from whence they may be ready to march to any hand upon a visible oecasion. When you desire forees it is good to signify what aecommodation you have for them of victuals, money, powder, and ammunition and where and how you intend to dispose of them. I pray God preserve you and all of us.

1644. 3 January. Toxteth Park. W. Lewis to Col. Moore as to the wrong done him by asserting he gave intelligence to Lathom concerning certain officers who were taken.

1644. 6 January. W. Ashurst to Col. Moore. "The howse of Peeres graunted a reprive unto S^{r} John Hotham untill Saterday the 4th of Jan., who was adjudged by the Court Marshall to have dyed on Tewsday the last of Deeember. But the house of Comons not consenting, the Court Marshall gave order for his Exeeution on Thursday the 2nd of Jan. which was aceordingly done and his head cutt off, and the day before w^{ch} was the first of Jan. his sonn M^{r} Hotham lost his head.

"The Lords have not yet passed the ordinance for disinabling the members of both howses from all offices and commands marshall or civile; we have a great expeetation what they will doe in it, for many of those that understand the state of o^{r} affaires thinke it neeessary to pass. We have been setling a constant pay for y^{e} Scottish Army.

"The Queene of Sweden hath sent a comissioner with great profession of love in a letter to both howses of Parliam^{t}.

"The Lords have agreed to the ordinance for putting the Arehb^{pp} of Canterbury to death, and by the said message sent us word that they agreed with us as to the Direetorie, soe that the Arehb^{pp} and the serviee booke dyed togeather. I hope you will see the new Directory ere long in print. For the treatie, we are preparing instrueeons about it, I shall be able to write more fully to you by the next. We have lately intelligenee that Col. Ludlowe with a regimen^{t} of Wilshire horse of about 300 did charge and route 1400 of the King's forces, tooke 9000 bootie and some considerable prisoners w^{ch} made him not so closely to pursue the enemy, but he returning, quartered at Salisbury, w^{ch} is an open towne, the enemy ralyed and about 3 of the clock in the morning fell into his quarter and have redeemed theire owne and taken about 150 horse and men, but the Colonell with the rest eseaped.

"The nexte day a partie of ours tooke Colonell Feilding and some other considerable prisoners but not equall to our losse."

1644. 6 January. Letter from Edward Chesnall to his brother Col. Moore on behalf of M^{rs} Chadwick the widow of the parson of Standish.

1644. 16 January. Lathom. Letter from Edw. Rawstorne to Col. Moore touching the exehange of prisoners.

1644. 7 January. London. 1644. 22 January. London. Letters signed by Lord Warwiek, Admiral of England, to Col. Moore, his Vice-Admiral for the Counties of Lancaster and Westmoreland, as to vessels seized.

1644. 21 January. Draft Letter in Colonel John Moore's handwriting unaddressed, but endorsed "My Lords, to Holland, Egerton, Stanley."

"At my last being with you, there came several informations eoncerning the Lathom House; and, at my eoming to Liverpool I writ what

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I learned hoping ere this some forces would have been sent to have secured the country from the great outrages by them daily committed; and the persecutions and pressures of the honest hearted doth daily so ring in my ears that I protest they are able to break the heart of any truly affected man, so that if I should forebear to certify you thereof I should account myself a very disloyal man both to my God and country.

"In discharge therefore of that trust reposed in me, I present these lines to let you know that if you do not timely prevent, there will be three more garrisons made; to wit at Gillibrand, Crosse Hall and Black Lodges; and had I not put some few into Knowsly House they had intended that for a fourth, by which means they will wholly run over these parts, and also much weaken Warrington.

"These things considered I hope I need not to press you on, but as we have all taken the covenant to assist one and other, so you will with all speed send forces to block them up, as also that you will take course to furnish me with ammunition and victuals with an order to receive (*sic*) men according to the former order at Bolton. I hope now you conceive the cessation was to be broken, for yesternight they beat up Capt Ireland's quarters at Knowsly, took four men and above twenty horse. The party that came forth was commanded by Colonel Vere and did consist of three troops and three foot companies and another party to Mr Machalls and other sequestrators in Sefton parish.

"Our men carried themselves very gallantly; and though they lost their horse, yet I hope we shall keep the house in despite of their forces. I have sent him more ammunition this day. Col. Vere offered Quatermaster Hutchins that if he would deliver up the house he and Molyneux and Ratcliffe should have the command of 200 men and keep the house. Thus have I laid open to you the sad estate of these parts and at the writing hereof the honest clergy and the commonalty in these parts came to me to let me know their woeful condition, in that they durst not remain at home for fear of being taken forth of their beds in the nights and be carried away with these merciless men. Thus referring the premises to your grave consideration, with my prayers to the Almighty to direct you in your consultations I rest your faithful friend to serve you."

1644. 24 January. Another letter on the same sheet as the above.

"Having so opportune a nuncio I could not let pass without presenting a few lines unto you to desire you to expedite some forces into these parts, for truly, if you let them range another week I persuade myself we shall not have the worth of horse or cow left us, so that our country will be undone both in tillage and housekeeping. I must also entreat you to hasten Col. Boore (*sic*) to Liverpool and that you would cause the assessment for victuals to be forthwith sent in for we have no meat in these parts that will maintain us long. Thus having nothing else for the present to trouble you with, with my best wishes I rest your faithful friend."

1644. 22 January. London. Rules and orders for regulating Vice-Admirals, signed by Lord Warwick, and dated Warwick House, 12 April 1644.

1644. 27 January. Particulars observable for the better settling and maintaining of the garrison at Liverpool.

1644. 29 January. Chester. John Lord Byron, Governor of Chester, to Col. John Moore. "Captaine Moore havinge continued here upon his

parole to solicite his exchange hath at last procured the perfecting thereof betweene himselfe and Captaine William Edwards, a coppie whereof I send inclosed and for the restraint therein menconed lett you knowe hee was noe officer in that armie w^ch^ was raised for the suppression of the rebellion in Ireland, neither was an officer in anie Regiment till after the cessation agreed upon there. For his religion I doubt not but you are very well satisfied that hee is a protestant. Captaine Edwards for whom hee was exchanged before hee knewe of the exchange, distrusting whether that would passe, and havinge gained by the intreaty of his freinds and his ingagm^t^ to bee a true prisoner, more then ordinarie liberty, hath most unworthily made an escape. I looke uppon the exchange as perfecte and have therefore required Captaine Moore his stay here in assurance theise proceedings will give you satisfaccon therein. For those prisoners that remaine with you I desire yo^r^ continuance of civell usage to them, and thankfully acknowledg theire former civellities received, and shalbee ready to returne the like to any prisoner of yo^rs^. For what charge shall fall in areare uppon anie of the prisoners w^th^ you I shall suddenly see it discharged and shalbee ready to give the like credyt to anie your prisoners."

1644. 29 January. Chester. William Moore to Col. Moore, Governor of Liverpool, touching his exchange with Captain Edwards.

1644. 27 February. Manchester. Draft Letter. Col. John Moore to his uncle Col^l^ Ashton, for relief of the garrison at Liverpool. "There is also M^rs^ Blundell of Ince, M^rs^ Ireland of Lidiatt, M^rs^ Scarsbricke of Scarsbrick, and M^rs^ Morton of Sefton, who are very pestilent in our parts and ceazeth upon all their husbands Estates so that if ye do not take course to send an order to send them to their husbands and M^rs^ Ireland in to Cheshire, the commonwealth will suffer very much."

1644. 18 March. Col. Asheton to Col. Moore. "Wee rec^d^ a letter about 5 a clocke this eveninge wherein hee (*sic*) expresseth y^t^ the Princes are joyned; y^t^ hee feares their designe maye bee for Lancashyre by the waye of Leverpoole or Haleford. The other passes hee will look to, only desyres care of them. For w^ch^ purpose Colonell Hoghton and I have written to Col. Egerton to afford you what assistance he cann. Bee vigelant to send out scouts to discover the motion of the enemie and I hope you will bee sufficiently seconded, for about 5000 Scotts are come this night to Ratchdale and marching towards S^r^ Will. Brereton, who is drawne of from Chester and Beeston Castle. I suppse hee will meet the Scotts about Northwitch and I hope wilbee ready to assist o^r^ country in case the enemie approach towards you. Wherefore I shall advyse y^t^ so soone as you discover any approach towards you, to send imediatly to him and desyre his assistance, for alas, you knowe wee are weake and onable. I have sent to Col. Bradshaw to send 3 companyes and wee will gett what more we can and come towards you, but o^r^ dependance must bee on you as o^r^ only helpe, and S^r^ Will. Brereton's and the Scotch forces as instrum^ts^. I will pray for you and give what helpe shalbee in the power of, y^rs^ Raphe Assheton."

1644. 24 March. Two drafts in Col. Moore's handwriting. The first addressed to the Committee of both Kingdoms, and the other to Sir R. Ashton and Col^l^. Rigby.

The first is as follows:—"In y^e^ Interim I make bold to present these lines to certifie y^r^ honours y^e^ state of o^r^ Country, we lie w^th^ a considerable strength before Lathom as also before Greenehaigh, but the

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rumo^{r} of the princes cominge into these parts did much encouradge the papists and malignants: and truly they are the far greater part in my division; my humble Suite therefore to yo^{r} Hono^{rs} is to know what course to take with y^{m} and wth y^{e} non covenanters, for if we should comitt them, o^{r} garrisons would not be able to hold them, and if they be suffered to goe at liberty, it will much discourage the honest partie. I must also become petitioner to y^{r} Hono^{rs} for some ammunic͠on for y^{e} garrison, and if it stood wth y^{r} hono^{rs} pleasure to cause a hundred fierlocks sent with y^{e} ammunicon, would save much money w^{ch} we are forced to spend. Thus craving your Hono^{rs} honorable censure for my boldness, wth my prayers to the Almighty to prosper y^{e} in all y^{r} undertakings I humblie take leave."

In the letter to Sir R. Ashton, Col. Moore asks for forage and provisions for his garrison. At the end of his letter he says, "The Princes are retorned but we conceave it is but to weary our men."

1644. 4 April. "From my quarters at Lathom." Col. John Moore to the Earl of Warwick. "There came intelligence to us y^{e} other day that there had beene a great battell fought betwixt the Scotts and y^{e} E. of Newcastle's forces w^{ch} continewed two dayes, but the Lord was pleased to give the victory to the Scotts. The Lord Fairefax forces hath taken Leedes, Wakefield, and the Lord Savill's house, his younger sonne hath taken a Scottish barge w^{ch} was goeinge to Newcastle laden wth amunicon. The enimie hath forced Wem. O^{r} forces lies still before Lathom and we are now beginninge to mine; by the next I hope I shall be able to send yo^{r} hono^{r} better accounts."

1644. 4 April. "From my quarters at Lathom." Col. John Moore to the Lords Commissioners of England and Scotland. Giving information similar to the above as to the engagement between the Scottish and Royalist forces, and also as to his operations before Lathom House. "Sir Tho. Tildesley his regiment doth dayly give alarums to my garrison. They have attempted to come over a ford at Hale, but we have wth o^{r} ordnance beatten them backe."

N. D. Another letter from the same to the same on the same sheet as the two preceding letters, undated, but written about the same time. "Since my last to y^{r} honours I have receaved intelligence that their is 6000 Irish rebells ready for o^{r} parts, onely lackes shippes to transport them, and that the enemy hath sent from Chester to Dublin for guns and amunicon, whereupon imediately I sent to acquaint Captaine Richard Townley who is Admirall of the Irish Seas. I likewise had notice that the Lord Biron hath mustered all his forces in Cheshire, but they were not halfe armed, and that Prince Rupert hath sent 1000 blew coats to him and is exspected himselfe. We lie still before Lathom, but yo^{r} hono^{rs} called away Col. Ashton and his regiment w^{ch} doth much animate the malignants. They sallied forth of the house upon Wednsday last and we lost five and they fower. They likewise sallied forth that evening, but we beate them in wthout losse and they lost two. If y^{r} hono^{rs} would be pleased to hasten some forces to Wem or Shrewsbury it would be a means to divert the enemy. I must also become a peticoner to y^{r} lordshippes for some armes and ammunicon for truly I am not soe well harnessed as I could wish."

1644. 11 May. Warrington. Sir John Booth to Col. Moore respecting a prisoner released by the writer and imprisoned again by Col. Moore.

1644. 13 May. Draft letter from Col. Moore to Lord Fairfax, General of the Northern Army at the League before York, upon general affairs.

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1644. 31 May. Manchester. Letter signed by T. Stanley, Raphe Assheton, Richard Holland, J. Bradshaw, Tho. Birche, to Col. Moore, sending ammunition. "The enemy, vizt. Prince Rupert lyes about Burie and Ratchdale with part of his forces, and General Goring with 2 or 3000 horse in Cheshire betwixt Stopford and Woodhead."

1644. June 3. Similar letter. "Prince Rupert quarters about Bury and Ratchdale plunders the Countrey and some are of opinion that they are drawing towards Yorkshire, but the difficulty of the passage makes us doubtful: he will first bee M^r^ (if hee cann) of all the townes as well as the countrey, wherefore it concerns us to bee carefull and to make all provision that maye bee. Wee have despatched a messenger to the L^d^ Denbygh to entreat his march to us and wee shalbee ready to afford you all the assistance that possibly we cann."

1644. 20 June. Pass under the sign manual and seal of the Marquis of Ormonde, the Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

1644. 1 November. Draft letter from Col. Moore to whom is not stated. "It hath pleased God to deliver the town of Liverpool into the hands of our noble Lieut. Gen. Sir John Meldrum whose care and pains I am not able to express, only this I dare be bold to say that under God he is the man that must either preserve his country, or we are like to run into inevitable ruin by the factions which daily increase amongst us, which is no small grief to all those here. I mean to nominate none, but as I have a long time being a suitor unto you, so I must still continue that you would take some course that a happy union may be amongst us, for you know a house divided cannot long subsist. I must also entreat your assistance concerning my place at Liverpool if any opposition be, it hath pleased the Lieut. Gen^l^ to shew his noble favours towards me and I doubt not but that you will know what he hath writ concerning my carriage. And I hope your having known me from Ireland, you will be able to testify of me to the honourable house or committee if occasion be. In the interim, it hath pleased the General to put me in the Government which I hope by the mercy of God I shall faithfully perform. For the particulars of the rendering of the town I refer you to our Lieut. Gen^l's^ relation. This in haste with my best wishes." Then follows a list of the prisoners taken.

On the other side is a letter of the same date in Colonel Moore's writing, but probably from Sir John Meldrum. There is no address, but the letter begins "My Lords." "The partialities and divisions amongst the gentlemen here are so great that I cannot but leave the charge of the command in Liverpool in the hands of Colonel Moore, he being a member of the House of Commons a gentleman of an ancient family, a great lover of the cause, and who hath sustained great losses in his personal estate, until such time as by order of Parliament or your Lordships, that charge be otherwise disposed of. As concerning his personal carriage during the time of the siege, I have informed myself fully that whilst the mariners did stick to him he wanted neither courage nor conduct which did appear in several skirmishes and by sustaining a fierce assault with a great loss to the enemy, where a commander of great experience and practice, having to deal with so violent an enemy as Prince Rupert) might have done less than he did; all which is humbly remitted to your Lordships' further directions."

1644. 1 November. A long doggrel poem signed "John Mainwaringe" on the subject of the surrender and retaking of Liverpool by the parliamentary party. It is dedicated to Sir John Meldrum, Col John

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Moore, the Governor, and the Aldermen and burgesses of Liverpool Begins

"Thy Southwest part the foaming ocean"
"Safely secured from the force of man."

Ends—

"Lett's pay our vowes, give thanks, our lives amend"
"Then God will blesse us and the Warrs shall end."

1644. 4 November. London. Holograph letter from John Bradshaw to Colonel Moore relative to the refusal of Mr. Langton to be a Judge. "If you please to nominate anew to my Lord Admiral you must pretend at least misfortunes to the former." Desires money for the Judges' patents. "The Parliament propositions were received with derision answered with a direction to J. Style thus, 'tell the men that sent you I intend not to loose my friends, my Crown, my religion, for their pleasure.' The Duke of Richmond and the Earl of Southampton are daily expected from the King with propositions."

1644. 11 November. Westminster. Letter from Ralph Assheton to Col. Moore informing him that the L^d^ General is satisfied with his integrity and reality to the Parliament and very willing to confirm him in his place as Governor of Liverpool. . . . . "The Assembly of Divines have brought in their worke to the House of Comons for Church Government and Directory of Worship which is to be debated in the House tomorrowe, which doubtless will give good satisfaction to the whole Kingdome and his issue prove advantageous. Little action hath been performed by the Armie since the last defeat the King had at Newbery." . . .

1644. 12 November. Bolton. "At a generall meetinge of Sir John Meldrum Leiftenant Generall of the Northerne forces, and the Deputy Leftenants of the Countie of Lancaster at Bolton on Tuesday the twelveth of November 1644. It is ordered as followeth:—

1. That the towne and port of Liverpoole shall for the present bee maintained with a garrison of three hundred foote and one troope of horse. And that for their present maintenance the arreres of the last assesments of victualls throughout the Countie shall be collected and brought into Leverpoole to the Providores there with all expedition. And that the Deputy Leiftennants within their severall divisions are to cause it brought in. And that further provision sufficient for the garrison there shall be brought into the said towne and port out of every division throughout the said County, viz^t^, out of the sequestrations of the whole countie.

2. That there shall be provision layd in the said garrison sufficient for the maintenance of six hundred men for six months.

3. That the 6 peeces of ordinance in the towne are thought to bee sufficient for that garrison only that the short sacre (*sic*) shalbee exchanged for a culverin at Manchester.

4. That Cap^t^ Tatham shall deliver from abord his shipp into the towne the greater of the peeces w^ch^ were taken on Worrall side from the Enemy, w^ch^ is to bee accounted as one of the six; and likewise the bullets w^ch^ were taken at Worrall.

5. That the other gunnes w^ch^ were taken in the Frigate att Liverpoole shalbee delivered by Captaine Tatham to the right owners."

This paper is signed "Jo. Meldrum," "Raphe Asheton," "John Moore" "Ric. Hoghton," "J. Bradshaw," "Ric. Shuttleworth," "Peter Egerton," &c.

1644. 12 November. Oder. Signed by John Moore, J. Bradshaw, Tho. Birche, appointing William Eccleston and Thomas Jackson Agents for the Sequestrations in Leyland Hundred and to pay the troops in goods or money.

1644. 15 November. Puttington. General Jones and Chidley Coote to Col. Moore begging his favour for a pass for Ensign Nevit to go to Whitchurch.

1644. 30 November. Westminster. Copy Letter from Lord Grey of Warke, Speaker of the House of Peers and Will[m] Lenthall Speaker of the House of Commons sending an Ordinance of Parliament for making assessments in the County of Lancaster for the Army in Ireland.

Print of the Ordinance of Parliament for establishing a New Seal for the County Palatine of Lancaster.

1644. 17 December. Print of the Ordinance of Parl[t] for ordaining Ministers in the County of Lancaster.

1644. 6, 7, 20 December. Manchester. Letters and Petition from Sir John Meldrum Lieut. General of the Northern Forces to Col. Moore Governor of Liverpool, on military movements, chiefly those of the Earl of Derby.

1644. December. Mary Brabazon to her cousin Col. Moore to procure certain herrings which have been seized as enemy's goods, to be released and sold for the benefit of Sir Philip Percival to whom they belong. The Countess of Meath died on the 18th of this month. Mentions Capt[n] Swanley Admiral of the Fleet at Milford.

1644. 28 June. } Bills under the hand of Henry Lord Blayney of
1646. 1 June. } Monaghan for money received. (Seals.)

1645. 27 January. London. Holograph letter, Anne, Lady Ancrum to Col. Moore, requesting him to use his influence to procure for her eldest son the Burgess place in Wigan. (Good Seal.)

1645. January. Copy correspondence between Sir William Brereton and Lord Byron relative to a treaty between them respecting Chester.

1645. 24 February. Order of the Committee of the House of Commons for Examinations. Signed, Miles Corbett.

Articles against Sir Thomas Stanley, Bart., concerning his obstructions of sequestrations. (In duplicate.)

1645. 11 March. Liverpool. Letter from the Mayor and Common Council of Liverpool, to Col. John Moore, entreating his assistance in Parliament with the Recorder of Liverpool, to obtain relief for their losses and the proper maintenance of their privileges and customs and the immunities of their port.

1645. 19 March. Westminster. Holograph letter from Charles Carr to Col. Moore. Hopes they are not about to choose in Wigan yet. Is anxious to serve him if in his power. Good Seal. Endorsed "Carre Earl of Lowthian and Lord Newbotill, letter to Moore."

1645. March 25. Peter Egerton to his kinsman Col. John Moore to release the inhabitants of Lydgate from service.

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1645. March 26. Col. Moore to Col. Egerton. Must request him notwithstanding his letter to send men from Lidiate.

1645. 15 May. Award of Captn. John Morris touching the ship *William and Thomas* belonging to Col. Moore.

1645. 12 September. Certificate signed by "Wm. Lenthall, Speaker," for the examination of delinquents for the discovery of the Estate of the Marquess of Hertford, at the prosecution of Col. Moore.

1645. 24 September. Articles against Sir Thomas Stanley and Col. Egerton, his father-in-law, concerning his obstructions of sequestrations of the estates of the Earl of Derby and other Delinquents whereby Lathom House was enabled to be provisioned to hold out, and the Parliament has been damnified.

1645. 27 September. Authority from Col. Moore to his wife Mary Moore to receive all money due to him for such concealed estates as he shall discover to the Committee of Lords and Commons sitting at Haberdashers' Hall, for the freight of his ship *Moorcock*, "or for y^e^ fower pounds per weeke dew to me as a member of y^e^ honorable hous of Comons who have left his estate" and other money.

1645. 14 October. Liverpool. A letter from the Common Council of Liverpool to Col. John Moore (representative of the City in Parliament) thanking him for the services he has rendered to them.

1645. 15 November. Dublin. Holograph letter to Col. Moore from his "affectionate kinswoman" Alice Moore, thanking him for his favors.
Endorsed "The Lady Moore her letter."
Alice Moore was wife of Viscount Moore and Earl of Drogheda.

1645. 21 November. Warrant and pass signed by Wm. Lenthall, Speaker, in favour of Col. Ralph Ashton and Col. John Moore, members of Parliament journeying from London to Lancashire and back.

N.D. (About 1645.) Holograph letter from Anne, Lady Ancrum to Mr. Moore of Banckhall, recommending to his favour Dr. Clare who is going into Lancashire to take possession of a living bestowed upon him by the King, and who will be his neighbour.

1645. 29 December. S. James's. The Earl of Northumberland to Col. Moore. "I have receaved your letter of the 13 present and do returne you many thankes for the same. The occasion you had of sending part of your forces to assist att Skipton is by the rendering of that place now taken away, and certainly you can not imploy them anywhere with so much advantage att this tyme as about Chester. S^ir^ Will. Brewerton was lately apprehensive of some partie comeing to releeve that towne w^ch^ made him resolve to draw off part of his forces w^th^ a purpose to fight the enimy att a distance from Chester, but I beleeve there is little danger that any strength can come to trouble that seege especially now that God hath so blessed us in the takeing of Hereford.

We have this day receaved another letter from his Ma^st^ offering upon such securitie as he therein demaunds to come w^th^ 300 in his Companie to London to the end he may there in person treate w^th^ his Parliament, so as he and his Companie may returne againe to Oxford or some of his other garisons att their pleasurs; he likewise offers to put the militia into the hands of severell Commissioners w^ch^ he names one halfe of the number being of such Lords and others as are and have beene all this

while engaged against the Parliament, in whose hands I beleeve we shall hardly ever trust ourselves, these conditions are nothing satisfactorie, and that is all I can for the present say to the letter, the house having yet taken no resolution upon it."

Seal in fine condition.

Endorsed. "For my very loveinge freind Collonell John Moore."

"This letter is write every word wth y^{e} Earll of Northumberland owne hand and sealed wth his owne seale to Coll: John Moore my faither."

N.D. (before 1646). Petition of the gentlemen freeholders and others of the hundred of West Derby to Lord General Fairfax that Col. John Moore may be appointed Governor of the town and castle of Liverpool in the room of Lieut.-Col. Venables now Governor.

1646. 20 January. Major Gen. Thos. Mytton to William Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons. Enclosing certificates respecting the activity and services of a Mr. Bodnell in the reduction of the Island of Anglesea, with a resolution of the House of Commons upon it.

1646. 25 January. Orders agreed upon at a Council of War holden at Strangford on the 25th of Jan. 1646 before Col. John Moore, Col. Roger Fenwicke, Lieut. Col. Hewetson, Major Astley, Major Heape, Major Bruerton, Capt. Stanley, Capt. Greene, Capt. Hartley, Capt. Farrington, Capt. Kennard, Capt. Pockenham, Capt. Higginbotham, Capt. Arnold, Capt. Dixon, and Capt. Proctor.

1. Ordered that the Church Government within this Island shall be settled according to the Government established by the Parliament of England.

2. Ordered that Col. John Moore shall be desired to write a letter to the Presbitry as from the council of war and desire the Presbitry to declare the cause wherefore Mr. Andrew Lawe was suspended at Strangford, and withall to let them know that by reason of the great want of ministers in this Island, this council hath required Mr. Lawe to execute his function till further satisfaction be given to the council of war.

3. Ordered that a council of war shall be holden for the present, once a week for the better regulating of the island, and to begin upon Thursday (come sennight) at Down and so to continue to further order.

4. Ordered that the articles in my Lord General's Army to be put in execution for swearing and drunkeness and other criminal faults shall likewise be put in execution.

5. Ordered that if any soldier either of horse or foot shall commit any outrage upon the country to the terror or damage of the inhabitants, and upon complaint made to the Officer; if he do not take course to see the party grieved righted and the offender punished, then the Officer is to make satisfaction.

6. Ordered that no inhabitant shall depart out of this Island towards the enemy's quarters without a pass from the Field Officer upon pain of being accounted as an enemy.

7. Ordered that no soldier shall depart out of this Island without a Pass from his Officer upon pain of death.

8. Ordered that no boatman shall carry any soldier out of this Island without a Pass from the Officer; he shall forfeit his boat.

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9. Ordered that the Marshal General be at Strangford to receive John Smyth and Owen Cullen tomorrow by 10 o'clock and to see Smyth executed.

10. Ordered that every Officer within their several quarters shall upon Thursday (come sennight) deliver the several lists of all the inhabitants within this island unto the Council of War holden at Down.

11. Ordered that if any of the inhabitants within this island have conveyed any bedding forth of it since the 29th of December and do not forthwith, cause it brought back; it being proved against him he shall be expelled the island and forfeit his estate here.

12. Ordered that if any soldier run upon the score in his quarters more than he is allowed by the States, he is to ride six hours upon the horse with a musket tied at either leg and forfeit a week's pay or provision.

13. Ordered lastly that every Capt shall cause these orders published by beat of drums or sonnd of trumpets; and they are likewise to cause them set up in some public place that everyone both soldiers and others may take notice hereof.

1646. 6 February. Orders to be observed by Lieut Colevill, John Blagrove, and Major Richard Heapie within my quarters belonging to my garrison at Strangford.

1646. 13 April. "From our Campe on Bacon hill." Copy of Sir William Brereton's articles for the surrender of Lichfield, besieged by the Parliamentary force, directed to Sir Thomas Tildesley and Colonel Bagot, and copy of their answer dated "Lichfield Close Apl 13th 1646," to following effect.

Sr—Thoug yor summons hath beene longe expected ye answr shall bee shorte. Wee will keepe this garrison (God willing) wth our lives and fortunes for ye King our Leige soveraigne by whom we are intrusted. This is ye Resolucon of ye whole garrison togather wth yor servants.

THO: TILDESLEY.
HER. BAGOTT.

Rough copies in Col. Moore's handwriting of several letters on the subject of the visit of King Charles to the Scottish camp at Newark.

1646. 5 May. "From Col. Rossiter's tent at ye Camp before Newark." John Pierpoint, William Armin, Edw. Ascough, Anthony Ireby, and Thos. Hatcher, to the Speaker. "We were this morning about 10 o'clocke credibly informed yt ye K. wth 3 others came a greate speede this morninge about 7 o'clocke to Southwell and went to ye house of Mounsir Mounkell ye French Agent. About 12 this day two of ye Scotts commissioners brought us a letter a copy whereof is here inclosed; ye 2 commissrs prsently returned and in this surprize we could not for ye prsent thinke further yn to desyre by ym he might not remaine, wch yy approved of; and yt we might speedyly write yr of to ym at Farneton (?), wch was consented to, and we are now going thither accordingly, and shall imediatly advertise you of or further proceedings, and doe beseech to know yr pleasures wth all possible spede how we shall direct and guide or selves herein." Following this is a copy of the letter above referred to.

"A copy of a letter from ye Lord Lothian,—Right honble The dischardge of orselves of ye duty we owe unto the Kingdome of Engl. and to you as Commissrs from ye same moves us to acquainte you wth the

K's comeing into o^{r} army this morninge, w^{ch} haveinge ov^{r}taken us unexpectedly hath filled us wth amazement and made us like men y^{t} dreame. We canot thinke y^{t} he would have been soe unadvised in his resolucons to have cast himselfe upon us wthout a reall intencon to give full satisfaccon to both Kingdoms in all y^{r} just and reasonable demands in all those things y^{t} concerne religion and righteousnes. Whatsoever be his disposicon or resolucon, you may be assured y^{t} we shall never entertaine any things not corresponding wth o^{r} purpose, nor countenance any endeavo^{rs} y^{t} may in any circumstance incroach upon o^{r} league or covenant, or weaken the union or confederacy betweene y^{e} nacons. That union of y^{e} Kingdoms was y^{e} matter of many prayers and as nothing was more joyfull to us y^{n} to heare it is set on foote, so hitherto have we thought it well to drawe to mainetaine it. And we trust to walk wth such faythfullnes and truth in this p^{r}ticuler, y^{t} as we have y^{e} testimony of a good conscience wthin o^{r}selves, soe you and all y^{e} world shall see y^{t} we minde y^{r} interrest wth as much integrity as o^{r} owne, being confident you will entertaine noe other thoughts of us. Signed by comande of y^{e} commiss^{rs},

Southwell, 5th of May 1646. LOTHIAN."

"Note, y^{e} King sent to y^{e} Scotts generall for a guide before he was taken notice of to be at Southwell." A copy of another letter dated at Worcester on the 6th May follows. It is addressed to the Speaker and gives no more news, but expresses the apprehensions of the writers that the Scots will treat with the King upon matters only affecting their own interests, and not upon subjects which would be beneficial to both kingdoms. The writers "desire y^{t} by comon advice y^{e} present opportunity may be improved for setling of religion and y^{e} peace of both Kingdoms w^{ch} as it hath always beene, soe is it now and shall ever be y^{e} earnest desyre and constant endevo^{r} of yo^{r} affectonate frends and servaunts, Loudune, Lotherdall, Bartlet, Johnstoune, Kennedy."

On another sheet are some rough notes in the same handwriting as all the above (*i.e.* Col. Moore's) on the same subjects.

1646. 26 May. Leaguer at Oxford. Letter from E. Fairfax (signed; seal in perfect condition) to the Committee of the Parliament for the Irish affairs, for 1,000*l.*

1646. 1 June. Warrant from the Committee of the Navy to Sir Harry Vane, junr., to pay 406*l.* to Col. Moore, owner of the ship *Moorcock*.

1646. 10 June. Newcastle. Copy of a declaration headed "Charles R.," and addressed to the Speaker of the House of Peers *pro tempore*, that the King is willing to treat for peace, and requires the Parliament to disband all their forces and garrisons throughout the country on his doing the same. Below is an order for the disbanding of the Royal garrisons directed to the Governors of the towns of Oxford, Lichfield, Worcester, Wallingford, and other places.

1646. 12 August. Declaration by the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland assembled at Waterford, against the Articles of Peace transmitted to them from the Supreme Council. Annexed is a declaration signed "David Ossoriens" dated 18th August 1646 on the same subject.

1646. 25 August. Manchester. Letter signed J. Bradshaw, W. Ashurst, Tho. Birche, H. Fletewood, to Col. Moore, to report proceedings relative to drawing troops into Warrington.

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1646. 21 August. Belfast. Sir Arthur Annesley and William Beale to Col. Moore relative to the sending of despatches, &c. to Parliament, and upon other matters.

1646. 29 August. Three draft letters, two to the Committee for Ireland, and one unaddressed, but possibly to Lord Lisle, in the handwriting of Col. Moore, complaining that neither arms, clothes, nor money have been sent for the use of the troops waiting to embark for Ireland. He begs that money and six months provision of biscuit and cheese may be sent "for 4 score o^{r} men will not live upon meale as the Scots doe." Each of the three letters is to the same effect, and they were probably sent simultaneously to ensure compliance with the writer's request. In the third of them Col. Moore asks for "12 or 20,000 boles of meale at thirteene shillings per bole."

1646. 4 September. Draft letter (?) in Col. Moore's handwriting, dated at Liverpool and addressed to the Committee of the Lords and Commons for the affairs of Ireland, asking for money and authority to compel the delivery of arms, ammunition, and transport to the troops about to embark for Ireland.

1646. 16 September. Lord Lisle to Col. Moore. Signed "P. Lisle." Warrant to embark with troops.

1646. 4 September. Liverpool. Draft letter addressed to Philip Lord Lisle as to the difficulties of procuring ships for the transport of the troops to Ireland.

"The seamen doe aske far dearer rates then formerly they were accustomd to have, therefore we must become sutors to y^{r} Lordshipp to procure an order from the Admiralty that we may have power to take them, we giving 2^{s} a man and 14^{s} horse and man." The letter is not signed.

1646. 26 September. Salisbury House. Lord Lisle to Colonel John Moore. Holograph, unimportant.

N.D. [1646–1650]. Col. Moore to whom is not stated. This eveninge at five aclocke I receaved a letter from Colonell Moncke wth a letter of yours inclosed in it wherein you writt to desyre Col. Coote's reg^{t} and what forces I can make to ioyne with him and to meete you at Hill o' Tare this night, and since theare a rumo^{r} that you sent orders and men by Cap. Mollineux for my march, and that he is either taken or slaine w^{ch} is noe small greefe to me and is the cause of presenting these lines to the end you may conceave noe ill opinion of me in not waytinge upon you accordinge to y^{r} desyre and wthall to certifie you that (God willinge) wthall speede I can I will drawe forth wth what foote I can spare, but truly want of money together wth the poverty of these parts I feare will be a meanes to disinable us for wayting upon you soe speedilie as I could hartily desyre.

My earnest suite therefor is that you would be pleased to take into y^{r} consideracon o^{r} sad condicon and to expydite some monies to us and wthall that y^{e} would appointe what place we shall march unto, of w^{ch} yo^{r} comands (God willing) I will not fayle to performe to the uttermost of my power; this in extraordinary hast wth my prayers to the Almighty to prosper you in all yo^{r} undertakings."

1647. 1 January. Indenture of Lease whereby Col. Moore, Governor of the County of Louth and the Garrison of Dundalk, let to Thomas

Lawton, commissary of victual of the said garrison, the Moyle water mill for one year at a rent of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid quarterly.

1647. 21 January. Dundalk. Petition signed "J. Blagrave," "Tho. Greene," "Peter Kennard," "Tho. Croft," "Walsingham Cooke," "Leo. Elger," "Geo. Street," &c. from the officers of Col. Moore's regiment to their Colonel, that he will fill up the post of Major, now vacant, by promoting out of the ranks of his own regiment, not by appointing a stranger to the post to their prejudice.

1647. 22 January. Dublin. From "W. Methe" to his cousin Col. John Moore at Dundalk (Col. Moore married the Earl of Meath's niece) on behalf of the bearer, brother to Major Bolton and the Lord Chief Baron, who has lost all his estate during the rebellion. *Seal.*

1647. 29 February. Order of the Parliament appointing William Ashurst, Clerk of the Crown in the County Palatine of Lancaster, the office being void "by the delinquency of Alexander Rigby of Burgh Esquire."

1647. 2 March. Acknowledgment by Henry Gargrave that he owes Col. Moore 40*s.*

1647. 22 March. Copy Order by the Commissioners at Carne House for Col. Moore to retain possession of manors, lands, and premises in the Counties of Kildare and Meath, parcel of the possessions of Sir John Dongan, Bart., a rebel, and to receive the rents thereof till 1 November 1648, together with the benefit of the estate of the said Sir John Dongan in Dublin if not disposed of.

The names of the Commissioners were John Brice, Anthony Dopping, William Sandes, George Booth, John Harrison, John Cliffe.

1647. 22 March. Cork House. Authority from the Commissioners for Ireland to Col. Moore to take and retain the possession of several castles and manors in County Meath, he paying thereout 3*l.* per week over and above the contribution now paid out of the premises.

1647. 24 April. Liverpool. Col. Moore to Sir William Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons. "Your extraordinary favours emboldeneth me to present these lines to entreat your assistance to this bearer Mr Bixsteth an Alderman of Liverpool and a Copyholder of the Manor of Westderby of which the honourable Houses have been pleased to make me steward, and he has come to solicit the Parliament in the behalf of that manor and the manor of Wavertree which also appertaineth to it. They have since the time of William de Ferrers ever belonged to the Crown, they are copyholds of inheritance and the fines upon every descent or alienation have always been the third part of the rent, but of late the Earl of Derby hath claimed them; it is the greatest royalty the King had in these parts, and of the ancient rent of 140*l.* per annum at the least, and the Earl being a delinquent and an exempted person, and his lady now labouring to make his composition, I conceive the honourable houses may do well to restore that land to the Crown and settle the fines as formerly they have been. Truly Sir, the tenants are most of them very religious men, which makes me so bold as to write to you in their behalfs.

"They have suffered great losses by the Earl's means who hath endeavoured to break their customs and raise their fines for his own advantage. They have ever faithfully adhered to the Parliament, and

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some of them have lost their lives in the service, most of them their personal estate, by shewing themselves for the Parliament.

"They live within two miles of Liverpool and upon all occasions have been ready to assist that garrison. Sir, I must also become an earnest suitor to you in the behalf of Liverpool which is the town I have the honour to serve for, and the country adjacent, that if the Earl of Derby or the Lord Molyneux do make their peace, that these petitions which M^r Elsinge hath may be read. Sir, these parts have been ruined by them, and I hope the honourable houses will in convenient time give reparation forth of their and the Papists' estates.

"Thus fearing to be over tedious, with my prayers to the Almighty to prosper you in all your undertakings, and to send us a joyful meeting I take leave."

1647. 3 June. Helbrick. Draft letter from Col. Moore to [not named]. Respecting news from Ireland of the defeat by Sir Charles Coote of O'Neill's forces, and that one Col. Farrell who was esteemed the best Commander he had, and other officers and 1,000 men had been killed.

1647. 4 June. Dublin. Draft letter from John Moore to [not named], commencing "Right Hon^ble. Since my last letter to your Lordship, ... the Lord Marquisse of Ormond and wee have sealed the articles, and hee is to deliver up the sword upon the 28^th of July, and I doubt not but by the blessings of God ere long to give your honour an account that these parts are reasonably well settled, I am this day, God willing, for Dundalke to take in some garrisons which are to bee under my command." Reports that they had had a skirmish with some of the enemy, and had defeated them.

1647. 27 June. Dundalk. Col. Moore to General Monck. "This day I had intelligence that one Cornett Laws had beene w^th Brian Gernon an officer in the Irish Army whereupon I sent a party forth and apprehended him who being brought before me I tooke his examinacon and he showinge me yo^r passe to treate w^th Gernon and forth of my respect to you I released him though I must deale clearely I cannot but take it ill of him to come into my quarters and not give me notice, he knowinge my imployment with the honorable parl^t of Englande. S^r, there is no dayes but these parts are plundered by the rebells and the goods are bought by those that are imployed forth of the North, they passinge a by-way.

Therefore my earnest request to you is, that y^e will order that those that shall come to buy cattill in these parts shall enter how many they buy, to what markets they go, and from whom they bought and to enter them in the towne-maiors books to the end if they be stolne, it may be knowne who sold them. This thing is so reasonable that I doubt not of yo^r order and if they faile therein they are like to runne the hazard."

1647. 2 July. Dublin. Letter from Sir Arthur Annesley, Sir Robert King, Sir Robert Meredith, and General Jones, Lords Commissioners for Ireland, to Col. Moore, as to the pay of the army.

1647. 19 July. Dublin. Edw. Brabazon (Lord Brabazon, eldest son of William, Lord Meath), to his cousin Col. Moore at Thomas Court to use his endeavours to obtain him a regiment of horse, promised by Sir Robert Meredith. "It is my ambition to have some hon^ble command in the army that might inable mee to doe service against those bloody and barbarous people the destroyers of our nation and religion."

In a postscript: "There is not much newes stirring, the report is the army is mooving into Kent and the King w^t it and the Prince expected. S^r Tho: Fairfax is lately voted Generalissimo of all the forces of England and Ireland." *Seal.*

1647. 23 July. Letter from the Marquess of Ormonde, Lord Lieut. of Ireland, to Col. Moore, one of the Commissioners from the Parliament of England, and Governor of Dundalk, on behalf of Capt. Chas. Townley and Capt. William Constable.

This letter is endorsed by Col. Moore's son, Edward Moore, "Immediately after this Col^l John Moore then one of the 3 Comm^rs for the Parl^t of England, received all the power from the Lord of Ormonde and ruled and governed the whole Kingdom of Ireland as one of the 3 Comm^rs from the Parliament of England, to his dying day. Besides at his death he was Governor of Dublin. He died in June 1650."

1647. 24 July. Dundalk. Draft letter Col. Moore to Col. Mason, respecting a complaint that some of the writer's men had taken several unarmed country people prisoners, and as to a proposed exchange of prisoners.

1647. 27 July. Drogheda. Chidley Coote to Col. Moore. Gives notice of the Siege of Trimm. Requests that intelligence of it may be sent to Colonel Conowit (*sic*) so that he may advance with all speed and save the garrison. Unless this is done the writer fears Dundalk or Drogheda will be the rebels' next design.

1647. 28 July. Dublin. Order signed by Sir Arthur Annesley, Sir Robert King, Sir Robert Meredith, and General Michael Jones, Lords Commissioners for Ireland, to Col. Moore that, as the Rebels are before Trym, he and his men shall marche to the relief of the garrison.

1647. 29 July. Drogheda. Sir Hen. Tichborne to Col. Moore (holograph), giving advice and instructions respecting Col. Moore's campaign in Ireland.

1647. 20 July. Kil . . . James Earl of Clanbrassil to Col. Moore asking permission for a messenger of his to go to Dublin.

1647. 29 July. Kil . . . Lord Clanbrassil to Col. Moore. Complimentary.

1647. 31 July. Dublin. General Michael Jones to Col. Moore as to stopping of all tithes in County Louth for the public service.

A very interesting account in the shape of a diary, commencing on 31^st July and ending on the 11^th Aug. 1647, of the movements of Col. Moore's army from Dundalk to the relief of Trim, and of an engagement which they had with the enemy near Dublin.

The following is a copy of it:—

Saturday the last of July 1647.

Collonel Moor his Regiment marched out of Dundalke about thrie a clock in the afternoone and y^t night quarterd beyond Garlinstonne a litle, wher not being molested they lodged y^t nicht in the open field safly, himself, his livetenant Collonel, his Maior, Captaine Green, Captaine Kinerd, and other inferior officers w^t souldiers foure hundreth, being from Dundalke 7 miles.

Sunday the next morning August the 1.

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After we had served God with prayers and praises we advanced forwardes towards Tradath making bot litle way till we came thither, and on this side the towne we quarterd in the field y^t night safly, being from oure former nighte's quarter 9 miles.

Munday, the 2 August.

We removed oure quarter toward the Sea some two miles from the former place, in which day the Earle Clanbrizel his Regiment refused to march any further but contrarie to comand marched as though they wold have returned home, bot ther mutinous intentione was stopt by Collonel Moore who rod after them with a few horse who by threatnings and promises moved them to returne.

Tuesday, 3 August.

We marched through the garisone of Tradath towards the place appointed for the Randevoes which was the hill of Glernie wher expecting to have met Colonel Jhoons with his forces was not then come up. Wherfor being bot a smal partie and now not far from the place wher the enemie lay, we wer the more watchful. The enemie hearing of our advancing being then lying in seige against Trimme, commanded thrie troupes of horse to give us alarm which they did, and in the interim removed ther seige from Trimme towards Port Laster.

Wednesday, the 4 August.

Collonel Jhones came up with his forces of horse and foot about eleven o'clock about which tyme we understood of the enemie's removing frome Trime. Wherfor we marched not farr y^t day, bot rested oure selves at Castle toune Tarah, some trie miles from our former night's lodging in the which night the enemie's horse came and gave us a second alarme.

Thursday, the 5 August.

Our Armie advanced forward and came to quarter within a mile of Trimm wher being glad to sie our freinds released as it wer (of ther imprisonment) we remained all nicht.

Friday, the 6 August.

We marched by five oclock in the morning through Trimme and so laid ourselves against the Castle of Trimilstonne, General Prestonne with his Armie being at Portlaster within fyve miles of us. The first comanded men wer led on by Lieutenant Collonel Blackgrave about five a clock in the after noone, wher the musketires continued playing against the Castle that night.

Saturday, the 7 August.

In the morning the Enemie was descri'd to be marching towards Dubline, yet did oure souldiers continue in ther intencions against the Castle which about two a cloak in the afternoon was given unto us upon quarter. Then presently we removed and returned through Trimme fearing that Prestonne wold have assaulted Dubline (which was much feared). Wherfor we made haste after him and so descride his Armie within two miles upon oure right hand. Oure Armie that night quartered at St. John's Toune, bot the enemie removed two miles further

from us wher they lodged themselves most securly y^t^ night ther being a great bogg betwixt them and us. CAPT. STEWART'S MSS.

Sunday, the 8 August.

Collonel Court his regiment of horse being sent abroad on Saturday nicht to beat up the enemie's quarter which becaus of the bogg was impossible, returned verie early on Sunday morning. Who told us how and wher the enemie lay. Wherupon we presently advanced towards the enemie, who thinking themselves not safe eneough wher they lay all nicht drew downe to a small hill upon ther right hand being in compas nine or ten akers of ground all trenched round about as if they had done it of purpose for their owne saftie, yet all availed nothing, for God encoraged us to leap over ther walles. It was Collonel Moore his fortune to comand in the rere that day, yet was he the first that had the occasione to joyne in fighte, a partie of Coll. Kittas his men being comanded doune from ther bodey to keep a passe did for awhile dispise the busines, yet it pleased God to bless Collonel Moor and his men, himself leading them on to gain the winde and passe of them, and so made them runne for it, by which tyme the two bodies of the enemies and oures did joyne, and God blessing our Armie with valer and corage did so charge both with foot and Horse that they wer glad to leav that place and flie to ane other for refuge, which sanctuarie was a great bogg which though manie tyme formerly had been a strong tower to defend them, yet it pleaset God to make it at this tyme a snare to entrapt them : oure horse did surround the bogg, and our foot marched upon it after them, they keeping still in a body close together, but in end wer so overtaken that few escaped to tell news of seven thousand, I think not seven hundred. Then afterward we returned both horse and foot to rest oure selves, bot before we gave rest unto our bodies we sacrificed our prayers and praises to God for oure victorie, and so continued all nicht upon that hill till the next morning.

Munday, the 9 August.

We pursued the way that General Prestone with his small partie did escape which was towards Manouth in the countie Kildaire on of the strongest Castles in Ireland which upon challendg was presently surrendred and we quartered that night; then next morning.

Tuesday, the 10 August,

having found letters in General Prestonne his Cabinet which wer sent by Barmiel of Kilbrue who (like Judas saluting us with a kisse) in oure marching towards Trimm for the relief thereof did mean nothing bot oure destructione, we came to his house and caried him with us prisoner to Dubline, wher he ought to hang like a traitor, bot y^t^ he mad his escape. At Killbrue we quartered that nicht, wher we made oureselves merrie with such provisione as that place afforded.

Wednsday, the 11 August.

We marched homeward through Tradáth and so to oure garisone at Dundalke, having sustained no losse in oure Regiment but two men; thus did the Lord prosper and blesse us at that tyme.

1647. 21 August. Dundalk. Col. Moore to the Commissioners for Ireland. Draft letter asking for an order for 101*l.* to pay off a debt which has been incurred on behalf of the garrison at Dundalk.

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1647. 28 August. Lisnegarry. Lord Conway to Col. Moore as to certain men of Col. Moore's regiment, apparently deserters.

1647. 3 September. Dundalk. Draft letter. Col. Moore to the Commissioners, as to whether he may grant protection to certain of the inhabitants of counties Louth and Monaghan.

1647. 17 Sep. Dundalk. Col. Moore to Col. Jones, the first part unimportant. At the end of the letter Col. Moore says "I also make bold to acquainte you that there is some exigents come forth against most of the gentry of this county to appeare at the High Court to answere unto certaine bills of Treason; it doth much startle them and they conceave they were protected for a yeare. S^{r}, thus much I thought fitt to acquainte you wth and referr to yo^{r} grave consideracon."

1647. 1 October. Carlingford. Col. Trevor to Col. Moore, as to the levying of the Contribution for the maintenance of the Army in Louth. The letter is endorsed in the handwriting of Col. Moore's son "A letter from y^{e} great Coll: Trever in Ireland to Moore." There is a good seal.

1647. "A relation of the severall passages of our march in October last.

Monday the fourth of October we marched in the beginning of the night from Dundalk.

Teusday the 5th of this moneth we rested in the morning within fyve myles of Droghedah, and about 9 or 10 of clock marched untill wee came about one of the clock within a myle of Droghedah, wher wee rested a while and wer drawen upp to prayers. Therafter wee marched thorow the towne, Colonell Trevour's troope ryding in our vann and Major Palmer's troope in y^{e} reare. That night wee quartered at a towne called Dulake (? Duleek) some four myles from Droghedah.

Wedinsday the sixth of October wee marched from our quarters about eight a clock in the morning and having about noone comed over against the hill of Tara ther wer some horsemen espyed upon the syde of the sayd hill; our officers supposing they had been enemies went out a convenient number of them to know what they wer, but finding them to bee friends they presently returned and wee marcht till wee came within three myles of Trime and quarter'd in a village neer Brilsoune (? Burrelston).

That day the armis took in Castle Riccard and ane other castle. In Castle Riccard, Captain John Martin with sixtie men we left.

Thursday the seventh of October wee marched from our quarters by the towne of Trime and intending by a neer way to come to Portleister wher the armie lay, wee crost the Boyne, but when we wer over, understanding the way to bee impassible for our horsemen and our baggage the causeys beeing broken, we returned and passed the river at a foord two myles above the former and overtook the armie at Portleister.

Now on the day preceeding the Generall had removed from Castle Riccard to Portleister, and sumoned them in Portleister to render it upp but they refusing, in the night hee planted his ordinance against it, and having begunne early in the morning to batter it with two great gunnes, befor eleven of clock on Thursday on syde of the wall fell and overwhelmed severall of the defendants, the rest betaking themselves to the bogge by the which the castle is situated escaped. Only one musketeer standing upon the verie toppe of the wall came downe with the ruines thereof having received no great hurt, and had made ane escape if his legge had not stuck between two stones, but imediatly the souldiers killed him. Our men having burnt the house and killed a woman or two, marched

thence to a castle three myles of and w^th^in three myles of Aboy (? Athboy) wher they encamped this night . . . . . .

On Fryday the 8th of October wee arose early in the morning and march'd towards Aboy, passing by a castle of the Earle of Westmeathe's in which our troupes found much corne and great plentie of strong beere. A part of our horse comanded by Sir Thomas Armestrong wer sent about to besege the norwest syde of the towne. The rest of the armie marched towardes the south syde of the towne; Colonell Jones his men horse and foote wer drawne uppe on the right hand next to the towne, Colonel Monke his men wer drawen uppe on the left hand furthest off, ther beeing a highway and two hedges between both. In the mean tyme they in the towne florished ther coloures on the toppe of ther castles. Ther was a gate house about musket shott of the towne out of which foure of ther men came thinking to have shott our horsmen that wer ryding upp and downe, but they having before drunke hard at the Lord of Westmeathe's house came furiously ryding between the Irish and the gatehouse and having killed some they chased the rest to the towne and so wonne the gatehouse. The rest of our men disdaining to bee behinde these horsemen in courage without any comand, together with the same horsemen brake into the towne wher Lieuetenent Donellan in Colonel Moore's regiment with some others brake into the church and by force took the steeple which comanded all the rest of the castles in the towne, having killed those whome they found therein. The generall seeing the steeple gained and the courage of the souldiers, comanded three or foure regiments more to advance wherupon the enemie take downe ther colours and call for quarters. They had quarters given them for ther lyves; wee lost no more then one or two men in the taking of this towne, wee hadd some shott who afterwards died. Ther wer taking in this towne Captaine Dardis, Governor, Captaine Dullan, Captain Stanley and ane other w^th^ ther companies and inferior officers, hee also that was governor of Portleister was taken heer. This night we quartered neer to the place wher wee wer drawen uppe.

Saturday the 9th of October a comanded partie of 500 horse was sent to Dublin for provision, Colonel Monk having the vanne marched towards Kelles and encamped a little of the way two myles short of the towne. Colonell Jones having left Colonell Bailie's regiment of foot and three troopes of Colonell Pitsonbeye's horse in guard at Aboy marched also, and after nightfall quarter'd in Kells.

Sunday the 10th of October, Colonell Jones and his men march betymes out of Kelles and draw uppe at Ardlennan, a strong fort belonging to Lieuetenent Colonell Cruce, to guard which wer left 25 men. Our armie horse and foote beeing drawen uppe in a ring about this fort, and the defenders beeing sumoned to render it, yeelded it, having condiconed to departe with the baggage and ther armes. This force was comitted to the custodie of Major Richard Perkins and his company being then a captain in Colonell Kenniston his regiment. Therafter wee marched two myles further to Nabor, a fort environed with water to which ther ar onely two narrow passages to enter. Wee quartered that night in the towne, Colonell Monk and his men quartered a myle from us towards Ardlennan. This night or the next day some horsemen of Colonell Coutes ryding abroad to plunder in the countrey wer partly killed and partly taken by y^e^ Irish tories who carried the prisoners to Bealahoe out of which they wer releeved when wee received the castle.

On Monday the 11th of October wee lay all day in our quarters. This day the generall sumoned the Irish to deliver upp the fort,

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threatning if they would not the extremities of warr against them. At length they considering ther inabilitie to resist yealded the fort having condiconed to march away with ther armes and baggage. In the afternoon they marched away beeing in number neer fourscore, and the fort was comitted to y^e^ charge of Lieveteenent Colonell Napper and Captain Gallant who entred the same with ther companies beeing both in Colonell Kenniston's regiment. This day Colonell Trevor (having with a partie of two or three hundred horse gone from us on Saturday) returned with a prey of three hundred cowes with some fyve hundred garrows which he broght out of the countie of Cavan. And this day Sir Thomas Armestrong with a partie of 500 horse was sent out also to pillage the enemies quarters, who returned on Wedinsday next to Bealahoe with some 800 or 900 cowes.

Tuesday beeing the twelfth October oure armie marched some foure myles to y^e^ castle of Bealahoe, our ordinance and carriages wer sent about ane other way it being not possible to them there the way that the armie came. Colonell Monk and his men having this day the vanne marched about by Lagen water and encamped on the north syde of the water, besieging the castle on the countie of Monaghan syde wher they built brest works from which they shott often against the castle. That night Colonell Long's regiment and some horse had the ground on the syde of the water.

On Weddinsday the 13th of October our ordinance came upp; the generall sumoned the castle but they within refused to deliver it, but at length when our men wer drawen uppe with ordinance against it, Colonell Fleming who was Governour heerof coming out to parley with Colonell Jones conditioned to deliver it, hee beeing permitted to departe the nexte day with his men armes and baggage. This night Colonell Moore and Colonell Floore theire regiments wer on y^e^ guard against the castle.

On Thursday the 14th of October the armie beeing readie to march, Colonell Flemin and his men marcht out, and imediately Luetenant Colonell Blackgrave and Captaine Ward beeing both in Colonell Moore's regiment marched in with ther companies, the charge of the castle beeing comitted to them."

1647. 20 October. Millefont. Holograph letter from his "affectionate kinsman Moore," to Col. Moore, Governor of Dundalk, to summon the country and to come himself to Dromgoolestown on Monday next, as he intends summoning the Barony of Slane.

1647. 9 November. Lysnegarry. General Monck (afterwards Duke of Albemarle) to Col. Moore, complaining that his soldiers have to pay excise for the meat they buy at Col. Moore's market of Dundalk, and begging that it may be remedied. He also complains of the conduct of some of the Colonel's officers and accuses one of them (by name Rice) of keeping up correspondence with the enemy. General Monck is resolved to call some of the officers before a council of war.

Appended to this is a note in Col. Moore's handwriting in answer.

1647. 24 Nov. Notes in Col. Moore's writing. "The informacon of Anthony Townely Esq^re^ High Sheriff of the County of Louth who informeth that he had intelligence that there was 400 horse by the appointement of Owen Roe O'Neale, under the comands of Callecath Mack Mahon to burne and robb and spoyle the County of Louth and that they were in gatheringe togather in the Barrony of Dartry in the County of Monaghan being the lowest barrony."

1647. 30 November. Charterhouse. Holograph letter from Lord Grey of Werke to Col. Moore at Dundalk, thanking him for his letter and his good news of a victory in Munster.

1647. 9 December. Louth. Elizabeth Viscountess Netterville to Col. Moore (holograph), praying his influence with the Commissioners to reduce her cess from 22^{s} per week to the amount of her contribution to the late Government.

1647. 10 December. Lysnegarry. General Monck to Col. Moore. The writer has daily complaints of Colonel Moore's severe measures towards such of General Monck's men as go to Dundalk to buy provisions; "but you have not only debarred me from that privilege (of marketing at Dundalk) but seized on such cattle as my officers buy in other quarters for the maintenance and subsistence of my souldiers. Wherefore I shall intreat you to restore backe the cattle againe to those from whom you tooke them, and for the future not to offer the like." He gives further particulars as to the treachery of Rice, the officer mentioned in his former letter.

1647. 13 Dec. Dundalk. Col. Moore to Col. Monck. Has received Col. Monck's letter saying that daily complaints are made to him by the Newry garrison of Col. Moore's severe and harsh treatment of those who come into his quarters to buy provisions, and that he (Col. Moore) allows his men to pillage and rob the buyers of their money and provisions. "For the first," says Col. Moore in reply, "I hope I have learned soe much civillity as to be severe to none unless they misbehave themselves and for the other I scorne to tollerate any under my comande to pilladge any; neither doe I beleive any such thinge as is informed you." Explains the seizing of Captain Parratt's cattle.

1647. 13 Dec. Dundalk. Col. Moore to Gen. Jones complaining of threats and uncivil language used against the writer by Captain Parratt. Two similar letters on the same date, one to Col. Monck; in the second which is not addressed Colonel Moore adds, "I conceaved he had noe intencon to whip me, because he spoke soe openly, but I should be readie to be whipt by him as I was the last Thursday morninge, he also swore he would be reveng'd on my quarters, but was soe drunke that he fell downe the stares."

1647. 15 Dec. Dundalk. Col. Moore to ——. Draft letter not addressed relating to the pillaging of cattle and horses from his quarters, and answering the charges of General Monck that Col. Moore had taken some of his horses.

1647. 17 Dec. Dundalk. Col. Moore to Gen. Jones. Yesterday Col. Cath and Brian Gardner wth 120 horse and neare as many foote came across to Dundalke when the sea was in thinkeinge to have driven away o^{r} cattel, but we haveinge the alarum, as soone as thair forlorne hope appeared stoode to o^{r} armes and my selfe wth five horse adventured over the water and it pleased (God) the enimyes rane and left the prey, conceaving Maior Palmer's horse had beene in the towne, and Col. Trevor's cornett takeing the alarum at Casseltowne marched out wth that party he had to discover what they were and fallinge suddenly upon them cutt of some of them and tooke a horse and pistoll from them, but they retorneinge into the lines they had the fortune to fall upon my maior and seven of his men who behaved themselves gallantly but at length they were all slaine. It is said some of the enemy are dead.

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Sr, I make bold to present these lines to acquainte you with (torn off) and wthall to desyre you since yt Mr. Cooke hath refused to be maior that you will be pleased to grant me a comission for Mr. Jackson who will bring in a good company and is a very able souldier and (illegible) is unwilling to part from me, hense I entend to put that company to mine. Sir, I doubt nothing yr responce and you shall find me readie to serve you in any thinge that shall be in my power.

1647. 25 December. Dundalke. Col. Moore to General Jones. Draft letter with respect to the charges made against the writer by General Monck (see above). Col. Moore urges in excuse the orders of the Commissioners that no cattle were to pass from Dundalk to the north parts.

1647. 28 December. Wicklow. General Jones to Col. Moore. Regrets the loss of Major Heapy and his men and wishes "it may be a warning to men to be more uppon there keepeing then many are in these times."

1647. Dublin. Col. Moore to Gen. Michael Jones one of the Lords Commissioners for Ireland on the deplorable state of his garrison at Dundalk and enclosing "the humble proposalls of Col. John Moore Governor of Dundalk to the honourable Col. Micheale Jones comander in chief of the loyallist forces."

The proposals are nine in number.

There is a note in the same sheet as follows :—

"Captaine Palmer and myselfe ceazed upon 77 cowes and calfes and 3 garrons of Captaine Parrott's and some others who gave us an alarme at three o'clock in the night, we conceaving them to be the enemy pursued them and their troop and (illegible) all but 22 cows, 2 calfs and one garron wch I had for the use of the garrison. I also ceased upon some 14 or 16 garrons wch I keepe for Dragoones."

N. D. (About or before 1647.) Petition of Lieut. George Cheesman to Col. Moore that he has been removed from the Army on a false charge which he has not had an opportunity of answering, and praying that Col. Moore will hear his defence and reinstate him in his rank in the Army.

On the back of the Petition is a list of persons (partly in Col. Moore's handwriting) to whom he had written on the 21st June 1647.

1648. Petition to Col. Moore and the Committee for Prisoners, of John Kingston, servant to Mr. John S. . . . and Thomas Lightford, servant to Mr. George Villiers, prisoner in Peterhouse, for their release.

1648. 10 January. Letter from Col. Moore to Mr. Pococke, one of the treasurers at Ely House, for the pecuniary relief of Mrs. Brimadge whose husband was a Lieut. of horse to Capt. Heapie, who died of wound received in the Parliament's service near Ashby. His reply endorsed dated 11 Jan. 1648.

1648. 30 March. Blackheath. John Rushworth, Secretary to Lord Fairfax, to Mr. Barnard. "The General came this day about 12 o'clock to the Blackheath, his own regiment and Col. Whaley's with him.

"The Foot and train are about two miles behind, Colonel Rich and Colonel Bucksteede possessed themselves of the heath betimes.

"The enemy is on the other side of Shooters Hill; they have killed one of Colonel Riche's men, and we have taken 30 with their arms, but hurt none of them.

"A good party of Horse and Foot is gone to force them from the other side of the hill, and when the whole army is drawn up there will be some sudden action, but most of the cunning cavaliers who see their danger have deserted them.

"The party of Horse the General sent through Sussex to relieve Dover Castle hath good success, particulars you shall have at night."

1648. 18 April. Dublin. Holograph letter from Col. John Ponsonbie to Col. Moore as to the necessities of the Army in Ireland. Signed "your faithful brother John Ponsonbie."

1648. 20 April. "A verdict made by the jurye of the Uplands at the King's leet, for the Lord's Court Barreyne houlden at Lavenham as followeth."

1648. 5 May. Liverpool. From the Mayor and Burgesses of Liverpool to Col. Moore, thanking him for his services, and on general city matters.

1648. 17 May. Dublin. General Jones to Col. Moore. Has heard that Inchiquin has revolted. He and his army at Dublin are in a miserable condition; he lacks provisions and has great need of a conveyance for his despatches "Capt. Taylor [is] a very honest man yet is not able to doe service for want of a maine mast."

1648. 20 May. "Salop." From Roger Fenwick to "his hon^ble brother" Col. Moore, relating to transports and the wants of the Army. Good Seal.

1648. 22 May. Drogheda. Chidley Coote to Col. Moore. Praying a recommendation to the Commissioners about to be sent out to Ireland.

1648. 27 May. Midleton. Raphe Asheton to Col. Moore (his nephew) at Westminster, on general subjects. Encloses an intercepted letter from Chisnoll to Lord Byron, "Judge whether he be fit to be a Commissioner for the Parliament." Further letters.

1648. 31 May. Dublin. Gen. Jones to Col. Moore. "When wee were ready to perrish, heere arrived 2,000 and odde quarters of corne and 5,000*l.* in money, the Lord Insiquin, Preston, and Owen Roe has sent to me to make a cessation, all which papers I have sent to the houses; if the Comittee thinke fit to grant Dondalke unto Col^l Moncke, I shall bring your regiment to Dublin."

1648. 1 June. Dundalk. From Robert Nairne to Col. Moore on the state of military affairs. Mentions Monk, Lieut^t Ryce, Capt^n Standly (escaped from prison in Dundalk), Richard Bootle, Tarloch O'Neill, Henry O'Neill, Ardell McMachon.

1648. 8 June. Order, signed by William Hawkins, by the Committee of Lords and Commons for Ireland, for letters of Lord Fairfax, General of the Army, concerning the sum of 1,000*l.* towards the relief of Youghall to be reported to the House by Col. Moore.

1648. 14 June. "At the Committee of the Lords and Commons at Derby House.

"Ordered that the prisoners lately taken at Edgworth and Elstre, being men which had been in the Kentish rebellion and committed to Windsor Castle, be referred to the Committee where Col^l Moore hath the Chaire.

Gualter Frost, Sec^r."

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1648. 16 June. Robert Venables to Col. Moore. Wants supplies and money.

1648. 20 June. London. Col. Moore to his brother Robert Moore. "For newis we have taken Mazie Ilande w^th^ five pieces of ordnance. We killed S^r^ William Champie, Col. Cooke, S^r^geant Governo^r^ Generall Eyres and many more. We lost Cap^t^ Lawrence, and Cap^t^ Coxe and Colonel Needham Sholt. We tooke 2,000 prisoners. Goring and Lucas is fallen, soe that wee hope to have them eare longe. Osborne, that should have carried the Kinge away, disyres 40 dayis to accuse some for offeringe to poyson the King, w^ch^ is granted. I hope to see you eare longe. The Scotts I feare will come for England, therefore I pray you looke well to my horsis and maires and all my goods."

1648. 20 June. Kiliincargie. From Adj^t^ Gen^l^ Thomas Long to Col. Moore, touching the necessities of the Army. Holograph.

1648. 2 July. Richard Bradshaw to Col. Moore on behalf of one Richard Royston, a prisoner.

1648. 6 July. List of the officers and soldiers of the respective companies in the regiment of Col. Moore mustered on S. Stephen's Green on Thursday, 6 July 1648.

1648. 24 July. Assignment by Captain John Bladwell to Col. John Moore of Warrant for 200*l.* from Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Bart., Treasurer of the Army.

1648. 25 September. Dublin. Col. John Kynaston to Col. Moore. The first part of the letter is personal and refers to the plots of the writer's enemies to injure him with the Parliament. The second part is more important, "S^r^ for newes this, Carrickfergus toune and castle was taken by suprise upon Saturday was sevenight Major Gen. Munroe prisoner. And within one hower after Belfast was surrendred, both without bloodshedd. Uppon Fryday last Balloshannon was surrendred to us, a mighty strong place; they marched away with bagg and baggage. Colonel Jones is nowe before Kilkey."

1648. 4 October. Cork. Lord Ormonde to Sir Richard Blake. "After our very hearty commendations, being arrived in this Kingdom qualified with power to treat and conclude peace with the confederate Roman Catholics or such as shall be deputed and authorised by them in that behalf we have thought fit by these our letters to desire you to make the same known to the assembly of the said Confederate Catholics now at Kilkenny as also that in pursuance of the paper of the 13^th^ of May last delivered to their Commissioners at S^t^ Germaines we expect to receive from them by persons fully authorised to treat and conclude such propositions as they shall think fit at our house of Caricke whither we intend to remove for the better accommodation and more speedy despatch of this affair, as soon as we shall be advertised by you of the time when we shall expect them there, which we desire may be with all convenient expedition; and remain your very loving friend, Ormonde."

1648. 16 November. Beaumarish. Letter from Major General Mytton to Col. Moore, thanking him for his letter.

1649. New Years Day. Hallsall. Radcliffe Gerard to Col. Moore, respecting the release of his son "Rat" who is a prisoner of War.

1649. 17 January. Bankhall. Nevill Kaye to Col. Moore, on personal matters. Mentions Sir Thomas Stanley and Captain Gilbert Ireland.

1649. 9 February. Warrant signed by Col. Moore to Major John Villiers to march with troops into the Baronies of Killcannon, Narraugh, Rebune, and Aphally in County Kildare, and to seize upon the goods of those persons whose names are annexed who have made delinquency in payment of their contribution, and failing any goods, to apprehend their persons.

List of the delinquents in the Baronies of Kilkannon, Narraugh, Rebune, and Aphally are annexed.

1649. 26 February. Dublin. Gen. Jones to Col. Moore, as to the health of the forces in Ireland.

1649. 14 March. Madrid. Col. Christopher Mayo to Col. Moore. Touching the landing of men in Spain and money he has received.

1649. 22 March. Gormanston. From Ann Lady Lucas to Col. Moore, Governor of Dublin, on behalf of her brother Robert Byron, passing from Little Grange, M^{r} Nicholas Darcy's place in Westmeath, and on behalf of a tenant.

1649. 7 April. Dublin. Daniel Foster to Col. Moore requesting the Colonel's favour for his son; he gives some particulars of rebels' estates near Dublin, Lord Gormanstown's, Sir John Dongan's, and others. (*Seal.*)

1649. 11 May. Warrant signed by Sir W^{m} Lenthall, the Speaker, to provide horses for Col. Moore and his officers passing from London to Chester and Liverpool and back.

1649. 25 June. Armes. Commission signed by Oliver Cromwell appointing Edward Moore a Captain of a Company of Foot whereof Col. John Moore is Colonel.

Same date. Armes. Commission signed by Oliver Cromwell appointing John Moore Colonel of a regiment of Foot raised under his command for the service of Ireland.

1649. 2 July. High Ashes. Theo. Sandford to Col. Moore. Offering to raise a Company of foot for Col. Moore's regiment. (*Seal.*)

1649. 12 July. Power of Attorney given under the hand and seal (a very fine impression of Crest and Coat of Arms) of John Moore to Cornet Robert Martin to receive the arrears due to him and the troop formerly under his command.

1649. 20 July. Holograph Will of Col. John Moore.

1649. 26 August. Dublin. By the Lord Lieut^{t} General of Ireland.

Licence signed by Oliver Cromwell for Col. John Moore to repair to England and raise forces within 3 months.

1649. 6 September. Lord Fairfax to Col. Moore. "As soon as the town of Colchester was surrendered I engaged myself unto Lieut. Col. Rushee that he should have a regiment of those prisoners taken in Colchester to transport beyond the seas for the service of the states of Venice provided he obtained an order from the Committee of Parliament for his

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transporting of them, and giving security that they shall not engage against the Parliament, and with all that he should put such Officers upon them as had served the Parliament, in regard that many who have formerly pretended to raise forces for Venice, have been employed against the Parliament, and particularly divers officers who had commissions for that service by a power derived from the Parliament were engaged in Colchester against this army and several of their Commissions taken from them. . . . I desire therefore that there may be no interruption given to this gentleman (who hath approved himself so faithfully to the parliament ever since the wars began) in the transporting of the said Regiment of 1,050 men; but that he may receive all encouragement; having made choice of very faithful and well deserving officers to command the men who have always been in the Parliament service. Capt. Gethins being with me after such time as I had engaged myself into Lieut. Col. Rushee had a promise from me of such number of men as I could spare, not prejudicing my engagements unto the said Lieut. Col. Rushee, which I am willing to grant him to have such a number of men as remains undisposed of above the said Regiment to Lieut. Col. Rushee, to which he expressed his acceptance and consent. I desire that all expedition may be used in getting the men on shipboard." The letter is endorsed in Edward Moore's writing. "This letter is from the great Lord Farfax who is at this time General of all the Parliament army, sealed with his own coat armour and signed with his own hand. My Father at this time was chairman of the Committee of Parliament tha disposed of all the prisoners of War in England."

1649. 2 October. Col. Moore to his brother Robert Moore. "I blesse God Tradath is taken, 3,000 of their souldiers slaine, wth Sir Arthur Aston, Sir Edward Varney, Col. Fleming, Col. Finglasse, Col. Wall, Col. Fitz Garrett, Col. Birne, Col. Warren wth an (illegible) since, 220 prisoners (?), 44 captaines, 44 lieut^{s}, 44 ensignes, besides staffe officers. Since Trim, Dundalke, Arbes, Carlingford, Newry, Murrow, Greenecastle and the fort is taken, Col. Venables marched to Belfast; Kildare is most of it taken, and the county of Wicklow wth the strong Castle of Atley and I hope Wasford by this. I pray hasten away all the souldiers and send me word how many are there (?)"

N.D. [1649.] Petition of Col. Moore to the Parliament, detailing his services and the losses he has sustained on their behalf and praying for relief.

Following this is an order dated 1649, 31 October, to pay to Col. John Moore the sum of 500*l.* in part payment of arrears due to him for his services to the Parliament.

1649. 3 Nov. Whitehall. Warrant of the Council of State, sealed and signed by John Bradshawe President, for furnishing Col. John Moore travelling to Ireland, with horses and guides.

1649. 8 December. Worcester House. Letter signed Edw^{d} Cary, Hen. Broade, W. Jessop, Ri. Wilcox, Nich. Bond, and Tho. Richardson, to Col. John Moore, as to the accounts of his regiment.

1650. 10 April. Paris. Sir John Sherlock to Col. Moore, as to an outrage committed at the house of one Garrett Sutton by a person named Lawlove who carried off all the cattle and money in the place.

1650. 3 May. Trim. Col. Moore to his son Capt. Moore. "Sonne Moore—I would have you wth all speede to buy me a dozen or two of the best meate tongues and two gamons of Bacon, and to send them by this

convoy, as also my gray cloth sute and my new coate and halfe a hundred of (good) biscetts. This in hast w^th^ my prayers to the Almighty to blesse you and us, I rest yo^r^ carefull father John Moore. Goe to M^r^ Farinner at the Miter Taverne and he will provide this. Speake to Quarter M^r^ Torner to see them sent by the next convoy and if you can gett great Sarah to make me two (good) pies, or one, and send me a frieinge pan. Send me also my breeches w^ch^ were drest, that hath points. I pray you fayle not and be carefull how you put them up; you may get a clothe bagge for my clothes and get my cosen Nan's man to carry them, or ills (else) w^th^ the carr.

I pray you speake to M^r^ Farinner to send me some twelve quarts of his best sacke and eight of his best Allegant and pay him for it, but you must lende me a sellor of botles to put it in and at my retorne (God willinge) I will restore them, if he none so litle, if it be bigger take them. Seale the key up in y^r^ letter. I hope you plie yo^r^ booke well." The letter is endorsed by Edward Moore. "Y^e^ last letter y^t^ ever I received from my deare Father whoe died w^t^in a forghtnight. This John More was one of y^e^ Lord Commission^rs^ of Ireland at his death. His buriall cost me eight hondred pounds."

N.D. (In or before 1644.) Paper headed "The condicons of a treaty offered to S^r^ Robert Byron for y^e^ rendringe up of the towne of Leverpoole for y^e^ use of the Kinge and Parliam^t^ by the Lief^t^ Generall of the Northerne Forces."

"1. That upon the surrendringe of the towne of Leverpoole w^th^ all such ordnance armes amunicon and other provisions unimbeziled as are w^th^in the towne, w^th^in 24 houres signinge the condicons S^r^ Rob. Byron (w^th^ all field officers and captaines bearinge actuall charges within Leverpoole) may march to what Garrison they please (Chester excepted) with horse and armes as followeth: S^r^ Robert Byron himselfe and the officers of his regiment w^th^ 15 horses, y^e^ Lord Byron and Collonell Tyldsley's officers with 16 horses, Collonell Clyfton and his officers with 10 horses, every of them with armes and pistols and proportionable to y^e^ foresaid number of horses and w^th^ such baggage as properly belongeth to any of them.

"2. That all officers and souldiers (of what nation soever) that will serve the Kinge and Parliam^t^ (takinge y^e^ nationall covenant) shall have free entertainement into service, and bee maintained w^th^ their free choyce either to serve heere in England or to serve in Ireland whither they shall be safely transported under the comand of S^r^ Charles Coote, Lief^t^ Collonell Coote, or any other comand^r^ that shall bee imployed by the Parliam^t^.

"3. That all officers and souldiers (of what nation soever) that will not serve the Kinge and Parliam^t^ shall have liberty to w^th^draw themselves to their country in safety w^th^ their owne proper goods, or to any such garrison as shall bee made choyce of by their comand^rs^ (Chester excepted).

"4. That all Ladyes and gentlewomen within Leverpoole shall have liberty to transport themselves w^th^ their linnens, baggage, and horses to them properly belonginge to any place wheere they shall make choyce (Chester excepted).

"5. That all the inhabitants of the towne shall have their choyce of forsakinge or stayinge in the towne w^th^ the fruition of such priviledges as shall bee agreeable to the ordnances of Parlyam^te^.

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"6. That within 24 houres after the signinge of the Articles on both sides 500 souldiers for the Kinge and Parliam^te^ under y^e^ comand of (*sic*) are to enter y^e^ towne at Rupert's port, at w^ch^ time S^r^ Rob: Byron, y^e^ officers and souldiers, are to march out of the towne w^th^ their equipage allowed by Articles.

"7. That accomodacon shall bee provided for such sick men as shall bee lefte behind untill they shall bee able to be transported to any garrison they shall make choyce of (Chester excepted).

"8. That a convoy of 300 horse shall bee appoynted to march with them 3 myles of the garrison that S^r^ Robert Byron shall make choyce of, for their safe conducts, for the w^ch^ the Lief^t^ Generall together with the Deputy Lief^t^ doe ingage themselves faith and reputations, that the conditions of the treaty shall bee inviolably kept on their side."

N.D. (? 1644.) Part of the Orders made by Sir John Meldrum, Knt., Lieut. Gen. of all the Northern Forces and the Deputy Lieutenants of the County of Lancaster at their General Meeting at Manchester the 29^th^ day of November 1644 for blocking up of Latham House and Greenhaulgh Castle and reducing thereof unto the obedience of the Parliament, &c.

N.D. [1646–1650.] Paper addressed to the Committee of Lords and Commons for the Safety &c., and headed "the humble remonstrance of Col. John Moore" shewing that he raised a regiment of 1,000 men and officers to serve in Ireland but that owing to the failure of the Parliament to pay the contract money several men deserted; and that he and his men subsequently suffered great hardships and privations at Bungwell, and Dundalke. Asking for money.

N.D. (before 1650.) Petition of the inhabitants of the North Meales to Col. Moore that one Captain Jeffrey Holcroft entered their town with a troop and forcibly took from them two fowling and ten birding pieces; praying restoration of the arms "for the service of the Kinge and Parlam^t^ as well for that yo^r^ supl^ts^ beinge poore men as also for that armes are verie skant and ill to be come by."

N.D. Account of money paid to officers of Col. Moore's regiment.

N.D. (Before 1650.) Endorsed. Orders that Col. Moore gave to his regiment when he went to take Berketwode house.

This I know was his owne hand (in the handwriting of his son Edward Moore).

N.D. (Before 1650.) Charles Herle to Col. Moore, requesting him to favour the bearer with passage to Ireland: "he has been sent by D^r^ Temple a member of our assembly with an exchange for his brother Sir John Temple a prisoner in Ireland." Also on private matters.

N.D. List of the Light horse in the hundred of Westderby under the command of Capt. Alberton.

N.D. A List, for the use of the Commissary at Dundalk of the soldiers to whom provisions are to be issued at the rate of 1*s.* 4*d.* per man.

N.D. A long prayer apparently in Col. Moore's writing.

N.D. (Before 1650.) Sir Henry Tichborne to Col. Moore (holograph) warning him to be circumspect of such Irish as are in Dundalk. There is an endorsement on this letter in the handwriting of Col. Moore's

son. "This letter is from y^e^ great S^r^ Hen. Titchborne y^t^ was so great an enimie to y^e^ Rebells in Ireland, killing many hondreds w^t^ his owne Hands or standing by to see them exequted."

N.D. (Before 1650.) General Monck to Col. Moore as to protection to be given to certain persons desirous to come into quarters near Carrick.

N.D. (1640–50.) 29 June. Charing Cross. Mary Moore to her husband Col. Moore. "My dear hart—I have reseved 2 packits from you which is noe litill comfort to me, for you wear ablislutly (absolutely) reported to be ded, and that you wear slane by reson your Mager rone away and left you ingaged, but I blece God I am now satisfiyed. The Lord keepe you from danger. We are hear in les safty then you for ther you know your enimys, and hear we doe not. The Lord in mercy looke uppon us, for the devishons of rubin (*sic*) are great; the army is very big, and the King is stobarn. The Parilement stand uppon ther owne gard, we looke every day for a sige, but I hope God will pretect his owne. The army will never rest till the have porged some of ther grose ungustis and bribary. I thanke my God you are both in the sitty and army and parilement votid for one of a thousand and they saye 'Fare fall honist Colinell Moore for he will stand when all selef sikars will fall.' For your businas it goith very untordly, one by reson of this trubells. By the next you shall hear more. Pray writ a sharpe lettar to the comity of the navy that will doe you justis, for I can not get one penny from them. Truily I thinke the are the basist rogis in Crisindom. Grine and Bence is your baste frends. Pray writ to M^r^ Roulles for he is your good frend. This destarshons (sic) maikes me unsearten of my coming down, nether doe I know if I shall have the convenianc of a letar or now (no) the next post, for if the Parilement and Army fall out all ways will be stoped. The Lord send me to se you onst agane and I will ashuar you I will never part from you agane so far distant whilst I am your obedant wife, Mary Moore." Edward Moore has endorsed the letter "A letter writ all w^th^ my mother owne hand, by w^ch^ you may see y^t^ Col. John More was acompt a juste and honnist man. Had he bene but a silfe siker he might have maid his esteat many thousant a yeare."

N.D. (1643–49.) 22 June. The same. "My dear love—I resevid your lettars from Doblin and blece God you are safe gonn over. I would not wich you hear agane for things are in the most sadist condishon that ever mortiels beheld. Every day we looke for Ser Thomas Fearfac is army whether in love or with fere it is not knowne. The army doth cary themseleves so fare that the gaine the harts of all the counties and the pitishon to Ser Thomas that he shall not lay down armes till things be seteled. The army doth ackus 4 of the Lords and 11 of the hous of comons. I will inseart as meany as I can remembar but I have fount the note hear inclesid I send you. If you did but know now I am trubilled with the times and your occazons, you would say it is God that prausakutith (? persecuteth) my witis. I have much to doe to kipe my goods, for the Parilement to plese the sitty hath past an ordar that noe parilement man's goods nor lands shall be protected, and this wicke I intend to pitishon the hous. By the next I will send you more for I dear not writ much the times are so dangrus. If things goe well with me I will be down very shortly. Phillpot is the worst enimy you have in Ingland. The Lord send that onst you will but take notis of them that doth you wrong, he is boulstred up by the 2 Bencis, the will have

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me to doe what Phillpot will have with out making any accounts or eles I shall have noe muny. The have crost me 3 times and be the 4 time I hope some of them must come to accounts and if I doe not lift some, let me be made a foolle as the world have me to be, for ther is not one man in Ingland hath the like unguistis (injustice) you have. But have pasions (patience) you shall se them porged, some with wich are ungust must out. Your frend Greene must be caled one; I will ashuar you he is your arch enimy. I can get noe muny as yet for your shipe but am in very good hops if I will but bribe and yild that Bence shall be payed that which Philpot owse him out of your munny. But good my dear, keepe the ship at sea what ever it cost, for we shall have it at last, and when she is to leve pray let them bring her to London, for if she wear hear I could have to . . . . . (torn) sarnsh (*sic*). Dear love have a care of your selefe for your poore wife and children sacke. Nede (Ned) hath bin veary sicke but I bles God he is well recovered. The are all well eles. My Aut Bramston is ded. Praye . . . . (torn) humbill sarvist to my Lord and all at Thomas Cort. The plag (plague) is very hote hear; it is the next dore bot 2 to Ser Gregory Worrons ovear aganst us. The hous is shut up. It is my Lady Drakes family, the ould Lady (*sic*). The King is at Nwee (*sic*) Markit, the army doth not much regard him for he is veary stobarn to them. The Lord knows ther intenshon. The cavilears are veary meary to se us contend but I hope the will have noe case. I have sent the comishon to the ship and I hope to send munny eare it be long. For God's sake let me hear from you so soone as you cane for I much . . . . . (torn) to hear how you doe, and how you are . . . . . (torn) I hope to see you ear you will looke for me and till then with many a tear I will rest in grife till I se you. My most dearist love and the comfort I injoy on earth I can writ noe more for tears but that I am your obedant wife, Mary Moore."

N.D. 4 January. (Before 1650.) Salisbury House. From "Salisbury" to Col. Moore thanking him for his views of the good success their forces have lately had in the North of Ireland shewing that God is pleased to own their cause.

N.D. (Before 1650.) An undated memorial (numerously signed) from persons residing in Lancashire to Col. Moore M.P. for the County, complaining that many of the Justices of the Peace refuse to act and requesting commissions for new Justices.

N.D. Petition of the Mayor &c. of Liverpool.

N.D. "Colonel Moore's orders" signed. J. Hewson, Military.

23 September. Hull. Fra. Thorpe to Col. John Moore, "our forces are now in the towne close before Scarborough Castle so as the castlers cannot stirr out by land but they have a pink and catch wherewith they go to sea from the back of the castle." Requests him to join his influence with Mr. Darley's to the Committee of the Navy to get some ships sent down. Has to be at York on 9th October for a Gaol Delivery.

Seal.

Endorsed. This letter is all writ wt Judges Thorpes one (own) hand.

N.D. 28 March. Rhoda Lady Fairfax to Mr. Moore. I give you many thanks for the favour of our concern in which I spoke to you of.

My son Cartwright who can only resolve in it, is not now at home; but when he comes I shall acquaint you with his intentions for he is not yet provided. CAPT. STEWART'S MSS.

I am sorry to hear you have been so ill, and shall be glad to see you.

II. Letters and Papers relating to the Civil War and Interreguum.

b.—1650–1665.

c.—Undated.

b.—1650–1665.

1650. 24 June. Copy of an authority from Oliver Cromwell to Captain Edward Moore son of Col. John Moore lately deceased to come over to England "to loke after his occations for 9 months if so longe his occations constraine him to stay and his company to continue in y^e^ same condition the are now in."

1651. 12 June. Edinburgh. Pass signed by O. Cromwell for Capt^n^ Edward Moore to Liverpool and thence to London and to return. (Seal.)

1652. 14 June. Newgate. John Baynes to Edward Moore. The writer is a son of Colonel Baynes of Sellett Hall, Lancashire and well knew the late Colonel Moore. His estate is now sequestered and he begs for Moore's assistance.

1652. 26 July. Westminster. Injunction signed "Gerrard" to restrain persons named Thomas Blackmore and Edward Alcocke to proceed in any action in the Duchy Court as to a bond for £100 given them by the late Col. Moore until they shall have answered a bill brought against them in the same Court in relation to the same matter.

1657. 28 July. Whitehall. Petition of Mr. Edward Moore to the Protector for payment of the arrears due to his father Col. John Moore deceased.

1662. 12 July. Paper containing the answer of several churchwardens of parishes in the diocese of London to a summons of D^r^ King Archdeacon of London, in which they refuse to take an oath tendered them by the said D^r^ King, they having, as they aver in the paper, already taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

1665. 17 Charles II. 20 November. Power of Attorney under the hand and Seal of Edward (Brabazon) Earl of Meath to Richard Moore, Richard Bowden and George Hoole to enter into possession and receive the rents of premises in Liverpool belonging to the late Col. John Moore deceased whose estate and lands were forfeited to the King and granted by Letters Patent to the said Earl of Meath.

1666. 27 November. James Aston to Edward Moore. Enclosing a copy of an Exigent compelling Mr. Moore to satisfy the King concerning a fine unpaid. *Seal.*

1666. 15 February. Copy Royal Warrant to Lord Molyneux and others for the demolition of Liverpool Castle.

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N.D. (1650–1660.) Petition of Edward Moore to the Committee for the Arrears of the Army in Ireland for the arrears due to him as heir of his father Col. John Moore deceased, with accounts and order for payment annexed.

N.D. (1650–1660.) Petition of Edward Moore to the Parliament praying them to grant him some delinquent's estate to enable him to discharge the liabilities incurred by his late father Col. John Moore in the service of the Parliament.

N.D. [1651–1660.] Draft petition to the Lord Protector from Edward Moore relating to money due to him as heir of his late father Colonel John Moore from the Government.

N.D. Draft letter. Edward Moore to James Winstanley. "Newse heare is littell, only y^e^ last day about 80 torres (tories) were geathered togeather, came into a small countrey towne nere Carlow and Kelles and wounded a dosen poore Iresh men and women and doe continually robe and stele, nere bougs and woods where our men cane doe them noe harme. Our souldyers are daly hunting them and w^n^ y^ey^ light of any, hange them imediately; so I hope in time y^e^ countrey will be cleare, for thought there be so many, three horse will ride through all Irland in dispite of them y^ey^ not daring to fight but only to steale in y^e^ night. Ye Lord Deputy is retorned from going is progress to Dublin; my Lord Henry Cromwell is daly expected heare but is not yet come. Ther is great expectation in this countrey y^t^ my Lord Protictor should eather be maid King or Empirour. There wase this day a great funarall of y^e^ Earle of Mungomery Lady, sister to y^e^ Lord Moore; there wase 15 couches went out of towne w^th^ her w^ch^ wase a great sight here."

c.—Undated papers.

N.D. "Proposalls for the reduceing of the Kingdome of Irelande," in Col. Moore's handwriting.

N.D. Petition of Joan Countess of Kildare, praying the House of Commons for relief for herself and six children, her husband having spent all his substance for the Parliamentary party.

N.D. A long letter undated from Col. Francis Roe, relative to the state of the Parliamentary Forces in Ireland and the writer's own misfortunes.

N.D. "Orders to be observed in this Garrison of Dundalke as followeth."

Imp^s^. What officers or souldiers shall be absent from prayers anye morneinge unlesse they shall shew just cause the officers shall forfeit sixpence and the souldiers one penye, to be deducted forth of there next pay and to be given to the poore.

2. What officers shall not every Lord's day cause his drumes to beate and the souldiers to repayre to there colo^rs^ for that they may march decently to the Church w^th^ the Go^r^ the officer shall forfeite that daye's pay and the souldiers that shall neglect his deuty to be punished at discretion.

3. If any shall presume to blaspheme the holy and blessed Trynity he shall have his tongue burnt through w^th^ a hott iron.

4. If any shall sweare or curse he shall loose his pay and be punished at discretion.

5. Every that shall not every Munday Thurseday and Saturday cause his companye drawne togeather and exercised two howers in a morneinge and two in the afternoone shall forfeyt a daye's pay for every neglect.

6. Every souldier that shall make default in not appearinge and performeinge his deuty or shall come wth his armes unfixt shall be punished at discretion.

7. Every Serjant or Corporall that doth not twice a day exercise his squadron shall be punished with losse of his place and if any souldier shall refuse to exercise he shall be punished wth losse of pay and such other punishment as shalbe conceived fitt.

8. Whosoev^{r} shall be druncke shall be punished at discretion.

9. Whosoever shall steale above the value of twelve pence shall be punished with death.

10. If any souldier shall pawne or sell his armes he shall suffer imprisonment and punishm^{t} at discretion and whosoever shall take to pawne or buy the said armes shall forfeit the double price and suffer imprisonment at discretion.

11. None shall presume to spoyle or carry away any amuni$\tilde{c}$on deliv^{d} to him upon payne of death.

12. Noe man shall (sic) or goe out of the garrison but by ordinary wayes upon payne of death.

13. Noe man shall doe vyolence to those that bringe victualls to the garrison upon payne of death. And for all other offences the punishment is to be referred to the lawes and ordinances of warr.

N.D. (tempore Interregni). "The answeare of John Holcroft of Holcroft in the County of Lanc^{re} Esq. to the articles exhibbitted ag^{t} him to the ho^{ble} com^{tee} of y^{e} house of Comons for examinacons."

A long document containing Mr. Holcroft's answers to seventeen articles charging him with various offences against the Parliamentary party.

In answer to the 5th article he says "that hee did never send to Oxford by Mr. Peeter Heywood or any other to make his submission to the King or procure his pardon, but was att that very time when Mr. Heywood was said to goe to Oxford in actuall armes for the Parliament before Warrington, w^{ch} towne by God's blessing was att that time reduced, and hath ever since continued in the service for the Parl^{t} w^{ch} this respondent would not have done if hee had intended any submission to his Ma^{ty}," and to the 15th that "hee never villified the Parl^{t} in any discourse or company, nor did ever compare them to the tirants of Athens in S^{r} Walter Rowley's book menconed, but hath to the uttermost of his power in all companies and upon all occasions laboured to vindicate the reputation of y^{e} Parl^{t} and demonstrate the justice of theire proceedings and cause."

N. D. Paper endorsed "Captaine Andrew Ashton his examinacon concerning the losse of Leverpoole."

"The examinacon of Cap^{t} Andrew Ashton who beinge sworne informeth and saith that when the Lord Lisle and S^{r} Rich. Greenevill came forth of Ireland, their came a large bodee or two of souldiers forth of Ireland and this informer being Captain of the watch, he

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ceazed upon them and disarmed and secured them; from whome he tooke 60 swords at least w^t pistolls carbines and musketts, and then the Lord Lisle comeinge to Leverpoole w^th Sir Rich. Greenevill, S^r Thos. Stanley and M^r Holecroft came to Leverpoole and fetched the Lord Lisle and Greenevill to Warrington and S^r Thos. Staneley comanded this informer to goe along w^t y^m and comeinge to the Eagle and Childe in Warrington their came one of Lift. Col. Egerton's souldiers to S^r Thos. Stanley and moved in the behalfe of one Tho. Constable who was then a prisoner and S^r Thos. Stanley replied By God's blood he could never be quiett for a company of puretannicall rogues and that he would rather fight against Manchester y^n any towne in England for they were a compauy of puritanicall rascalls.

"This examinant likewise saith that he informinge S^r Tho. Stanley that M^r Tho. Mollinex the lawyer had one or two good horses of his sonne in law M^r John Egerton who was then w^th y^e army and that M^r Mollinex did give intelligence to Chester, whereupon S^r Tho. Stanley comanded this examinant to fetch them in, w^ch he did and y^n Mollineux comeing to S^r Tho. Stanley he so far prevayled w^th Sir Tho. that he caused this informer to redeliver the horses to Mollineux and w^th all gave this informer a very great check; then this exam^t his officers seinge that their Colonell S^r Tho. Stanley did soe much countenance papists and malignants were soe dishartened, as also by his calling of them pricke eared rogues, that they were resolved to leave him.

"The examinacon of Cap. Andrew Ashton concerning the losse of Leverpoole who saith that upon y^e 7 of June 1644 his Liuetenant, Ensign, and many of his souldiers were burnt w^th powder and y^t upon Monday morning y^e 10^th of June y^e ordnance began to play about 2 of y^e clocke in y^e morninge and played till 12 and y^n at one o'clocke they fell of firing the towne and by God's mercy were driven backe, and y^e seamen haveinge the left winge guarde of this examinant's company were accustomed to joyne close w^th this exam^ts company, but that night were drawen down close to the water side and not past; some sixe of them were seene neare this exam^t's guarde. Then about 12 o'clock Cap. Tattam's shipp begininge to sale downe, at w^ch his soldiers were much dismayed and one M^r Morton who then carried the collo^rs to y^e seamen came unto me and asked y^e reason of it and why their was noe remedy (?) and desyred me to goe and see where the Colonel was and what was the cause, and I replied I could not well goe because my officers were burnt w^th powder and there might be some inconvenience in my absence. Yet he urging me to goe and saying he would stay w^th my company till I returned, I went to the towne and in the hall I found Cap. Philpott and asking him what newes, he cried out the towne was betrayed and I said God forbid and asked were my Colonel was, who being up aleaven days and nights together, was lain downe to rest himselfe, yet I hearcing this made bold to call on him, and he forthwith gott up and called for his horse to rid the rounds, but before he tooke horse James Moulton who comanded y^e seamen came and told y^e Col. y^t Cap^t Ireland, Cap. Aspinwall, Lift. Heap. and Strangweyes were of y^e garde and that their was not soe many men upon all the gards as were upon this informer's and his and likewise said the towne was betrayed. Upon w^ch the Col. desyred this exam^t to go abord Cap. Tattam to know what course they would take and whether he would sticke to us that we might fight it out or eles that we should beate a parley, but he being saleinge downe this informer asked the Colonel whether he must goe abord Cap. Clarke to w^ch the Colonell condiscended and thereupon James Moulton helping this ex^t to a boate this exam^t w^th Moulton and Cap. Philpott went

abord Cap. Clarke and Philpott as soone as he came abord cried the towne was betrayed, at w^ch^ Cap. Clarke replied "James Moulton I chardge you to goe presently and fetch all my men abord," and when this exam^t^ heard this he told him that he was sent from the Colonell to have their advice and to know whether they would stand to him that they might fight it out, otherwise he must be forced to sent forth a parly. Yet notwithstandinge Cap. Clarke would not w^th^draw his comands, but sent away his longe boate and a ferry boate to fetch of his men. Then this exam^t^ seeinge that he would retorne noe answeare to the Colonell, and he pressinge Cap. Clarke to let his men stay untill a parly was sent, but Cap. Clarke would not condescend unto it. Thereupon this ex^t^ desyred Cap. Clarke to know what he should doe w^th^ his men, the seamen being drauen of and the guards being left naked soe great a space, Clarke replied "Put yo^r^ men abord w^th^ mine, they shall fare noe worse y^n^ mine," who then set this informer ashore w^th^ James Moulton. W^ch^ Moulton went presently to call of his men before this exam^t^ could finde the Colonell, and w^th^ all desyred M^r^ Moulton to stay or eles we should have all o^r^ throats cut; but be refusinge this informer goeinge towards the Colonell saw ye enemy entringe the workes, and he comeing to the Col. told him that the enemie was entringe and thereupon the Colonell drawinge his sword and offeringe to draw up a party to beate the enemy backe, the souldiers refused, hearing the enemy was in the towne and thereupon this informer ran to the water side leaveinge the Colonell in the towne, and y^t^ beinge in the water their came a boate and this exam^n^ making towards it saw the Colonell come from the workes to the water and soe tooke boate their being very many shott made at them. Andrew Ashton."

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N. D. 1649–50. Paper endorsed. "Concerning tithes of several parishes in Lancashire."

The parish of Hyton is an impropriation belonging to the Lord Mollineux who is now in arms; it is worth £140 per annum. Mr. Bell is the minister and their doth belong to the Vicarage but 20 marks per annum. We desire that £50 per annum may be added to it.

The parish of Childwall is an impropriation belonging to the Bishop of Chester who hath farmed it to Mr. Anderton a Papist and in arms; the minister is Mr. Elison a very painful man, and hath but £20 per annum, the impropriation is worth £340 per annum.

We desire that you would be pleased to make it up £100 per annum. There is one Chapel in that parish; called Hale. We desire that it may be made worth £40 per annum.

The parish of Ormeskirk is an impropriation belonging to the Earl of Derby, it is worth £600 per annum, the vicar hath but £30 per annum. We desire that it may be made up £50 per annum.

The parish of Halsall is worth £350 per annum; in which parish is two chapels namely Mayhall and Melling. We desire that you would be pleased to order the tithes of those two towns for the maintenance of the two ministers.

The parish of Sefton hath one Chapel within it called Great Crosbie. We desire the tithe of that town to be granted to the minister there which will amount to £50 per annum.

The vicarage of Liegh is an impropriation and worth £300 per annum in the tenure of Richard Urmstone a Papist and in arms. There is but £30 per annum belonging to it; we desire that it may be made up £60 per annum. There is a chapel in that parish called Chowbent which hath but small maintenance. We desire it may be augmented to £40

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per annum; the chapel of Farnworth to have an augmentation of £50 per annum out of the tithes of the parish of Alkworth an impropriation belonging to the Lord Molyneux in arms, it is worth £350; the minister is but allowed £20 per annum.

Signed John Moore. Ralph Ashton. Washurst.

N.D. Paper entitled "The declaration of ye Lords, Gentlemen, cittizens, freeholders, and yoeman of this once happie Kingdome of England." Stating that they have determined to take arms to restore the constitution religion and liberty of the Country, and to act in "defence of our selves and all others whoe will partake with us in vindication and maintenance of ye freedom of Parliament against all violence whatsoever of ye knowen lawes lyberties and properties of ye good people of ye nation, who at present groane under Illegale arbitray and insupportable taxes and payments unknowne to our ancestors." On the other side is a copy unsigned and undated of a letter alleged to be from the Governor of Chester Castle, to whom is not stated, but probably to the authors of the "Declaration" in which he refuses to give up possession of Chester Castle which he holds he says for the Parliament.

It is endorsed "Declaration of ye Gentlemen in ye rising of Sr George Booth in Cheshire."

III. Letters and Papers relating to Edward Moore, and upon general subjects. A.D. 1650 to A.D. 1673.

There are are a great number of letters (of interest to no one but the correspondents) between the following persons:

Edward Moore, *passim;* Sir William Fenwick of Wallington (1653); Dame Mary Young (1653); Francis Radcliffe, who married a sister of Dorothy Fenwick the wife of Edward Moore (1654); Sir John Fenwick of Wallington (1655); Dorothy Fenwick afterwards wife of Edward Moore (1655); Nicholas Fenwick (1655); Edward 2nd Earl of Meath (1655); Mary (*née* Chambre) Countess of Meath cousin to Edward Moore (1655); Captain Thomas Evans (1655); Christopher Curwen (1655); Sir Edward Radcliffe of Dilston (1656); Dorothy Radcliffe (1656); Miss Victory Brimsgrave, an aunt of Edward Moore's, asking for the loan of 30*s.* (1657); James Johnson, a letter written from Hawkshead Hall (1659); Ann Radcliffe (1663); Alice wife of Henry (Moore) 1st Earl of Drogheda (1664); Katherine Radcliffe (1665); The Hon. W. Spencer, son of William 2nd Lord Spencer (1666); Isabella Lady Swinburne, daughter of Henry Dawson of Brough by Catherine, daughter and heiress of Sir William Fenwick (1666); Charles 8th Earl of Derby, with some fine seals (1667 *et seq.*); Thomas Johnson Mayor of Liverpool (1670); William 9th Earl of Derby, when Lord Strange (1670); Sir J. Booth (1671); Richard Shirburne (1671); Edward Chisenhale (1671); Lord Clare (1672); Richard Molyneux (1672); Sir Edward Charleton Bart. (N.D.); Thomas Grenehalgh of Liverpool (N.D.); Katherine Eliott, a cousin of Edward Moore, she was nurse to the Duke of York (N.D.); Martha Grey, cousin of Mrs. Edward Moore (N.D.); Mary Brabazon cousin of Edward Moore (N.D.); &c.

1650. 16 January. Liverpool. Ellenor Ireland to her nephew Edward Moore. The writer is in great distress and poverty, and begs her nephew to write to his bailiff who will not relieve her without authority rom Mr. Moore.

1650. 11 February. Bootle. Richard Worsley (bailiff of Mr Moore's Estates) to Edward Moore, giving the news of the country to his master. CAPT. STEWART'S MSS. "There was a sad accident happened this last night wch I thought fitt to acquaint you with; the relacon is thus: yesterday was an appointed match for coursnige and the diner was at James Pye's, soe comeinge from thence to goe to Liverpoole, one Robin Simson that keepes Mr Crosse mill came through all yor ground beateinge and his dogge loose, Capt. Duckenfeild and 2 or 3 souldiers wth him beateinge likewise through yor ground till they came to the barne hey, but his doggs was in the slippes. My Coozen Darbye (who is very vigilant and carefull of the warren) espyed them and run towards Simpson's dogge who was runinge after a rabbet, but before he could reach him, hee was leapt over into Captn Boulton's hey. Darby leaps over and takes holt of the dogge, not intendinge to hurt him, Robin Simson came uppe wth him, gave him a sound blow uppon the head and puld a handfull of hayre of his head. I beinge at the barne and seeinge them both together, Simpson haveinge a longe barreinge staffe, and feareinge hee would have beene to hard for my coozen, came uppe wth a smale pitchforke and knockt Simpson downe, after which he took his dogg in the slipp and all comeing towards yor barne, Capt Duckenfeild meeteinge us on horse backe and another souldier wth him with a staff, sais Simpson to him, they bave given mee blowes and I am not in theire ground, who replyed that they cowardly rouges should deere abuy it, with that drawes his rapier, Robin Simpson wth his great staffe on on syde and th' other souldier on th' other strooke at Darbye both at once, and Captn Duckenfeild runs him into the arme, all at one time, Edward Strange who hath him in cure saith it is run above halfe through. This is a true relacon as three or four others can justifye, wch beinge windowinge in the barne saw it."

1651. 29 August. Liverpool. Richard Worsley to Edward Moore concerning the Earl of Derby's rising in the North and the encounters which had taken place between him and the parliamentary forces under Colonel Lilburn. "The steward belonging to Mr Ireland of Bewey, credibly reported that the Earle of Darby beeinge lately att Bewey said that he would give two thousand pounds that hee had his daughters forth of Liverpoole, and then hee would burne it every sticke, and all the townes about it. And Mr. Ireland kepte six and twenty cowes and the Earle's forces came thither, and left not one doore of the house unbroken but all they could find they spoyled, and for cheeses they cutt them into peeces and threwe them into the lanes that wch they lefte. The Earl lyinge at Preston and blockinge up the bridge and streets ends, Coll Lyleborne lay at Houghton Tower wth his forces, and could not conveniently enter at Preston, but the Earle sent a parle to Coll Lyleborne and while they were parlinge drew away his forces to Wiggan, intendinge to spoyle the regyment of foote that were comeinge from Manchester to Coll Lyleborne. But then there came an old woman to Coll Lyleborne and tould wch way the Earle was marched, and then Coll Lyleborne did drawe after him as fast as hee could and heard that hee was in Wiggan, and blocked up the streets ends for feare of the regiment of foote. And then the Earle's forces fell on very desperately that Coll Lyleborne's men reatreated allmost halfe a myle to a syde of a wood, and then faced about againe, and putt the Earl's men into the towne again, and there they foute (fought) up streete and downe, and killed all through the streetes and in houses. Coll Trisley killed, Coll Veere wounded sore and taken, Major Ashust the report is that hee is kilde, one Lord killed and almost all the

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gentlemen and greate papists of this countrey that rose w^th^ the Earle are taken and killed, but the Earle is escaped and his trompetter beinge taken confessed that the Earle is sore wounded and rode away in old clothes disguised in a trouper's ould coate, and 500 prisoners taken."

1651. 23 April. Minute signed by "Gilb^t^ Millington," Chairman of the Committee for plundered ministers, of the Committee's meeting held on the above date when it was decided that M^r^ Claxton from whom the Rectory of Rolsby in Norfolk was sequestered, should have all arrears of tithes and profits.

1651. 2 May. Order signed "Gilb^t^ Millington" for payment of the arrears in pursuance of the decision given above.

1651. 19 August. Liverpool. Richard Worsley to Edward Moore, chiefly on business. "S^r^ for the Kinge of Scotts army wee heare that there is but little hurt done by them in their march save onely att Warrington bridge a fewe men are killed one both parties, and now hee is in his march within Cheshire; and for the Earle of Darby, hee landed in Wyer water with three hundred foot and five and fifty horse on fryday last, and as for Col^l^ Veere and S^r^ Thomas Tinsley they are now raiseinge horse in Lancashire about Preston in Amoundernes."

1652. 18 January. Elizabeth Fenwick to her sister Katherine Radcliff as to some litigation in which the family generally were engaged, possibly referring to the case for opinion of counsel which follows.

N.D. An elaborate case respecting the estate of Dame Elizabeth Forster (daughter of Sir William Fenwick of Wallington) who died intestate and three counsel's opinions thereon. Considerable information respecting the descendants of Sir William Fenwick is afforded.

1652. 8 July. Kirkdale. Thomas Wharton to Edward Moore as to the outbreak of the plague at Bootle, "there was a boye att widow Robinson's died upon Saturdaye in Whiteson weeke and upon the Wedensdaye before hee was saweing att the Stuard Worsleye's house w^th^ his wrights. The boye and the Stuards man slepte together in Worsley's barne; towards night the boye was not well and could worke noe longer. All this, John Wiggan of Kirkedale did see. Next John Birch died and foure of his children, all are dead but his wife. Att John Rowlinson's one child and his wife the last week, and upon Wedensdaye last two children more died and hit was thought by the Counstable of Bootle that hee would bee dead before this daye att night. Upon Wedensdaye at night last at James Pye's, theere died two, his sonne and daughter and a servant of Thomas Doubie's is dead and it is this daye broken forth in Bridges as wee heare."

1652. 1 August. "Copy of the Act of Common Council declaring the Lord Mayor's right to elect one sheriff.

1652. 22 September. Agreement signed "Edward Moore," "Elinor Ireland," "Robert Moore," "Richard Hockenhull," and "William Shipley," between Edward Moore and M^rs^ Ireland his Aunt whereby Edward Moore for certain considerations assigned to his Aunt certain houses and lands in Liverpool and Kirkdale for life on account of her great poverty and distress.

1652. 16 November. Dorothy Fenwicke to whom does not appear. Understanding that the person addressed has been informed that her

fortune is not so large as was anticipated and that he cannot give his son who was suitor for her hand a sufficient maintenance, Dorothy Fenwicke (who afterwards married Edward Moore) requests that his son may discontinue his suit.

1653. 2 July. Power of Attorney signed and sealed by Edward Moore and Richard Worsley Administrators of the goods of Colonel John Moore deceased appointing Captain Matthew Rootter of Dublin their Attorney to state the account of the said Col. Moore for his service in Ireland.

1654. 30 January. James Street. Col. H. Ingoldesby to Edward Moore. A letter of apology for some annoyance to Edward Moore. Mentions Major John Ingoldesby.

1654. 13 March. "Graise Inne." Edward Moore to his servant Harrison, asking him to come up to London with what rents he can procure, for the writer is anxious to start for home as soon as possible. At the end of the letter is "Harrason, newse is of strang risings in severall parts of England. I pray get all my horses to Leverpool or be carefull of them what other way you thinke good. Be carefull of all my trunkes and writings." Seal (broken).

1654. 12 July. Thomas Court. Judith Chambre to Edward Moore. The writer is very anxious to serve him. "She whom I told you was ingag'd 'twixt her and her servant there's now a violation of there intentions through there friends not consenting to it; its out of my honor to you you have this notice from me, but with this proviso, that you commit thes lines to the mercy of the fier, else I am sure some will have little marcy on me. I am not dubious but y^r^ ingenuity will be now demonstrated. She's now free, but on so accomplesht as she cannot long so continue, retarding of time is dangerous." *Seal* (broken).

1654. Before 7 August. Petition of Edward Moore. "Sonne and heire of Colonell John Moore deceased to the Protector for his father's arrears of pay, &c."

1654. 13 December. James St. Jane Brabazon to her "Cosen Edward Moore." Refusing his offer of marriage.

1655. 11 November. Thomas Court. Judith Chambre to "Cosen Edward Moore," on private matters.

"My pen is bad my muse is dull
My hart with greif is very full
And nothing furthers me to writ
Then pardon what I heer indite."

Seal.

1655. 14 November. Thomas Court. From "Meath" to his Cousin Edward Moore at Bankhall on private affairs. Mentions Lady of Ormond at Dunmore, Lady Derby and Lady Leinster.

Seal.

1655. 12 December. Henry Marquess of Worcester to M^rs^ Moore. Holograph letter regretting his inability to pay his debt to her. On the back in Edward Moore's writing is "The Lord Marques of Wouster leter in excuse for not paying my wife y^e^ mony he owes her 1655. This man and his faither togather lent K. Ch. y^e^ 1. at one time a Hondred-thousand ponds at Ragland-Castell."

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1656. 16 March. Exeter house. Mary Countess of Meath to her cousin Edward Moore. Lady Ormond is willing to give him the refusal of her lands adjoining his. If he is desirous of selling all his land in Ireland Lord Meath will give him as much or more than any other person.

Seal.

1656. 3 April. Grays Inn. Edward Moore to Dorothy Fenwick (whom he afterwards married). A love letter.

1656. 15 July. Brimington. Mary, wife of Sir John Moore, to her brother John Wilde. Unimportant. Franked by Lord Derby.

1656. 27 October. Mary Countess of Meath to her cousin Edward Moore. Wishing him joy on his marriage. With the letter he will see an old acquaintance who had been troubled with the "Janders." Her brother in law M^{r} Chumley will fetch her into Cheshire. "If you could motion her a good husband I sopose that to be a perfect cure for the Janders."

Seal.

1657. 1 January. Hale. Sir Gilbert Ireland to M^{rs} Moore. Apparently on the subject of an ensuing election for Parliament. M^{r} Moore has endorsed the letter "Ireland of Hull: Perfidious letter; A fals harted knave." Seal.

1657. 10 Jan. Spinelston. F. Radclyffe to his "brother" Edward Moore. On business matters.

1657. 26 January. Dilston. Dorothy Radcliffe to Edward Moore, urging his conversion to Roman Catholicism.

1657. 9 May. J. Blount to Edward Moore; chiefly on business. At the end, "The Lo: Protector did yesterday refuse to accept the kingly governm^{t} and the armey remonstrated against it, and desyred the howse to desist anie further proposalls therein. What effect it will worke tyme must manifest."

1657. 10 August. "Forasmuch as wee are amply satesfyed that our right trusty and beloved Don Edward Moore knight of our famous order is plenarily fixed firmely stablished and substantially constituted and ordeyned or inniciated into our knowne transcendent Societye of Moonkification. Wherefore (and therefore) it is our speciall will and commaund that all persons adhearinge to Moonkery according to honesty That you and every of you permitt and suffer our beloved Don Edward Moore as aforesaid to create or make fully and effectually all brothers in y^{e} said waye of Moonkery w^{ch} shall yeald obedience as they ought in all clauses and things whatsoever. Giveing and grauntiug to our said brother and deputy in all things to proceed effectually therein (He not failing to give us notice of all rebelous children). Signed in our usuall manner this 10th August 1657, per G. Stor cetra" (sic). This document is endorsed "my Paton of Monkery" and is sealed with a Lion rampant.

1657. 6 October. Wallington. Sir John Fenwick to his nephew Edward Moore. Personal. The letter is endorsed in Edward Moore's writing, "This letter is write every word wth ye hand of S^{r} John Fenwicke of Wallington in Northumberland, whoe at y^{e} writing was at lest 80 years ould. This his he y^{t} bered y^{e} best horses ever was in

England for corsing, famous over all ye world. He is a man of 6,000 a year, my wife's owne unkell. He is master of ye Stead to ye King Charles ye first." (Seal.)

1657. 11 October. A draft and an amended copy of a paper in Mr Edward Moore's writing entitled "The way to eternall life: first as to my own perticular and next as to ye ordreing of my oun familly."

1657. 19 October. Mary Countess of Meath to Edward Moore. She and her son Moore will do what they can for him in getting Court-na-Bouly or anything else. Mentions her daughter Jane. (Seal.)

1657. 16 December. Mary Countess of Meath to Edward Moore. "I acquainted my Lord with your letter who is writing to accept of £8,000 upon thos terms you propose, if al things else be sutable and according to your proposal and description, if she be in herself vertuous and relidgious and her person acceptable to our son and therefore desire you will make a further prograce of inquiry after it. I therefore desire by the first to know her name and famely. Our son is yet without inguagment although not without som motions. I ernestly desire to see him wel married I care not howe soune." (Seal.)

1658. 25 March. Bank Hall. Mrs Dorothy Moore to the Marquess of Worcester asking him to pay her £9 which she lent him: at the end of the letter is "when yor Lordship first owed me ye money I was Dorothy Fenwicke."

1658. 11 April. Liverpool. John Leigh to Edward Moore. The writer has married Mr Moore's sister without the approval of Mr Moore and has been warned by his Steward to avoid the house. He demands his wife's portion due to her by the will of her father Col. Moore.

1658. 13 July. Mary Countess of Meath to Edward Moore. Her daughter has taken possession of Coortnebooly and desires a copy of the lease. If he wishes to sell, what is the price? (Seal.)

N.D. A sheet of paper upon which the drafts of three letters are written; the last one only is dated, the 2nd Jany 1659. Two of them appear to be signed "E.M." The hand-writing is like that of Edward Moore.

The first begins: "By ye last post ye good and hapy newes of ye restabling (*sic*) of ye Parlimt was brought to my hands it being ye only visible mercy onder heaven to setell in this embroyled nation God's laws & his good peaple deare bought liberty, & likewise how there was yet remaining a formidable army not retorne to there obediance, sume of wh frackments, namely a trope onder ye commant of one Capt. Medowcraft, wch are rased by ye late orders from Lambern being all great Anibabtists are in this county & kepe very strik wacht on Warrington Bridge. They have on Satorday last taken severall gentn prisioners by whose order I know not, and on Sonday last there came a strike (strict) warrent to me me & to 3 or 4 letell townes of mine for to command us to bringe so many men completly armed, wt every one a month pay before hand & for every towne to find each man 12d p. diem during ye time of service, now wt all this may amount tow, God only knows, if Lambert's army doe stand out, and besids in our county scarse being one, I mene of quality wh. are for the Parlt. Therefore as bound in duty, & continee (conscience) I have here delaied wt I am able & willing to doe and desire ye delivery of this to ye Speaker (wch wn you have red seale up) wt I have write wth God's assistance I shall, if ye Speaker send me a

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comission, endever to performe to y^e^ hassard of my live and fortune, y^t^ is: to rase 300 foote and 100 horse, most of them all my tennents & freinds, the most of them having formerly ingaged for y^e^ Parliam^t^ under my faither. I shall likewise sees of Leverpooll & declare for y^e^ Parlim^t^, and quistion not but w^t^ w^th^ my friends and actions by a comission from y^e^ Speaker y^t^ in a very short time to be so formidable, y^t^ in these parts none shall be regent but those y^t^ owne y^e^ Parlim^t^ for y^e^ suprame atority. Thus desireing your pardon for this bould intrusion y^e^ only mens w^ch^ prompt me to it is y^e^ knowledge of y^r^ reale afiction to y^e^ Parlim^t^ & y^e^ goodnes w^ch^ perpetuilly sway in you afording me to feare y^e^ quality of S^r^, Yo^r^ humble ser^t^ & kindsman E.M."

The second letter is to the same effect and possibly to the Speaker, and the third, also similar in effect and signed "E.M." renews the writer's offer to raise a troop of horse and another of foot to march to Liverpool and declare for the Parliament. It is dated the 2nd of January 1659.

1659. 28 Dec. Thomas Sturmy to his cousin Edward Moore upon business matters. At the end of his letter he says: "The newes here this day is that two shipps men of warr of the Hollanders are by the English taken, another burnt, and two more sunke and spoyled and the English in pursuite of more of them. Noe newes of any adresses for peace; Acts prepareing to rayse money by poll officers & serv^ts^ wages, and by head money is wanting."

1660. 18 September. Copy Royal Warrant reciting that all the Estates of Edward Moore had been confiscated to the Crown on account of the adherence of his father John Moore to the Commonwealth; that the said Edward Moore having married Dorothy one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir William Fenwick whose estate was excepted from Composition by the Commonwealth for his loyalty to King Charles I.; and that the King had now been satisfied of the loyalty of the said Edward Moore; the King therefore empowers the Attorney General to prepare a bill granting to the said Dorothy wife of Edward Moore and her heirs all the estates of the said Edward which had been confiscated as abovesaid.

1660. 22 January. Paper headed "The points all proved in M^rs^ Dorothy Moore's petition. In order to his Majesty's reference;" this probably related to the above Warrant.

N.D. (After 1660). Petition of Dorothy (born Fenwick) wife of Edward Moore to the House of Lords setting forth the sufferings of herself and her husband: that all her father Sir William Fenwick's estate was confiscated by the late usurpers for his loyalty to King Charles I., and that her husband's estate was incumbered by the debts incurred by his late father Col. Moore on behalf of the usurpers, and himself in prison on account of the said debts, praying that her case may be brought to the notice of the King.

1662. 21 June. Mary Brabazon to her "Cosen" Edward Moore, thanking him for his letter.

Endorsed: This letter is from my Lady Nedem, daughter to the Hon^ble^ Earl of Meath to me. 21 June 1662.

1662. 21 June. St. Johns. Katherine Fenwick to her cousin Edward Moore beginning "My Constant Valentine" Private. The letter is endorsed. "This leter is from my Cosen Ketheren Fenwicke eldest doughter to S^r^ John Fenwicke whoe was master of y^e^ Kings sted and y^e^ greatest horsemaster for roning horses that ever was in Christendom,

he had 15,000 worth of horse flich gone by y^e^ Schoitts Army in one morning most of them horses and fillies newer backed, this Sir John is my wife's owne Unkell."

There is a fine seal.

1662. 15 November. Edward Moore to his wife. "I have sene y^e^ young Quene whoe is y^e^ very Pictur of Modesty and indeed y^e^ patorne of all good wifes, for it is crediable reported she is y^e^ most obedient to y^e^ King y^t^ ever was and will not doe anything in y^e^ lest w^ch^ may but sime to displese his Majesty. I could wish as all y^e^ wife of England are redy to emitate her in atire y^ey^ might be oblidg to follow her in her vertues and obediants to her husband. By noe menes she can be parswaded to looke in a glase (she both hates paching and painting so much) in a word if she hould on there newer (never) came such a lady to England. Every morning by seven of y^e^ clocke she goes to her devotions in her stody privotly where she stays one howre and a halfe, then at 9 of y^e^ clocke goes to y^e^ chapell where she here mass, and afterwards spends y^e^ day much in being alone, and if crowd of company will permite, then in devotion; she eats but very lettell, especially flish-meat; it is suposed she is breding, for w^thin^ this weeke tow or three times after meat she haith not bene well, as wemen in a breding condition use to be; it is gennerelly belived y^e^ King loves her very passonatly. For other newes ner is none; God be prased all thengs are very quiet and very plentifull, only there was sume simple Quakers taken about 3 weeks agoe and put in prison where they still remaine."

1663. 18 January. Sir Gilbert Ireland and Thomas Norres to Edw. Moore on a business matter. Seal.

1663. 27 November. John Blundell to Edw. Moore concerning an enclosure which does not now appear. Mentions his "brother Pennington." Seal.

1664. 21 Sep. Clement's Inn. Thomas Sturmy to Edward Moore. On business matters. Rumours of a war with Holland, which the writer believes to be in earnest.

1664. Copy of verses made to celebrate some races at Knowsley in which Lord Derby's horses were successful. Begins "These verces made by Huyton parish Clarke, of horse races was in brave Knowsley Parke." Ends "But yet let the fee bee more than shillings two, That can alure from w^t^ thou ought to do." It is endorsed "Lord of Darby verses."

1665. 13 June. London. H. Radcliffe to Edward Moore. The first part on business matters. "The Duke of Yorke is this night expected in town who thanks be to God is very well after our great victory over the Dutch, the particulars of which you will understand by the inclosed. The plauge (plague) increaseth so much that all the gentry are eather gon or agoeing out of Towne, the King and Queen are for Hampton Court next weeke. This day a house in Queen Street, opositt to us is shut up so that we are resolved for Northumberland next weeke."

Seal.

1665. 30 September. Mary Countess of Meath to Edw. Moore. Reminds him of his claim to Coortnebooly and Laughlin, as the Duke of Ormonde is in Ireland and the Parliament intends to settle these matters, mentions a letter of her Cousin Maddins. Desires to hear how her cousin his wife is "with your whol family in thes sad times

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and whether the sickness be neare Liverpoole." Her sons and their wives are in the Country and her daughter Jane with her.

1665. 21 December. Mary Countess of Meath to Edw. Moore on private affairs. Mentions "owner Bushel," "Alderman Preston." Her son Edward, Her cousin Kate, Coll Grace, M^r^ John Meddin and the King's grant to him.

1666. 22 February. Bankhall. Edward Moore to Sir George Lane Secretary of State to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. As to an Act of Parliament prohibiting the exportation of Cattle from Ireland and suggesting a mode of evading the Act.

1666. 17 May. Certificate signed "Jeffere Shakerley" "Tho. Cholmondeley" "R. Venables" and "Tho. Lee." As to the loyalty and piety of the Rev^d^ Alexander Fetherston rector of Walasey in the diocese of Chester.

1666. 24 September. Bank Hall. Edward Moore to the Hon. William Spencer, stating that he has armed and horsed three men to serve in his troop when occasion shall require it for the King's service.

1667. 18 February. Know all men to whome these presents shall come y^t^ I John Chanlor of Leverpooll in y^e^ County of Lancaster a pretended gentellman but in truith a most notorious Knave doe confese before God and Angells y^t^ I have most injurously wronged Edw. Moore of Bankhall Esq. by procuring Rich. Hockenhull of Prenton Esq. when he was in great excesse of drinke, to set his hand w^th^out reding it over to a most notorous fallshod and scandolus libell against the s^d^ Ed. Moore, w^ch^ s^d^ libell afterwards I sealed up and sent it dericted for Carell Mullinex Viscount Marinbourke (Maryborough) in Ireland otherwise caled Carell Lord Mullinex of Croxteth. For wh. I doe here by in y^e^ presents of all nations desire God and y^e^ s^d^ Ed. More forgivenesse for the desention I have thereby endeavoured to make betwext him y^e^ sd Edw. More and y^e^ aboves^d^ Lord Mullinex; and betwext y^e^ abovs^d^ Edw. Moore and y^e^ aforenamed Rich. Hockenhull. All w^ch^ I doe by my confestion hope to get pardon for from y^e^ injured person aforementioned and promise newer heareafter to comitt y^e^ like agene nether against him y^e^ said Edw. Moore or Rich. Hockenhull or an other man living, as wittnesse my hand and seale this present 18^th^ day of Feb. 1667." The above is in Edward Moore's writing.

1667. 25 February. Lincolns Inn Fields. Sir William Cony to Edward Moore on general topics. "The Duke of Richmond is comed in favour againe at Court. I see him this day wayte of the King with a kinde reception of him and carried the sworde before him to the Chapple. The Dutch Ambassador presses much to have us joyne w^th^ them offensive against France otherwise they say they can make good conditions w^th^ them soe y^t^ it's now under consideration what to resolve upon in y^t^ poynt." *Seal.*

1667. 12 March. Letter to Edw^d^ Moore from Lord Moore (son of the Earl of Drogheda) thanking him for his enquiries during his illness commences "Cosen Moore."

Endorsed. "The young Lord More's letter to me from London."

1667. 23 March. Whitehall. "Charles R. Wee thinke fitt hearby to declare y^t^ it is w^th^ o^r^ privity and consent y^t^ o^r^ trusty & wel-beloved George Fawcett doe corespond w^th^ the enimyes of us & o^r^ Crowne & w^th^ the phanaticke & other disaffected to our governement. And y^t^ wee

for good causes and consideracons us therunto especially moveing have permitted & allowed him to enter upon the sayd correspondency accordingly, promissing and declareing as wee doe hearby promisse and declaire, y^t^ wee will at all tymes hereafter indemnify & acquitt him for the same; Given at o^r^ Court," &c. "By his Ma^tie's^ command, ARLINGTON."

1667. 28 November. Croxteth. Caryll Viscount Molyneux to Edward Moore. As to damage done to the lands of his tenants by the rabbits on M^r^ Moore's warren. Seal.

1668. 29 February. Charterhouse. Hon. Charles North (son of Dudley 4^th^ Lord North) to Edward Moore announcing the death of his mother in law Lady Gray of Werke. *Seal.*

1668. 4 April. J. Arderne to Edward Moore. I have no time to say much, only to inform you y^t^ y^e^ French K. hath writ to his Mat^ie^ that hee hath not forgot his title to y^e^ Islands, Garnsey and Garsey w^th^ their appurtenances, but that in hon^r^ he was obbliged not to ataque them till he had given notise. And now upon the Spur wee are fiting out a fleete wheare the Duke of York goes Admirall. The Prince also goes but his comand is not yet spoake. Annexed to the letter are extracts from the journals of the House of Commons from March 30^th^ to April 4^th^ 1668, containing the King's speech.

1668. 13 April. Extracts from the journals of the House of Commons for April 13^th^ and 14^th^, containing part of the proceedings taken against Sir William Penn for embezzlement of Prize Goods.

1668. 14 April. London. William Symons to Edward Moore. A news letter, "We have a fellow about [a] fortnight since that took upon him to discourse liberally of the burning the other part of the City that is comitted to the goale; though many feares are upon this discourse, our jealousyes increase faster then our hopes, God direct us. The Parliament is to be adjourned 4^th^ May, and by that time to finish all affairs severall dayes have been spent about religion and come to no result you know this was alwayes tough worke."

1668. 7 May. Westminster. Sir Edw. Massey to Edw. Moore. "Monday last was the day his Ma^ty^ intended to have adjourned the Parliam^t^ for 3 or 4 moneths, but an additionall bill for the rebuilding of London not being before this day reddy to be sent up to the house of Lords and some others, as also that some question hath happened upon the Lords restrayning or imprisoning of some Comoners of the East India Company and their adjudging a cause betweene one Skynner and that Company, the Comons have questioned the jurisdiction of the Lords and given their reasons to wh. as yet their lo^ps^ have given noe answere or sent to our house for a free conferrence to cleare up their proceedings so y^t^ may hould us 2 or dayes 3 yet longer before we shal adjourn." Seal. Sir Edward Massey was Governor of Gloucester for the Parliament in the Civil Wars.

1668. May. Knowsley. Certificate by Lord Derby of the loyalty and good Character of M^r^ Edward Moore.

1668. July. Certificate by the Hon. William Spencer son of William 2^nd^ Lord Spencer, testifying to the loyalty of M^r^ Edw. Moore.

1668. 12 November. Brasenose Coll., Oxford. James Hamer to Edw. Moore, concerning the expenses of Thomas Moore his brother,

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to whom the writer is tutor at Oxford. From this it appears that Mr Thomas Moore's expenses for one quarter were £6. 5*s*. 4¼*d*.

1668. 3 December. Brasenose. James Hamer to Edward Moore concerning the progress of his brother Thomas Moore to whom the writer is tutor at Oxford. Seal.

1668. 12 December. W. Longueville to Edw. Moore. "For newes, ye Parlt is to bee prorogued (they report) till ye 18th of October next. All reports of designes for ye Duke of Monmouth ye King has by some publick expressions quashed. There is a most blasphemous booke inquired after and sayd to bee own'd by Sr Wm Pen's sonne wch sayes much in derogation of or Saviors Deity as men say for I saw it not. . . . . My Ld of Orrery has a new play cald Tryphon a story in ye Maccabees." Seal.

1669. 18 October. An account of the election of the mayor of Liverpool of this date. The contest was between Mr Edw. Moore and Mr Bixteth, Mr Moore being elected, but the mob refusing to have him for mayor and the town clerk refusing to swear him, Mr Bixteth was sworn.

1669. An account of what moneys returned from severall places in the country and paid into the Chamber of London for releife of the Poore visited with the Plague in London." It appears from this document that from 24 districts including the towns of Taunton (£155) Bristol (£205 8*s*.) Wakefield (£59) Exeter (£222) Manchester (£80) Chester (£140) Preston (£60) Warrington (£70) and Plymouth (£69 9*s*.) the sum of £1,258 15*s*. 2½*d*. was collected.

N.D. Fragment of paper endorsed "My cote of Armes" in Edw. Moore's writing, containing two shields with Mr. Moore's arms blazoned on them, and a drawing of the crest.

N.D. The Report of ye commete of ye house of Commons fr ye inspection of ye firing London.

In a letter from Allanson of ye 23th Aug. new stile from one Durall to a genwo loding in ye house of one of ye ministers of ye Fr. Church in London caied Munsr Herault there were these words expressed: "I pray aquaint me wt ye truith of certen newese wch is commen in this countrey yt a fire from Heaven is faulen upon a city caled *Bolk* sitivated in ye side of ye River Theimes where a world of peeopell have bene kiled and bornt and houses allso consumed wch simed a word of cakell cast out by sume yt were knowing and to others yt might be ignorent of ye signification of it."

Mrs Eliz. Stiles deposes yt in April last in an eger discorse she had wth a Frinch Sert of Sr Vere Fans. he hastyly replied, "You Englesh maids will like ye Frinchmen better wn there is not a house left betwext Temple bare and London Bridge," to wch she answered "I hope yr eies will newer see yt," then he replyed "This will be betwext June and Octr next."

Will. Tysdeale deposes yt he being about ye begining of July at ye Gre Hond in St Martenes wh one Mr Filch Harris an Irish papest heard him say there would be a sad desolation in Sepr in Bor awayt in Deb. (sic) all would be unnited into one; whereupon Will. Tysdeale asked where this deselation must be then Mr Haaris sd in London.

Mr Light of Ratclyfe deposes yt being in discorse wt one Mr Langhorne of ye Medell Temple Barr (reputed a zelus papest) about Feb. last after sume discorse in disscution of relidgon he tooke him by ye

hand and sd you expect great things in '66 and thinke yt Rome will be destroyed, but it will be London.

Mr Kitley of Barking in Essix depose yt one Mrs Yaxley of Ilford (a papest in yt county) coming to His house Aug. 13th being in discorse wth his mother sd "yy say yt next Thorsday will be ye hotest day yt ever was in Engld." She rep. "Howe can yt be, ye hotest season of ye yeare being now past" to wch she answer "I know not wheather it will be ye hottist for weather or action." This Mrs Yaxley comeiug to ye same house a weeke after ye fire, Mr Kildley sd to her wt sume truble "I have often thought of yor hot Thursday" to wch the sd Mrs Yaxley replied "it was not upon ye Thorsd. but hapend upon ye Sonday after." Mrs Yaxley hereing these words proved against her endevored to avoyed ye same, seeing yt upon ye 13 Aug. she did inded tell Mrs Kitley "yt they say ye next Thorsday would be ye hottist (but sd noe more) wch she sd she had heard from of Finchman an ould woman of Ileford whoe was sent for and exsamened by a justice, denied yt ever she had any confrence wt Mrs Yaxley or ever sd any such thinge (this is all proved by Mr Kelley, his mother and sister upon oath).

Will. Ducker Esqr a member of this house informed yt one Hen. Baker of Chippenham in ye county of Wilts coming from market wt one John Woodman of Killoway in ye same county, ye Thorsday before ye fire begane in London, yy had sume discorse about ye bieing a yolk of fatt bullox wherein yy deferred because Woodman whoe was to sell them was dosposed to kepe them a while longer; but ye sd Woodman being in farther discorse speaking of Bonefires maid of late "You are brave blades at Chippenham you make great bonefires; but you shall have yor bellies full of them ere it be long" aded yt if he lived one weeke longer he should see London, a sad London as ever it was since ye world begane and in sume short time after he should see as bludy a time in Eng. as ever it was since England was England. Wn this was deposed by ye sd Hen. Baker ye above Parlimt man sent warrant for ye sd Woodman But he fled and cannot be heard of since.

Rob. Hubert of Rone in Normdy acknowlidged he was one of those yt fired ye house of Mr Farriner a baker in Puding lane, confessed yt he came out of France wt one Steven Peidlee about 4 months before ye fire and went into Sweden wh him, where yy stayed 4 months and then yy came togeather into England in a Swedish Ship called ye skiper where he stayed on bord wh ye sd Peidlee till ye Satarday in wch ye fire brake out; then Peidlee taking him out of ye shipe caried him into Puding Lane and he being ernist to know wheather he would cary him, he would not satisfie him till he had brought him to ye place and then he tould him he had brought 3 bales and gave him one into his hands to throught (throw) into ye house; and he would have bene further satisfied in ye designe as he said before he would exequet it, but Pedle was so impatient he would not here him, and then he did ye fact wh. was yt he put a fire bale at ye end of a long pole and lighting of it wh a pice of match put it in at a window and stade till yy saw ye house on fire. He confessed there were 23 complices of wch he said Peidlee was chife.

Mr Graves, a Frinch Marchent liveing in St Mary Axe, deposed yt in regard he knew Mr Hubert very well he went to ye Prison to see him, and said to him he did not belive yt he was gilty, to wch Mr Hubert replied, he confest he was gilty as abovs'd, and sd he was merely drawne in by Monser Peidile, but not out of any malice to ye Englesh Nation, but from a desire of ye reward wch he promised me upon my retorne into France.

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That this Monser Hubert lived a papest and died one although it was given out y^t he was a Huginet.

Mr. Lowman y^e keper of y^e White Lion prison w^n w^t him and he brought him exactly to y^e place.

Then the Baxer M^r Fariner was examined whoe deposed at 12 y^t night according to his usall custom he went through all y^e house and there was noe fire there and y^t it must be fired on purpose.

Dawes Waymansell Esq^r one of his Majesty Justices of peace depose he saw a man apprehended nere y^e Temple w^t his pockets stufed w^h cumbustable matter of wile-fire flixe and tow.

Do^r Jo. Parker deposes y^t he saw a person throught (throw) some cumbustable matter into y^e ould ballife w^ch was an Apoicary Shope as he thinkes, and y^t immediately thereupon he saw a great smoke and smelt ye smell of Brimston. Y^e person y^t did it ran away but upon y^e onterie of y^e peopell he was taken and caried to y^e gard.

M^r Randle, M^r Haslem, and M^r Humboyer deposes y^t they saw a pearson flinging sumething in to a house nere St. Anto. Church and y^t there upon y^e house immediatly was all on fire and y^e smoke thereof infested y^e houses on y^e other side of y^e way and w^n thise was done there was no fire nere y^e place by a quarter of a mile.

M^r Mickell March an officer in y^e traine bands in Sir Rich. Browne's Company deposed y^t he tooke a Wallone in y^e time of y^e fire nere ye Nax Head in Leadinhall Stret w^t an intrum^t maid like a darke lantern full of combustible wile-fire and sent y^e fello to y^e gard.

Newton Killingworth Esq^r deposed y^t he aprehended in y^e time of y^e fire a parson [person] whereon he found much combustable matter and forten blacke things of a longe figger and y^t they were so hote although there was noe fire nere them y^t he could not indure to hould them in his hands; this parson being so surprized he could say nothing but acted y^e part of a madman. He sent him to ye gard.

Sir Jo. Maynard a memb^r of this House deposed, saith y^t he had sume of y^e combustable stufe in his hands and though it were in its naturell concistance and unfired yet y^e heate of it was scarse to be indured by the touch.

M^r Freeman of Southworth Brewer, whoes house there was latly borned deposed y^t about a quarter of an hower that day before his house was on fire there was found in a whele wrights yard full of wode; nere him, in ye neth of a whele, a paper where in was about a pound of such combustable wile-fire as aboves^d.

How his house was fired he knew not, but he deposes it could not be by any accident for y^t there had nether bene fire nor candell in y^e house (being an outhouse) of all y^t whole day.

M^r Richard Harwood deposes y^t he being nere y^e Feathers Tavern by St Paules upon y^e 4^th of Sep^r he saw through a great in a seller sumething like wildfire by y^e sparkiling and spitting of it, whereof he gave notise to sume souldjers nere there whoe caused it to be quenched.

I had order from y^e Comitty to aquaint you y^t we traced severell pearson haprehended upon strong suspistion during y^e fire, to ye gards, but could not make farther discovery of them.

1670. 14 February. Knowsley. Charles 8^th Lord Derby to Edw. Moore. "Pray remember me very kindly to Captaine Chisnull and lett him know the litle dun maire that was his is match'd to runne in June next for 50^li." Seal.

1670. 21 February. Liverpool. Thomas Johnson Mayor of Liverpool to Edward Moore concerning the influence of Lord Molyneux

in the Borough and the possibility of its being counteracted by Mr Moore and Lord Derby.

1670. 11 March. "In the Parliamt house." Fragment of a letter Addressed to Edward Moore and franked and sealed by Sir John Coryton Bart.

1670. 26th. Sep. "Articles of agreemt made concluded and agreed upon . . . . . Between Sir William Cony of Lincolnes Inne Fields in ye County of Midd. Knight, Sir John Poyntz of Iron Acton in ye County of Glocester Knight and Edward Moore of Banke Hall in ye County of Lancaster Esquire of the one parte and Samuell Laurence of London Gentleman of ye other parte in manner and forme following:" Relating to a sum of money raised in the County of Hertford for the pay of a company of soldiers commanded by Sir John Northwich, which was never paid. The agreement is that Samuel Laurance is to find out in whose hands the said money is lodged on consideration of getting one fifth of it when it is recovered.

1670. 3 October. Crooke. Jane Strangways to Edward Moore respecting a commission which he had promised to do for her in London.

"Captn Savage left Bank Hall ye last Wedensday was seven night. Ye Sunday before I was with him at Knowsley where I had ye honer to kiss my Lord Darby's hand. Captn Savage towardes ye evening when ye wine had got ye uper hand of his witt proved very rude and gave very oprobrious words to my Lord, and if his Lordship had not beene extreame sivele it might have made a great breake betwixt ye two fammaleys.

But ye next morning he was very sory for what he had sayd and they parted very good friends."

1670. 27 October. Charles Hoghton to Edw. Moore respecting the candidature of his friend the son of Mr Henry Ashurst as burgess for Liverpool asking Mr Moore to give him his interest. (Seal.)

1670. 10 November. S. James's. Thomas Ross to Edward Moore. "This Morning his Maty sent to me Col. Robt Philips of the Bedchamber with a comand to desist for pretending to bee Burgess of Leverpoole, his Maty resolving that one Sr Wm Bucknall shall, if possible, bee the man. Had I stood and carried it, I must have acknowledged it to you, and though I must now goe without it, my obligation is still the same."

1670. 25 November. Knowsley. "Upon Wednesday last the Earl of Derby was at Liverpool to recommending by word of mouth what he had done before by letter to recommend Sir William Bucknell to that town for their Burgess. When he came to town he sent for the Mayor and his brethren and along with them came Sir Roger Bradshagh, Sir Gilbert Ireland, Sir Jeffries Shakerly and Mr Norris of Speake.

Sir Gilbert Ireland did in a formal starched harangue fall very foul upon Sir William Bucknell terming him an Exiseman etc and what not, and on the other side as much to commend and extol Sir George Lane.

Wherein he was seconded in all he said by Sir Roger Bradshagh, Sir Jeffries Shakerly and Mr Norris. All letters to his Lordship on the behalf of Sir William Bucknell he caused to be read by the town Clerk in hearing of them all, whereunto the Mayor and Aldermen gave great respect and he believes will be heartily for Sir William Bucknell; but

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the three knights and the Squire were thereupon very angry and spoke with disrespect of all those persons that had writ to his Lordship on the behalf of Sir William Bucknell. The letters read were from Prince Rupert, Duke of Monmouth, Lord Keeper, Duke of Buckingham, Lord Manchester, Lord Bishop of Saint Asaph, and Lord Ashley. In short one of the knights (and confirmed by his comrades the other two and the Squire) did utter words to this purport ; that is, that this letter did look like an imposition, and he therefore as a commoner and in the name of the Commons of England did protest against such kind of practices ; that excisemen and such persons as had to do with the management, of his Majesty's revenue were very unfit persons to serve in Parliament, and that the mentioning the King was against the privilege of the Commons of England, and that if these were suffered the King might as well call Burgesses into the House of Commons by special writ, and then good night to the liberty of the subject. In short these Sirs and the Squire spoke seditiously enough, and may be consequences of such kind as may not tend to His Majesty's service. In fine these four did all they could to vilify the duty of excise with other His Majesty's revenues and all persons employed therein as unfit to serve and sit in the House of Commons, which house ought to inspect their actions. And his Lordship did the more wonder to hear this from these persons because some of them have formerly pretended the quite contrary and here by the way one may perceive that it is themselves and their passions and factions they intend really to serve, and the King but in pretence or at least so far as may suit with their inclinations, but not one inch further."

1670. 17 December. Bank Hall. Letter unsigned and unaddressed, (but probably from M^rs^ Moore toher husband) about the Election of Sir William Bucknell member for Liverpool.

"My dear —— to relate the whole passage of our Burgesses would prove tedious to my clerk without I had 500 Guineas to throw abroad.

"The first remarkable thing which Sir William did was to allot so many houses as was thought fit for the entertaining of all the free men of the town etc in which the Birches pretended to be extremely busy, and before Sir William came made a great bustle in gathering a sort of rascalion fellows together at some particular houses where they owed money and did guzzle and drink upon Sir William's score about 3*l.* 7*s.* before his coming.

"Which houses were Thomas Bridge's, Peter Allen's, and H. Jobson's. The rest of the houses for the reception were M^r^ Tempest's, William Acker's the White Lion, Robert Simpson's, Thomas Holand's, John Story's, Edward Sutton's, John Blundell's, Thomas Birche's, and William Poultkna's. Those that were entertained at the three first houses were cried up to be a very considerable party by the Birches and that they had gained them for Sir William, intimating also that for M^r^ Moore his interest was so inconsiderable, that it was not to be spoken of, and that it was them only which had procured the most considerable party.

"The next day after his coming he with the Alderman and another gentleman was sworn free of the town, and after the ceremony was past Sir William presented the Mayor with 50 Guineas and the Alderman with a handful which was judged to be as much, all which was refused by the Mayor, only told them that as they were freely made free, if they pleased to bestow it in plate, and give it to the use of the town it should be received with a grateful acknowledgement ; which Sir William

and the Aldermen engaged should be done and greater than was may be expected. To the poor there was given 15*l.* to be distributed. To Mr Hunter the Minister he gave 20 Guineas, to Mr Leigh 5 Guineas and to his Wife the Alderman gave 5 Guineas. To Mr Glover Sir William gave 5 Guineas, to a poor man in prison one Darron a Butcher 5 Guineas. The third day after he came to Liverpool he with a very considerable number dined at Bank Hall and also my Lord Colchester with a great number from Knowsley; but after dinner Sir William etc returned back to Liverpool excusing himself in this—that it was very requisite for his being at Liverpool for the despatching of the writ, and also of treating with the townspeople. Some few days after he came with the Aldermen only and stayed a night and was very obliging and spoke extremely civilly; he returned the next morning after breakfast. The Friday after was the day of the Election against which day I sent for Cousin Hockenhulle and others who accordingly came; I received your letter that day and Sir William's enclosed which I sent to him by your Son but it was after he was chosen before I came to town, and so when your Son delivered it they were returned from the Hall to Mrs Ecklesto's at the Cross where there was a dinner provided for my Lord Derby etc and he also dined there with them and there was a great deal of respect shewn him. He invited my Lord and Sir William to Bank Hall. My Lord at the very first accepted the invitation and told him he would wait on him which he did accordingly do, as also my Lord Strange, Mr Roberts, Mr Liegh, of Brich with Mr Bispam and a great many others too tedious to name.

"Sir William came that night with my Lord but did not stay long, because the next morning he was to leave the town for good and all, and therefore went to take leave with them. The next morning he returned accompanied with the Mayor Aldermen and great part of the town, and after a short stay went with my Lord to Knowsley where he was to dine, and so from thence went the same night to Warrington where he stayed till after dinner the next day, and as it is reported he gave Mr Nickson who preached there instead of Mr Ward 10 Guineas.

"Mr Nickson is Sir Gilbert Ireland's Chaplain. Sir Gilbert carried himself very unworthily as Sir William can inform you. Sir William went after dinner to Manchester, and stayed there the next day till 2 of the clock. All this is no satisfaction to me for I have not received one line from you since the 9th of this month. If you do not intend for home, shortly, if it please God to enable me with strength I will be for London, for it is strange to me for other men's business to be followed and our own neglected. Capt Liegh told me you had removed your lodging. We are furnished with little other discourse than of Mr Chisnell's losing his mistress and that he hath already sent down his horses and my Chief's letter which my Lord made the first and second course. I forgot to give you an account of the treat which the noble Alderman made to all the freemen of the town at Mrs Athertone's which is judged to stand him in £50.

"He bought a little dappled nag of my Lord Colchester and gave him 12 Guineas, Sir William proffered Cousin Hockenhulle 15 Guineas for another which he refused, but upon further consideration would fain have put him upon Sir William but it would not be accepted . . . . . Sir William has I hear left £100 with Sam Birch to defray whatever charge could be demanded in Liverpool after he was gone, but he hath not at all followed his directions for Mrs Athertone is unpaid for two dozen bottles of Sack, which troubles me very much that such a thing should be mentioned of so worthy a person . . . . Mr William

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Stanley's hearse comes to Warrington on Thursday next My Lord and Family all in mourning, he hath lost a brother, but instead thereof the Lord hath given him a son. My Lord Colchester is for London, his Company I like not therefore wish you would not let him know your lodging. Sir William said that in all his life he never knew such another Lord."

1671. 16 January. Knowsly. Will: Urquhart to Richard Moore respecting an intended visit of the Bishop of Chester to Lancashire. (Good Seal).

1671. 28 March. Undertaking by the Mayor of Liverpool (Mr Thomas Johnson) to return to Edward Moore of Bank Hall the antient deeds lent by the said Mr Moore to be produced at the trial of the action between Caryl Lord Molyneux and the Corporation of Liverpool, in order to show the title of the Corporation.

1671. 23 June. Liverpool. Thomas Johnson Mayor of Liverpool to Edw. Moore. As to a case in the Duchy Court between Lord Molyneux and the Borough of Liverpool relating to the burgage rents of the town. The letter is endorsed by Edw. Moore. "Mr Thomas Johnson then Mayor of Liverpooll his letter for me to assist about ye Burgage rent for ye purchase of it to Sir William Bucknall, a gentleman yt I brought (upon the King's espechell desire to me in parson) to be Parlimt man for Liverpooll, and he did ye towne much good. This Bucknell was farmer to ye King for his customes at six hondered thousants a yeare; to ye Exise at six hondred thousants a yere; and for all ye King's revenue of Ireland at 2 hondred thousants a yeare. There was newer ye like man in England for mony. He lent ye King at one time tow hondred and fifty thousant pounds."

1671. 27 November. Bank Hall "within my Mannor of Kerdel." Authority signed and sealed by Edward Moore to 18 men named to take and imprison any persons found trespassing on "any of my lands tenements freeholds privileges and other royalties lieing within the efflux and refflux of the river of Mercie" and to impound all "gonnes, greyhounds seting-doges crosbowes, harepipes and other ingence."

1671. List of Common Councilmen for Walbrook Ward including also the names of the Questmen, Constables and Scavengers.

1672. 13 July. Knowsley. Charles Lord Derby to Edw. Moore condoling with him in the death of three of his sons. The letter is endorsed by Mr Moore. "Charles Earll of Derby letter to me upon ye death of my three sonnes wch died of ye smale pox all in 14 day's time. The Lord Jesus in mercy let newer ye like aflection come to this pore family of mine agen. *Amen.*" Seal.

1672. 21 December. Declaration by certain Common Councilmen renouncing the solemn league and covenant.

1672. "An Account of what moneys paid into the Chamber of London for releife of the poore sufferers by the late dreadfull fire in London." This is an account of money subscribed by the different Counties in England. The total amount is 16,068*l.* 12*s.* 7½*d.* The largest amount was subscribed from Devonshire, which figures at 1,480*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.*, Middlesex gave 1,397*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, Yorkshire 1,184*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*, Essex 607*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.*, Kent 560*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, Lancashire 154*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*, Oxfordshire 602*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*, Somerset 668*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, Suffolk 783*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*, and Wiltshire

525*l.* 17*s.* 5½*d.* The smallest sums are Merioneth 1*l.* 16*s.* 0*d.*, Westmoreland 8*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, Denbigh 4*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*, and Monmouth 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

1673. 12 January. Knowsley. William 9th Earl of Derby to Edw. Moore. Hopes shortly to come up to London "and there, I suppose you and I will drink a bottle of wine or soe, and remember our old freinds here." Seal.

1673. 21 January. Knowsley. Lord Derby to Edw. Moore. "Pray present my service my service my service, and I hope it is service enough, to my Lady Huntinkton (I am verry sorry that shee and her husband cannot agree)." Seal.

1673. 16 March. Knowsley. Lord Derby to Edw. Moore. "When I read yours I was astonished to see the impudence of such people who will doe what they can again such men that are verry earnest againts the Church of Rome, but am glad that you are come of soe well, and in my weak opinion it was verry happy as it fell out)." Seal.

1673. 28 March. Knowsley. Lord Derby to Edw. Moore. "I have noe good news at present to tell but that your wife is dying, for severall who have been with her and they all say she cannot live long, and Sr Edward Chisnell was with her and hee says soe. Seal.

1673. Easter day. Knowsley. Lord Derby to Edward Moore, announcing his speedy departure for London. "I doe not doubt but when wee meet wee shall have a merry meeting and perhaps there may be half a crown dropt in you know what and I have bought a gold watch and I'll have soaked it and keep it for antique." *Seal.*

1673. 6 June. Dorothy Moore to Edward Moore.

My Deare Hart,

As you very wel knowe I have taken partie withy as a loyall wife ought to doe. Thearefore these are the desyres of a poore dying wife; that you would bee pleased never to forsake these poore children I have left behind mee; you have no reason but to marry; but for Jeasus sake bee not harsh with them.

But bee stow your doughter as soon as you can be-cause you know the bad sukeses (successes?) the doughters have had formerly of this fammilie for if you keepe her at home in yur fammilie there maye be mouch danger but let her be put to som friud that will be careful of her; and my desire is that you will give her my child bed Linnings the quillet boxe; and a tronke of your best Linnings, and all my clothes I doe die sattisfid you will grant all this and much moore. I have Church stufe I would have you give it to the Church that my soule maye be praid for, and if you will give it my doughter will tell you whoe it must be given too for Legasis or any such thing I bege none but too that is Boden and Jonathan for they have taken a true part with me and you Deare.

One thing more I beg of you that you will not thinke of leting Cleave go beyond sea but that he maye bee a good honest conteri gentleman to enjoy all that you and I have taken panes to preserve with care and troble.

These are all the desyres of a poore dying wife, Dorothy Moore, June ye 6th 73.

Endorsed. These for Edward Moore Esquire of Bank Hall. With care.

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Attached to this letter is a paper stating that the settlement of Edward Moore's Estate from Edward Earl of Meath and Thomas Caskin, and the settlement made before the marriage of Dorothy Fenwick and other documents were in the keeping of Nemiah Wharton.

N.D. Paper entitled "The true case of Edward Moore son and heire of Col[l] Moore who died in y[e] service of y[e] Parliament."

N.D. From the Earl of Meath to his cousin Edward Moore on the subject of a Conference with D[r] Petty about lands assigned to Mr. Moore in Ballin-laghlin and Balligurteen and lands in the County of Wicklow, given by Parliament for losses received at Liverpool. Seal.

——. 19 April. Lord Brabazon to Edward More, touching M[r] Calcot. Mentions Lord Derby; Lady Castlemaine; Raubison.

Endorsed. My Lord Brabazon's letter to me. This Lord Brabazon came for a Wind to goe for Ireland and he, the Lady, Coch and 6 horses and footemen one page 2 gromes, a Post Tilion a Cochman a gentellman and a master of the Horse and 2 maids lay at Bankhall 7 months and never offered me a Peny, not so much as a token for there sevillitys. Seal.

N.D. Lord Brabazon to Edward Moore. Enclosing a letter for Lord Derby, and thanking him for his services.

——. 20 June. Dublin. Cicely Brabazon to Cosen Moore. Thanks him for his favor.

Her husband is with his garrison, with his command. Seal.

N.D. Richard Tempest to———. My ever deare honored fellow soldier. I present you with your name sake Deare lady. I neede your prayers. Pray for me. Eternally your devoted honorer. Richard Tempest.

N.D. (But after 1660.) Paper endorsed "What I can prove as to my silfe" in Edward Moore's writing containing a statement of facts intended to show that he had had never taken arms on behalf of the Commonwealth, that he had done everything in his power to further King Charles II.'s restoration, and that he was a good Protestant, and had taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. The notes were probably compiled by M[r] Moore to vindicate himself before the King and Council against the charges of some person by which he had been removed from the Commission of the Peace, as it recites that His Majesty was pleased to appoint him on the Commission and that he discharged his functions therein to the best of his judgment "tell by severall callumines (calumnies) and lies, by his intrist, whose carricter her followes I was put out of Commission agen." The character of the person alluded to here does not appear, part of p. 2 of the paper being torn off.

N.D. Paper endorsed "As to my wife's qualifications" in Edward Moore's writing. Probably written when his estates were confiscated at the Restoration owing to his father's adherence to the Parliamentary party.

"But if anything be objected upon my wife's accompt against me I answer:—

1. Her father S[r] William Fenwicke (for his loyalty to y[e] late King) to whome she was one of y[e] doughters and coy-haires was by y[e] ussorpers excepted from pardon, haveing all his esteat boith reall and pearsonall, sould, and her Grandmother y[e] Lady Gray to whome she

was likewise coy-haire, for her loyalty, was sequestered and had all her pearsonall esteat plundered to a very great value.

By whoes suffrings and losses as in right of my wife is more then 30,000*l.* my damiege as was proved since his Majesty restoration.

2. She hersilfe for her loyalty to y^e^ King was forst to flie from her owne house into y^e^ King's garrison of Newecastle where after sume time a close sige it was taken by storme, where she sawe severell of her nere relations killed before her face, but by God's providence got quarter yet lost all her pearsonell esteat to a great value. Then she went to one or two garison more of y^e^ King's y^t^ being afterwards reduced she was forst to goe to London, where by intrist and friends she procured 300 li. in ready mony towards repurchesing sume smale part of her faither esteat w^ch^ was sould by the parliam^t^ at Drurie House, otherwise she might have starved.

3. She was severell times sequered (? sequestered) in London and exshamend and put to very much truble and charge, being looke upon as a most dispret enimie to the then Goverm^t^, and as a women whoe kept correspondance w^th^ most of all y^e^ great Royalists, in or about y^e^ towne.

4. Y^t^ she is noe papest, being newer convicted according to y^e^ law, and therefore cannot disqualifie her husband for bearing any offices, sivell or millitery, allthough y^e^ lawes were put in y^e^ strictest of excequtions.

5. Y^t^ if she were a papest convict, yet she shall not disable her husband for being a justice or any other office in y^e^ nation, if he himsilfe, and his children w^ch^ shall be above y^e^ age of nine years, abiding w^t^ him, and his ser^ts^ in houshould shall once every month at y^e^ lest, not haveing any reasonable excuse to y^e^ contrary, repaire to sume church or chapell, ussell for devine service; and there heare devine service; and y^e^ s^d^ husband and such his chlldren and ser^ts^ as are of mete age, receve y^e^ sacrim^t^ of y^e^ Lord's Super, at such times as are limeted by ye lawes of this realme and doe bring up his s^d^ children in true relidgon.

N.D. Fragment of a letter in M^r^ Moore's writing, endorsed "Here is inclosed a letter how basley Alderman Johnson delt w^t^ me. Rem^r^ it w^n^ occasion serves." The letter, probably to his wife, commences "My onely joy," and ends abruptly in the middle of a sentence. It is on business matters.

N.D. Memorial (to whom addressed is not stated) signed by several of the electors of Liverpool in favor of the candidature of M^r^ Edward Moore of Bank Hall to serve in Parliament for Liverpool.

N.D. But after 27 September 1653. Petitition of the Inhabitants and Freemen of the town of Liverpool to the Parliament as to the sum of 10,000*l.* allotted to the town to assist those who had suffered there in the late Civil War.

N. D. Petition numerously signed (Edward Moore one of the signatories) from the "well affected freemen and inhabitants, widows and orphans children of the towne of Liverpool with the interested neighbours in the said toune in the county of Lancaster" to the Parliament of similar effect to that noticed above.

N.D. Letter signed "Thompson" to Edw. Moore as to the demolition of Liverpool Castle. Seal.

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N.D. Paper in the handwriting of Edward Moore endorsed "The Lord Mullinex Qualifications as to the King and the English Church," wherein Lord Molyneux is charged with being a papist and disloyal to the King (Charles II).

N.D. Paper undated and endorsed in Edward Moore's hand writing "A list of my family which I paid to y^e^ Polle bill." The addition to this list (being a Schedule of his household made by the collector of the Poll Tax) is a set of the rules to be observed hy persons appointed to make returns for the assessment of the tax.

N.D. Petition to the Parliament of "Sir Thomas Pilkington Lord Mayor of London and others respecting a riot in which they were alleged to have participated at an election of Sheriffs for the City of London and County of Middlesex during the Mayoralty of Sir John Moore and for which they were fined, praying a bill whereby they may be reimbursed their monetary loss and may be empowered to bring an action to recover the fines imposed on them for the alleged riot as aforesaid.

N.D. "S^r^ John Moore's Answer to the matters alleadged against him." These appear to be answers to charges made against him when discharging the office of Lord Mayor of London; they relate to the election of Sheriff and Common Serjeant, as to the employment of the Trained Bands to quell a riot, and to the prosecution and committal of several persons on various charges. The paper is endorsed "Sir John Moore's last answer."

N.D. Pedigree of the family of Mauleverer of Alderton from Sir John Mauleverer who married a daughter of John Banks of Wixley down to the marriage of Jane daughter of Thomas Mauleverer and Eling daughter of Sir Henry Ughtred Knight, his wife, with Henry second son of Lord Wharton. Mauleverer is spelt Malevery.

N.D. Paper in a child's hand headed "A summary of indulgences granted by our most holy father Pope Leo the 10 to the holy images of Allimmaculat conseption of the B. V. Mary Mother of God." The paper is endorsed "Dorothy Watkinson."

N.D. Case (? for opinion of counsel) relating to a lottery which was taken on lease by a Captain Ardren from Reinald Rutter and John Tong and was seized from the said Captain Ardren on the ground that his assignees under their own agreement had no power to make such a lease to him.

There is a note at the end of the statement of the case in the same hand writing signed Edw. Moore.

N.D. "M^r^ More of Banke Hall, Esq^e^ his bill." A tailor's bill of which the last date is Nov^r^ 4^th^ no year. At the bottom is the following in M^r^ Moore's hand writing "I prase God this bill is all paid to a peny."

N.D. "In memory, of the exact and cureous buildinge of Moore Street in Liverpoole ericted by Edward Delamore, Esq. upon his soyle to the incouragement of ingenuety and industry, and to the eternall perpetuating both of his name and fame w^th^ true renowne, bright hono^r^, and ne're fadinge glory."

A poem with the above title

Begins:

"Stricke sayle kinde muse, see Neptune strives to meete
Thee with his richest treasures in Moore Streete."

Ends:

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"From thence let's pass, behold by this great Moore
Is framed a temple in w^ch thou mayst adore
Great Elohim and there a pean singe
Of prays and lawd unto the Kinge of Kings."

IV.—FAMILY AND MISCELLANEOUS LETTERS AND PAPERS, 1670 to 1800.

Many London letters in this Collection are Stamped with the Penny Postmark which was of the following shape

The earliest instance of this mark is on a letter dated on the 9th of December 1681 written by the Bishop of London to Sir John Moore when Lord Mayor, and instances further occur at intervals down to the year 1754.

M^r Vincent in his last Edition of Haydn's Dictionary of Dates (1881) says that the Penny Post was first set up in London and its suburbs by a M^r Robert Murray, an upholsterer, in 1681 that he assigned his interest to M^r Dockwra a merchant in 1683, that the Court of Kings Bench in 1690 adjudged that it belonged to the Duke of York as a branch of the General Post, and that it was thereupon annexed to the revenue of the Crown. This institution was improved and made a two-penny post in July 1794.

The MSS. between 1677 and 1800 contain correspondence of no importance, and upon matters of interest to the writers only, between the following:—

1677–80 - -	Sir John Moore and :—
	His brother in law Jo. Wilde mentioning his sons John, William, Sherwood (and his wife and family) his Cousin Thomas Moore, his brothers, Charles and George.
	Sir Edward More. (*Seal.*)
	Sir Cleave More of Bank Hall.
(1681–3) - -	Mr. Vernatty.
(and 1691–95)	Sir John Banks. *Seal.*
	Sir Thomas Aleyn.
	Lucy Lewes.

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1681–2–3 - - The same, and :—
Sir Patience Ward (Lord Mayor of London in 1681).
Katherine (Lady) Hanson.
Mrs. Anne Grant (to Lady Moore the Lady Mayoress). (*Seal.*)
Will. Bagshaw. (*Seal broken.*)
Col[l] Tho. Luther. Seal.
Thomas Hodgson.
W[m] Longueville.
Thomas Manden.

1684–5–6, 1687–8–9. The same and :—
(1684) - - - John Bagshaw of Hucklow, Derbyshire.
(1685 and 1687–9) - Sir Thomas Chambers.
(1685–86) - - Col. William Legge.
(1686) - - - Lord Chief Justice Montagu.
„ - - - Sir John Peake (Lord Mayor Elect).
(1686 and 1687–9) - Sir John Cutler.
(and 1690–3) - - Sir William Hooker. *Seal.*
Mr. Nathaniel Hawes, Treasurer of Christ's Hospital.

1690–1–2 - - The same and :—
Sir Edward Seymour (Speaker of the House of Commons).
D[r] Edward Fowler of S. Giles, Cripplegate.
Sir Robert Napier, Bar[t].
Sir John Lethieullier.

1693–4–5 - - R. Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Edward Bishop of Gloucester.
Sir William Ashhurst (Lord Mayor in 1693).
Sir Henry Ashhurst.
Sir George Treby.
Sir Robert Burdett, Bar[t].
Robert Earl of Londonderry.
Frances, wife of Charles 2nd Duke of Bolton and 7[th] Marquis of Winchester.
Thomas Bishop of Peterborough.
His cousin Charles Moore.
(1700–5) - - His nephew William Wild.

1696–99 - - The same and :—
(1695) - - - Sir William Warren. Seal.
(1696) - - - Sir Martin Lumley. Seal.
(1696–7–8) - - } Sir William Wilson.
(1700–05) - - }
(1699) - - - James Hamilton.
(1699–1700) - - Lord Rochester.
J. (Moore) Bishop of Norwich. Seal.

1700–1705 - - His cousin Sir Cleave Moore, Bart.
Nicholas Courtney.
Sir Talbot Clerke (relative to the estate of Clement Clerke).

1706–10 - - John Moore and :—
Sir Martin Lumley.
Elizabeth Lady Lumley.
Thomas Amory.
E. Lascelles.
Richard Senior.

1711–25 - - John Moore (at his house in Bedford Row by Grays Inn Walks) and :—
Lord Pomfret.
Hon. James Bertie (2nd Son of the Earl of Abingdon and father of Willoughby 3rd Earl.)
Hon. Henry Bertie, brother of the 1st Earl of Abingdon.
William Fitz Herbert.
George Moore (mentioning his sisters Elizabeth and Sarah Moore, and sister Wild) of Little Appleby near Ashby de la Zouche Attorney, brother to John Moore of Bedford Row.

1725–39 - - Mr. George Moore, Merchant, and :—
Archdeacon James Bland (of Killarney).
Dr Fra. Bland (of Killarney). *Seal.*
Viscount Bulkeley. *Seal.*
H. Pelham.
Jermyn D'Ewes.
J. Godsalve.

1771–1800 - - James Moore and :—
The Earl of Mountrath.
Thomas William Coke created Earl of Leicester, 1857.

1673. 20 August. Ro. Clive to Edward Moore at Bankhall. On private family business.

1674. June. Acts of the Common Council relative to the election of Sheriffs, one dated in August 1538.

1675. A particular of the Manor of Kentwell and Monks in Melford Suffolk.

1676. March. A return of empty houses and tofts of land unbuilt in Walbrook Ward for purposes of taxation.

1674–75–76. The names of the Officers in the Ward of Walbrook elected the 21st of December 1674, the 21st of December 1675, and the 21st of December 1676.

1677. 1 January. "Derictions for ye maids in the House :—

Mondays - Looke out the foule cloths and cale the maids and sit or stay by them tell they be all mended.

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Tuesdays - Clene the Romes, and Chers from y^e great Rome to the norsery and y^e beads on y^e Tope and botam; and dust y^e feathers.

Wedensdays - Clene all the Romes Chers and beads onder and Tope w^th y^e feathers from the norsery to y^e Egll Chamber.

Thorsdays - Clene y^e Hall and Parlors windows tables chears and Pictors below stairs.

Fridays - Scoure all the grats tongs and Hand-Irons.

Saturdays - Clene the Store-House shelfs and Dressers.

Every day - Once for one houre in y^e fore noune goe throught all y^e Romes and see it doith not Raine in to them and dust them all doune; and swipe them.

Dery-maid - Wash yo^r dery every day; and for yo^r milke and buter doe as you will be dericted.
Churne. Tuisdays and Fridays.
Sarve y^e swine and Poultrey night and morning; And for the Hoges-meat any of the Servent mens shall cary that out for you. Observe well the time for seting all sorts of yo^r Poultrey; once every weeke make y^e hoose bred; and same shall Helpe you to kned.
To Helpe them wash w^n washing days comes;
Milk yo^r cows in good time.

Cooke maid - Washe yo^r chitchen every night, and the Larders every other day, Shelfes and dressers, and scour the puter we use every friday night, And all the Rest of y^e puter once every month.
Kepe yo^r Kitchen exthrodinary clene.
To helpe upon washing days the Rest of y^e maids to wash.
And make all y^e maids bring doune there candellstickes y^e first thinge in a morning to be maid clene.

1677. 29 Jan. "Resolved that an addresse be presented to his Ma. expressing the thankes of this house for his Ma. great care of the Protestant religion, by marrieing his neece to a Protestant Prince, and humbly to beseech his Ma. that his Ma. would be pleased to admitt no treaty of peace, but such an one as leaves the French King in no better state and condition to offend his neighbours then he was left in by the Pyrenian treaty, for the obtaining of w^ch his Ma. shall never want the ready assistances and supports of this house, that neither ourselves nor any other of the Allies shall hold any comerce or trade with the French King dureing this War."

1677. 9 June. Long Whatton. John Wilde to his brother Sir John Moore "At his howss in Minchin Lane." On family matters, the bad health of his wife and son, the latter, he says has had "A very dangerous foote, the chirurgins have had him in hand a long time, and wee could not perceave they did him any good, but left it as bad or worse then they found it; but at last they did all conclude it was the evill and noe way then but to carrie him to London that he miggt have the King's touch."

1678. The heads of y^e King's Speech to y^e Lord Maior and Aldm̃n.
The King advertised them of the malitious Rumours that were endeavoured to be spread to y^e disadvantage of himselfe and the Goverm^t

upon ye prorougeing of y^s parliam^t. His Ma^tie (said) there was noe reason for the same for that his Ma^tie would be alwayes firme and steady to ye Church of England and ye Religion established by Law, and that it was his Resoluton to Governe by the Law and make y^t his Rule.

And to show it was his Intenson soe to doe, hee intended whatever straights and difficultyes hee putt himselfe unto speedyly to disband the Army that all ye world might see he did not Intend to Governe that way.

That his Ma^tie would search into ye Bottom of ye plott and prosecute the Offenders as farr as evidence would goe according to Law.

His Ma^tie desired theire care to prevent malitious and false Reports of ill men that he was assured would turn what he did to the worst sence that he desired nothing more than peace and trade, and depended on ye Sitty for their care being alwayes Loyall.

His Ma^tie thereupon enquired what Guards they kept and being informed by my Lord Maior one Regiment by night and parte of one by day, His Ma^tie declared he left it to them to doe what they thought fitt in that particular and my Lord Maior adding the greate concerne of the Sitty for feare of his Ma^ties person.

His Ma^tie thanked them for their care and sayd he was alsoe in feare and would accordingly have a care of himselfe.

His Maj^ty desired them to goe home and satisfy all honest men.

Endorsed: His Ma. to ye Court of Aldermen. 1678. Walbrooke.

1678. 10 July. Parish. E. Moore to Sir John Moore. "Hon^rd S^r, my jorney for Franch was at 2 Hours notise so I could y^t not waite on you. On Thorsday next we intend for Dipe, where a frigot atends our comming so y^t I Hope w^thin a weeke to see you, if ye wind favour us: All ye talke at ye French Court is for warre and y^t the King will in pearson goe spidly for flanders But I perseve ye genneraly of ye people Here are for peace w^th England and warre w^th all ye world besides not more but my must Humble service to yo^r silfe and Lady and lettell mise from yo^r obliged Ser^t

E. More."

1678. 17 August. Tunbridge Wells. William Carslake to Sir John Moore.

"Much Hon^d S^r

Twas an affliction to me after my long absence to find y^t on y^t very daye I returned you went out of towne to the waters and since y^t on y^t daye I was bound hither you had been in towne and were just gone out about the very houre I called, but there's a greate providence, to which I desire to submit, in those lesser as well as the greater affaires of our Lives, here are a considerable number of your brethren but I should more gladly have seen you and your Lady. We have here S^r Richard Chiverton, S^r Thomas Bloudworth, S^r Thomas Davyes, S^r James Edwards, S^r Henry Tulse, S^r John Shorter and S^r John Peake went but on Monday the sickness of his Laydes father (who but a fewe dayes before was here with her) occasioning theire removall. S^r Thomas Player is also here. We have had nothing so considerable here as the sudden marriage on Fridaye last weeke of S^r W^m Buck a young Bar^t of Lincolnshire to one Miss Skinner a merchant's daughter in London. She was woman or companion to the Countesse of Arundell (ye Lady to the eldest son of the Duke of Norfolk) whome he never sawe until he danced with her on the Thursday night but it seems he thought on her y^t night and intimated something of it on the morrowe on the walks on w^ch the

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Lord Davencourt eldest son (of) the Earle of Scarsdale and the Lord Greye of Werke and some other young Gent prest him on to marry presently and after the morning prayers here in the new Chappell they would willingly have finished the busines but none of the min^{rs} were so hardy as to adventure without a license but they at length got one from the Surrogate at Tunbridge and were married at Bidborough a little Church by Southborough and in the Lord's daye morning he came with his Lady on the walks. Another sad providence here y^{t} on Mondaye a poore Coachman dyed whose leg was broken by his fall out of the box and the wheels ruñing over him on the Lord's daye afternoone on the weeke before as he was driving to the Chappell to the afternoone Service. I have reason to mind these both having had a much more pleasant being here hitherto, all the raine that hath fallen since being no waye enough to allaye the Dust here. The weather so encouraging and my melancholy having been so discouraging both in my long journey and in London since and here also I hope unless greatly interrupted to continue here all August in the meane while should be glad to receive your comands here where we have a post comes every night in the weeke besides many other conveyances, daily by coaches from the three Tuns in Gracechurch Street neare Cornhill. I onely nowe add my very humble services to yourself and good Lady and Madam Lewes if you are yet with her and to misse, and rest,—S^{r}, your humble and much obliged servant,

WILL. CARSLAKE."

1678. 30 Charles II. 22 January. Receipt of Sir William Spring of Pakenham for £100 paid by Jane Alington widow relict of William Alington. Seal.

1678. 22 March. S^{r} ffra. Winington his speech to the house of Comons.

The King cannot pardon treason against the Goverm^{t} for then the Goverm^{t} cannot be safe from evill ministers; could kings have done it, would not Bambree Tresillian and the Spencers have been pardoned, a King should be a santuary of the people from oppressions of evill ministers but not a refuge of enemies to the Goverm^{t} the protector of such an archtraitor as Danby. S^{r}, if Danby may be pardoned, then the popish Lords in the Tower may be also pardoned, and all the Jesuits in Newgate may be pardoned, is this the way to secure Lawes and the protestant religion? The King is a limited power, or ells he could not be as ours is, limitation is then to the good and behoofe of the people, but if sheltering an open and notorious tratour, the minister of the present mischeife, and comon center in whome all the lines of ruine and confusion meet, is this for the good and behoofe of the people, prerogative is to abate the rigour of Justice, and not to illude and destroy it. If ministers may be pardoned at the prince's pleasure for all the wrongs that they do the people, though the Prince be sworne to protect the people from all those wrongs, and is therefore trusted and paid, there is no security in all our pretended free and legall Goverm^{t}, it is a mere cheate we are all arrand slaves. Besides this treason is impeached in Parliament, therefore not pardonable out of Parliament, it is a national and Catholique treason, the life and root of our Goverm^{t} is invaded, a pardon here is so unreasonable a thing, that it ought to be placed to his account that dare plead it, or range it amongst the rest of his evill Counsells, the preparing a bill in the House of Lords, is not a punishment but a pardon; a kind of salvation by act of Parliament, who can be delivered that can plead such a president to escape impunable and

carry away honours and wealth, the reward of treason, and the poor people's spoils, and all at such a time as this, circumstanced with plots and conspiracies, if this must be good, yea meritorious to invaide property, betray the kingdom, sell the people, encourage popery, subbourne witnesses, and strangle and murder the discoverers of the plot. Remember how you use him. You make him an example for all the rest. If he must live, let him survive his glory, or at least degrade him, sequester him, that is reduce him as small as Sir Thomas Osborne and as lean and as indigent, leave him not that he hath got by his many traitrous actions against the kingdomes. I am bold to say that those Lords and Comons that agree not to these, speak one word for him and two for themselves. And would do the same thing to and with the same security, that is, by a license to cheate the king and kingdoms for five years. If this must be, then pray lett there be a claus in the bill to pardon all villanies and treasons against the Govem^{t} whatsoever and that for the poor as well as the rich. Let not the great rogues only escape and goe away rewarded. Was Greene, Berry and Hill hanged for killing of Godfrey, and must he escape that so bitterly discouraged and menaced the discoverers? And what reason was there that Grove and Ireland should dye for being in the plott whilest he is pardoned that would have concealed and shifted and turned it upon others. To conclude, if after this discovery made by God we do not do our parts, God well send deliverance another way.

1679. 29 Aug. Tower. Jonas Moore to Sir John Moore. The death of the writer's father. His will, &c.

1680. 18 December. The King's letter to the Common Council.

Charles R. Right trusty and well-beloved and trusty and well beloved we greete you well. Haveing alwaies made it a principall part of our care to preserve and maintaine that our citie in it its peace and florishing condicon and assureing ourselfe of a suiteable return of loyalty and duty from our subjects there in those things especially that may on their part contribute to ye rendring of our care therein more effectuall. We have thought fitt at this time that new comon councill men for ye yeare ensueing are to be chosen to recomend to you in a speciall manner the puting in due execucon a certaine act of Parliament made in the thirteenth year of our reign entituled an act for the well-governing and regulateing of corporations to the end that such persons only may be admitted to be comon councell men as are duly qualifyed according to the true intent and meaning of that act, that is such as shall have within one yeare next before their being elected received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the rights of the Church of England and shall take the oathes of allegiance and supremacy togeather with the oath in the said act prescribed touching the unlawfullness of taking arms ag^{t} us upon any pretence whatsoever as also shall subscribe the declaration touching the oath comonly called the Solemne League and Covenant as is directed by the said act. And in reguard y^{t} by the said act the election of every person that shall not have soe complyed with it as is therein prescribed is declared to be void. We doe hereby will and require you not to suffer any person whose election shall become void for want of performeing those things that are enjoined by the said act to sett or act as a comon councell man but that speedy care be taken to proceed to the choice of another person into such vacant place according to the true intent and meaning of the said act and the course of elections of that kind to the end that our service and the good of that our . . . . . may not suffer for want of haveing

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. . . . . places of trust duly supplyed w^th^ men . . . . affection to the protestant religion . . . . the Governm^t^ as the one and the other . . . . . established by law. Thus not doubting of . . . utmost care in a matter that the wisdome of our lawes hath thought necessary for the well governing of all corporations in this our kingdome Wee bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Whitehall the 18^th^ day of December 1680 in the two and thirtieth yeare of our reigne.

By His Ma^tie's^ comand.

L. JENKINS.

A bundle marked Gresley letters, 1679 to 1695.

Letters from Sir Thomas Gresley of Drakelowe and Frances his wife to Sir John Moore (Lord Mayor in 1681) on private affairs.

Mentions Sir John's brother, M^r^ Charles Moore.

Sir Thomas's son's Thomas, the third son Charles, his cousin Lee.

Seals.

Lady Gresley mentions her sister Salmon, her daughter Inge. Her uncle Birdett. Her Cousin Hopegood. Her sister Bennett. Her cousin Jos. Morewood. Her son William. Her five daughters.—*Seal.*

One letter from Lady Gresley mentions Appleby School and the schoolmaster. "I have heard also that you doe not intend to settill the headmaster for life but soe long as thay behave themselves soe as they may be fit and worthy for soe great a concerne which is thought greate prudence in you for that Reppen Scule is utterly ruined by having the head scule master setiled for his life hee being not fit for it the master before him had bettwixt seven and 8 score scollors now the head scule master hath but 2 and the second but 5 you may inquire of any Darbyshire gentilmen of it."

Seal.

1681. 9 December. Whitehall. Humphrey (Henchman) Bishop of London to the Lord Mayor. MY LORD, We appointed to meet at your house this afternoon: so that I am to beg your pardon that I cannot wait upon you at y^e^ time and that you would excuse me to y^e^ rest of ye company For the King has put off the Councel till ye afternoon: where I must attend upon some business for y^e^ French. But I beg you would give w^t^ despatch to those for Ipswich you can and beleeve me My Lord Your Lordship's most assured friend and servant, H. LONDON.

Stamped on this letter is the Penny Post mark then recently introduced as foliows:—

1681. 25 October. George Moore to his brother Sir John Moore "at his house in Mincing lane," congratulating him upon his election to be Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year.

1681. 26 November· Whitehall. Sir Leoline Jenkins (Secretary of State) to Sir John Moore Lord Mayor.

His Majesty desires him to attend at 4 to-morrow.

1681. 17 December. Whitehall. Same to same.

His Majesty having a desire to speak with your Lordship particularly hath commanded me to write to your Lordship that you be here at 6 o'clock to-morrow.

1681. 18 December. Alexander Stanhope (son of Philip first Earl of Chesterfield and father of James 1st Earl Stanhope) to the Lord Mayor. Requests him to nominate his nephew Wynn for the vacant Judgeship of the Sheriff's Court.

1681. 14 December. Inner Temple. Sir R. Sawyer (Attorney General) to the same. Recommending Mr. Farringdon a bencher of the Inner Temple for the vacant Judgeship of the Sheriff's Court.

1681. 29 December. Whitehall. The Earl of Arlington to the same. Reminds him of the ancient privilege of His Majty's Household that His Majtys servants are to be excused from bearing any Public Offices: and requests him to assert the same in the case of Mr. Bankes, His Majesty's servant in Ordinary who is also employed in the King's works and buildings. Seal.

1682. 34 Chas. II. 1 November. Writ of Subpena to Sir John Moore to appear in the Court of King's Bench in a cause between the Duke of York and Albany and Thomas Pilkington.

1685. 35 Charles II. 25 August. Grant by Sir William Dugdale Garter and Henry S. George Clarencieux to Sir John Moore his heirs and descendants of his body and of the body of Charles Moore his father of Armes viz., Ermine 3 Greyhounds currants (in Pale) Sable, Collared Gules; And for the crest on a wreath of his Collours a more-cock sable guttè or, the Beake, Comb, Wattles and legs gules (the wings open) holding in the Beak a Branch of heath proper.

1685. Copy of the Second Petition concerning the Riot.

To the Hoble the Comons of England in Parlt assembled.

The humble petition of certeyne Citizens whose names are hereundr subscribed in behalf of themselves and others convicted of a Ryott and fyned unreasonably for the same.

Sheweth

That upon ye Tryall of an Issue in an Informacon exhibited agt yor Petrs and several other citizens for a Ryott pretended to be comitted the 24th of June 1682 at Guildhall London in the eleccon of Sherriffes for the said City and County of Middx by the late Lord Cheife Justice Saunders (before whom ye cause was tryed) he ye sd Chiefe Justice Saundrs denyed yor Petrs comon justice by over ruling at ye sd Tyrall severall chalenges duly made to the array one where of was yt Sr Dudley North and Sr Peter Rich who Impennelled the Jury were Sherriffes of London. And also by refuseing contray to Law to Seale a Bill of Excepcons then duely tendred him by wch and other undue meanes and practices the defts were found Guilty.

That after the verdict soe obteyned Sr Tho. Jones Sr Tho. Raymonde, and Sr ffra Withins then Judges of the Ks Bench contrary to their duty

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rejected a mocon made by yo^{r} Pet^{rs} councell for fileing a postea in ye same cause w^{ch} had been concealed or imbezilled by M^{r} Ward then a Clerke of the Crowne office and concerned ag^{t} yo^{r} Pet^{rs} w^{ch} postea if not concealed would have discharged the s^{d} verdict.

That y^{r} Pet^{rs} being thus and in divers other things denyed the benefitt of the Law were with other def^{ts} afterwards in Trin. Terme 1683 by the s^{d} 3 Judges last mensoned (the said Ch. Justice Saunders being dead) unreasonably fined severally as is in the paper hereunto annexed menconed and were by imprisonment and otherwise forced to pay the said ffines soe imposed on them.

Now for as much as the s^{d} proceedings are highly Criminall and very grevious to y^{r} Pet^{rs} and most properly exaiable and punishable and y^{r} Pet^{rs} onely releivable in parl^{t}.

Yo^{r} petitioners in behalfe of themselves and others soe fined and oppressed as afores^{d} doe most humbly beseech this hõble house to take the premisses into consideracon and to give such redress and reliefe therein as to yo^{r} great wisdom and Justice shall seeme meet.

Thomas Pilkington Mayo^{r} — R. ffreeman.
Slingsby Bethell. — John Jekyle.
John Deagle. — Sam. Swynocke.
Rob^{t} Kaye.

1682.

And yo^{r} Pet^{rs} shall alwayes pray, &c.

The Persons convicted of the pretended Ryott menconed in the Peticon hereunto annexed were fyned as followes and paid the same.

	Marks.	£	s.	d.
Tho. Pilkington, Esq^{r} now S^{r} Thomas Pilkington K^{nt} and Lord Mayor of London. -	000	500	00	00
Slingsby Bethell Esq^{r} - - -	1000	666	13	4
Henry Cornish Esq^{re} - - -	1000	666	13	4
Samuell Shute Esq^{r} - - -	1000	666	13	4
S^{r} Thomas Player - - - -	500	333	6	8
Sam Swynock - - - -	500	333	6	8
John Deagle - - - -	400	266	13	4
ffra Jenks - - - - -	300	200	00	00
Rich^{d} ffreeman - - - -	300	200	00	00
John Wukman - - - -	100	066	13	04
Rob^{t} Kay - - - - -	100	066	13	04
John Jekyll - - - -	200	133	06	08
		4100	00	00

Endorsed the Copy of the 2^{d} petitition concerning the Ryott.

1686. 21 June. London. Robert Buckle to Sir John Moore, requesting his attendance at Rotherhithe to meet the Duke of Albemarle and Lord Dartmouth and confer upon parish matters.

1686. 6 September. Windsor Castle. Sir Robert Vyner to Sir John Moore.

WORTHY S^{r}

I HAD ye favour of y^{rs} of ye 28th of Augst but my hand was then and since too lame for answer.

I finde by y^r account there's 1600 due, and hope you will accept an assignment on y^e Excheq^r for ye whole money being at present a greate strainger to mee I only expect one quarter in a little time, w^ch is ordered.

By such assent you wiil have intrest (at least) for 600 intrest and if you should not upon all y^r merrit from ye Crowne procure a just paym^t of ye whole it would be very strainge, surely such services y^t you did cannot be soe soone forgotten.

But this must not be asked till you have y^e assignm^t and y^t you are actually a Creditor to his ma^tie on record w^ch is done as soone as I seale it, my man sheppard shall see it legally done without y^r trouble, I intend not for Whitehall till his Mat^ie removes but I can doe y^t heere, if you pleese or I will sooner attend you my humble service to my good Lady

y^t am y^r most affect^t Bro^r and humble Serv^t

ROBT VYNER.

A vew of the Armes of the Cittizens of London by vertue of a Warrant from his Maj^ties Comm^rs of Leivtenancy dated the last day of August 1686.

Redd Regim^t Septemb^r y^e 3^d.

The Hon^bl S^r Rob^t Vyner K^t and Barron^t Colonel -	208
L^t Colonel W^m Winbery - - - -	200
Major James Hudson - - - - -	170
1. Cap^t W^m Abrooke - - - - -	210
2. Cap^t Edw^d Chevall - - - - -	246
3. Cap^t John Mould - - - - -	195
4. Cap^t Edw^d Shrawley - - - -	234
5. Cap^t Nathaniel Long - - - -	167
	1630

Greene Regim^t Septemb^r y^e 20^th.

The Hon^ble S^r James Edwards K^t Colonel - -	197
L^t Colonel Adrian Quiney - - - -	205
Major Tho. Spencer - - - - -	163
1. Cap^t Tho. Hodges - - - - -	204
2. Cap^t Daniel Fowle - - - - -	186
3. Cap^t John Hilman - - - - -	238
4. Cap^t John Walkley - - - - -	197
5. Cap^t James Kelke - - - - -	197
	1587

Yellow Regim^t September y^e 30^th.

The Hon^ble S^r John Moore K^t Colone - - -	228
L^t Colonel John Wallis - - - - -	251
Major Joseph Broomer - - - - -	280
1. Cap^t S^r W^m Dodson K^t - - - -	279
2. Cap^t Francis Griffyth - - - -	267
3. Cap^t John Hynd - - - - -	230
4. Cap^t Edw^d Darrell - - - - -	208
5. Cap^t Ralph Brenton - - - - -	194
	1877

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Blew Regim^{t} Octob^{re} y^{e} 11th.

The Hon^{ble} S^{r} W^{m} Pritchard K^{t} Colonel	252
L^{t} Colonel Tho. Cowden	197
Major Rich^{d} Peirce	190
1. Cap^{t} Rich^{d} Halford	209
2. Cap^{t} John Baker	172
3. Cap^{t} Edw^{d} Le Neve	199
4. Cap^{t} John Shipton	218
5. Cap^{t} W^{m} Woodroffe	168
	1605

Orange Regim^{t} Octob^{r} y^{e} 20th.

The Hon^{ble} S^{r} James Smyth K^{t} Colonel	275
L^{t} Colonel Edw^{d} Beaker	268
Major Rich^{d} Kinsey	192
1. Cap^{t} Tho. Hammond	216
2. Cap^{t} James Shewter	273
3. Cap^{t} Sam. Roycroft	208
4. Cap^{t} W^{m} Symmonds	216
5. Cap^{t} John Phillips	224
	1872

White Regim^{t} Novem^{bre} y^{e} 1st.

The right Hon^{ble} S^{r} John Peake Lord Maior	256
L^{t} Colonel John Steventon	260
Major John Tempest	261
1. Cap^{t} George Twyne	233
2. Cap^{t} Rob^{t} Buggin	233
3. Cap^{t} John Acreed	251
4. Cap^{t} Tho. Bird	196
5. Cap^{t} Tho. Anger	220
	1910

	1630
	1587
	1877
	1605
	1872
	1910
Totall	10481

JAMES BRADSHAW,
Muster Master.

1688. 6 November. Receipt for £100 signed by "Huntingdon."

1687–88. March. Reference of a petition to the Lord Deputy of Ireland signed by "Sunderland," President of the Council.

1687. June. M^{r} J. Radcliffe to Sir John Moore, relative to encroachments in the River Thames in Wapping and an intended action by the Corporation of London against the Earl of Clarendon. (Seal.)

1687. 20 October. Petition of George Moore to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury relative to lands discovered by him to be enclosed from the Forest of Delamere. CAPT. STEWART'S MSS.

1689. 1 June. Sir John Moore to his kinsman Charles Moore Minister at Worplesden Surrey. Refers to his Mayoralty year and the attacks made against him by party in the Common Council.

1687–89. Several papers and letters relating to the affairs of M^r George Moore, merchant, London.

1685 November to 1690 June. A list of Ships in the Hon^ble East India Company's service.

1690. 3 William and Mary. 17 March. Bond from Sir John Moore to Charles Bludworth and Charles Stafford to pay £500 for the use of M^rs Matilda Moore daughter of Dame Mary Moore, widow and sister of Sir Cleave Moore, Bart, when he the said Sir John Moore shall be repaid a mortgage on Sir Cleave's Lancashire Estate for £12,650.

1690. 21 November. Ursula Hull to Sir John Moore.
Right Worshipfull and worthy S^r,

I presume upon y^r goodnes to make a favourable construction of my not coming to wayt on you so long ; I being in no cappacity to bring money to answer y^r expectation, doe moast humbly beg y^r pardon herein to a poore widow that truly honners y^r worship, and wishing I could show that honest mind I beare to all the world. I heare you have buried your good lady long since, may it pleas you worthy S^r to pardon my boldness herein, if it should pleas y^r worship to have thoughts of another and have as yet not disposed y^r thoughts to any be pleased without offence to let me tell y^r worship of a lady a moast truly vertuous modest maiden gentlewoman who hath neither father nor mother nor brother or sister, she hath £460 a year besides much money; her £400 a year is free land of inheritance to give to whom she pleas, a more pieous modest and good woman is not to be found.

A gentleman of your knowledge can sattisfy you of the truth of all. But noe one under the sun knows of this my writing but myself only, though I am a mean woman she is most worthy, I beseech you S^r to pardon this boldnes in your worship's most faythfull and very humble serv^t Ursula Hull."

1693. 22 February. Sir William Wilson to Sir John Moore as to the building of Appleby School and Master's House with suggestions as the material to be employed.

1693. 28 March. Scotland Yard. Sir Christopher Wren to Sir John Moore.
" S^r,

I received y^r letter with S^r Will. Wilson's, and I am sorry I was out of the way when you were pleased to call upon me. I am satisfied there is roome sufficient in the ground for the designe I drew according to your first thoughtes with roome for boarders; if you have new resolutions I can cast easily a new designe suitable to your own intentions. If you have roome for Boarders it is noe great addition of charge, in regard it is but a floor over the Hall, and it is certainly better for the Boyes to be alwaies under their master's eye then to board at distance in the village, and I should thinke that a lesse sallery with advantage of roome for Boarders, is more considerable then a large allowance without it, and to have gentlemen's sons well accomodated is that will bring

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reputation to the schoole, and a good interest to the master for which reason you will alwaies have choyce of worthy men to succeed in the schoole, because it will be more desirable to any person then a mere sallary, but all this is submitted to your own judgement. I have considered Sir William's estimate upon his own dimensions wherin he accepts all carriages lead and inside worke and yet I believe it will rise higher. Yet I cannot be positive till I am informed of the prices of the contrey materialls which I supposed Mr Woodstock would have informed me off, if at least you continue your thoughtes to send him down, when I have the prices of materialls I can certainly then give you a true estimate by particulars of the whole charge after you have fully resolved of the designe. Till I have your farther instructions I remain your most humble Servt,

CHR. WREN."

1695. 18 September. York Buildings. Holograph letter, Samuel Pepys to Sir John Moore Kt. and Alderman and President of Christ's Hospital, recommending Jane Broscup a widow to him for remembrance. "I cannot omitt this occasion of acknowledgeing ye respect due to you from myselfe; not upon the general score only of old obligations of Friendshipp and neighbourhood but of the particular interest which I (with others) have in the acknowledgements due to God and you for your late munificence to Christ Hospital. God graunt you long to live, a witnesse of the happy fruit of it, to that house and to the publique."

Hopes to make himself serviceable to the Mathematical Foundation.

1694. 26 November. Gopshall. Ch. Jennens to Sir John Moore recommending Mr Whiston of Norton the Bishop of Norwich's Chaplain for the post of Schoolmaster of the School Sir John Moore was erecting at Appleby.

1694. 24 June. Receipt of the Master Governors and Overseers of Christ's Hospital in Firbie in the parish of Bedale, Yorkshire, to Sir John Moore for 15*l.* the moiety of a yearly rent charge of 30*l.* payable out of Edmonton Woods, Co. Middx. to Christ's Coll. Hospital in Firbie.

1692–93. 14 March. Ashby de la Zouch. Mr Sa. Shaw to Sir John Moore relative to an under teacher for school erected by Sir John at Appleby. Is not without hope the charity will extend as far as his schools "the place of your former Education," which are much straitened for want of a salary for an usher. "I know I need only to suggest it, for that the liberal man of himself desireth liberal things."

1694–5. 23 January. Christ's Hospital. Nath. Hawes (Treasurer of Christ's Hospital) to Sir John Moore. Eulogizes him especially upon his New Writing School "wherein I verily believe you have outdone whatever of that kind in extant in the whole world." Begs the favour of his allowance for his Statue to be placed in a niche in the New School. He has employed the "Statuary," Mr Gringlin Gibbons, the bearer who desires to have his robes.

In another letter Mr Hawes alludes to a picture of Sir John Moore for Christ's Hospital by a Mr Linton.

1695. 15 October. Sir William Wilson to Sir John Moore, relative to the building of the School at Appleby he is carrying out for Sir John. Mentions "his relation" at Appleby, also Mr Geo. More "and Mr Tho. More." Does not intend to put any carving save his coat of arms and crest which is a "More Cock." He desires to have at the Upper End of the school Sir John's Statute placed as it is to be in his school at

Christ's Hospital, and a table of marble under it, with the Founder's will thereon as to the whole management of that Foundation. "This will be a true speaking monument when length of time and corrupt men may alter your charitable intention if committed to parchment only, this is not the only good it will do but it may so please God that when such men reads this as are able to do works of Charity that this may stir up their good nature to lay out some of their wealth which God has given them to do deeds of Charity with."

N.D. Copy of the Speech addressed to the Lord Mayor at the opening of Sir John Moore's (the President of the Hospital) new writing School in Christ's Hospital to which was annexed by Sir John the revenue of 6 tenements amounting to more than 60*l.* per ann., built under the School, and a house for the writing master.

1697. Letters dated 1697, June 19th and July 8th, from Sir John Moore to his cousin John Moore as to the building of Appleby School.

1697. 2 November. Order of the Court of the Mayor and Aldermen to Sir John Moore, to ride to receive his Majesty and if he shall not be able to ride, to provide and lend his gown and furniture to some creditable Citizen to ride in his stead before the Aldermen. Signed by Goodfellow (Town Clerk).

1698. 19 March. Appleby School. Will. Wainwright to Sir John Moore touching the state of the School. Has a considerable number of Scholars, above four score. Some poor men above 20 years of age came for reading only. His daughter is now fit to make a good dame for boys and girls.

1698. 18 July. Sir William Wilson to Sir John Moore. Encloses the inscription to be put up in Appleby School, as follows:—

"S^{r} John Moore K^{nt} Lord Mayor of the Cittie of London in Anno 1681 and in 1682, who by his prudent Government of y^{e} Cittie at that time moderated the disturbed spirits of y^{e} Cittizens whose fury not only endangered the Government of y^{e} cittie but y^{e} peace of all England.

For which good services done to his King and Contrey King Charles y^{e} second was pleased as a particular acknowledgement to give him a Lyon of England to be added to his Coat of Armes as a Honorarie memoriall to posteritie of y^{e} faithfull services done by y^{e} said S^{r} John Moore, Who hath in charitable remembrance of his owne native contrey caused to be erected this schoole at Applebie for the education of y^{e} sons of y^{e} neighbourhud.

Who are to be here taught Gratis to know the letters, read, write, and to account and Soe on till they shall be fit for Trades or the Universities as their parents or friends shall think fitt."

1700. 28 April. Bankhall. Sir Cleave Moore to M^{r} John Moore. On family affairs and as to allotments out of Walton Common near Liverpool and the setting of Boundary Stones at Everton.

1701. 23 January. Castle Bromwich. Sir Will. Wilson to M^{r} John Moore. Has carved the arms and placed it in front of the New School at Appleby. Has set up the Statue within the School, with the armes; and an inscription to show that Sir John More built the School and made it free for the neighbouring towns.

Bill for same.

The Statue 50*l.* The Coat of Arms 10*l.* The inscription in marble 6*l.* The Armes 5*l.*

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The Statue is in length 6 ft.
The length of the Periwig 1 ft. 6 in.
The sword 4 ft. 1 in.
The mace 4 ft. 1 in.
The marble in length 2 ft. 9 in.
,, in breadth 1 ft. 3 in.
The Coat of Arms over the Statue in height 2 ft. 7 in.
The whole includes in length 11 ft. 5 in.
,, in breadth 6 ft. 2 in.
The Coat of Arms over the middle of the Cloisters is - - - - { in height 4 ft. 7 in. / in breadth 5 ft. 1 in.
The inscription—
To the memory of Sir John Moore Knight and Alderman of the City of London who erected this School A.D. 1697 and endowed the same for the education of the male children of the parishes and towns of Appleby, Norton, Austrey, Newton in the Thistles, Shelton in the Field, Mesham, Snareston, Chilcot.
Ironwork, 17*s*.
Masons' Bill 4*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. 244 letters.
The carriage of the carved work. 15 miles.

1702. 15 May. Brewer St. Lord Sherard to Gilbert Heathcot Esq. desiring Sir John Moore's interest for Lord Roos and himself at the next election in Leicestershire. Seal.

1702. 9 June. College of Arms. "Henry S. George Clarencieux to whom not stated (probably to John Moore.)
S^r^,
I am informed that you have given directions for preparing of Trophies as Penons, Standard, Coate of Armes, etc., to be used at the funerall of your late uncle S^r^ John Moore K^nt^ deceased; w^ch^ said funerall, I hear you intend to make very publick, I thought fit therefore to acquaint you (being King of Arms of this Province) that such Trophies ought not to have been provided, w^thout^ my particular direction, or made use of on such occasions, w^thout^ the attendance of some of Her Maj^ties^ Officers of Arms, to prevent any irregularities w^ch^ otherwaies may be committed. The respect I have to the memory of yo^r^ deceased uncle makes me give you this caution, and may I hope prevent any inconvenience w^ch^ may otherwaies ensue.
I am S^r^ yo^r^ friend
to serve you Hen. S^t^ George Clarencieux."

1702. June 12. Printed Ticket addressed to Sir Benjamin Ailiff (? Ayloffe) to attend the funeral of Sir John Moore and requesting him to appear as a Governor (of what is not stated; possibly of Christ's Hospital).

1705. 24 June. Receipt of the Governor and Overseers of Christ's Hospital, Bedale, Yorkshire, to John Moore for 15*l*., the moiety of 30*l*. payable out of Edmonton Woods in Middlesex to Christ's Hospital in Firbie.

1706. 16 June. Hanover. "Monsieur,—Vous n'auries pas choisir personne pour me donner des marques de votre amitie, que me fait plus agreable que my Lord Halifax, dont le merite m'est connu et je vous puis assurer Monsieur qu'apres les choses agreable (sic) qu'il ma aporte de la part de la Reyne il ve pouvoit me rejouir d'avantage qu'en me donnent votre lettre qui m'a fait voir que vous estes tousjour dans les

mesme sentiments pour moy et pour ma maison je me trouverois bien heureuse, si par services je pouvois vous en temoigner ma sinsere reconnoisance et de pourvoir vous faire voir a quel poin je suis my Lord

Votre tres affectioneé a vous servir

SOPHIE ELECTRIX."

Endorsed. "A Monsieur
Monsieur le Duc de Newcastel."

Seal.

1706. 20 June. Hannover. "My Lord,—J'ay reçu avec tout le satisfaction possible la lettre que vous avez pris la peine de m'ecrire. Je vous prie de croire que je suis tres reconnoissant de tout ce que vous avez fait pour les interets de ma maison et que je regarde comme un grand advantage pour elle qu'une personne d'une aussi grande distinction que vous et (sic) d'une probite si generallement reconnue nous donne tant de marques de son affection. J'ay applaudi avec tous les bons Anglois au choix que la Reyne a fait de vous pour un employ aussi considerable qu'est celuy qu'elle vous a confié, et je ne souhaite rien tant que les occasions de vous faire voir combien je suis, My Lord,

Vostre tres affectionné,

GEORGE LEWIS, Electeur."

"Mr Duc de Newcastel Garde du Sceau privè."

Endorsed. "A My Lord Duc de Newcastel."

Seal.

1706. 25 April. Release from George Bearcroft to John Moore Clothworker, Executor of the will of John Moore Fishmonger, of £3,000 in full discharge of all claims in right of Mary Bearcroft his late wife by marriage.

1707. 6 Anne. 28 October. "Appointment signed by the Duke of Grafton, Lord Lieutenant of Suffolk, of John Moore of Kentwell Hall, Melford, as a Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Suffolk.

1709. 10 February. Mr Moore. Sir, I was yesterday to waite on you, to acquaint you that I intend to gett an Act of Parliament to bring fresh water into the Town of Leverpoole from Bootle Springs. As it will be noe prejudice to the State but an improvement I hope you will give your assistance in engaging your freinds of the House of Commons to forward so good and necessary a work.

I am Sir your most humble servant to command,

CLEAVE MORE.

Endorsed. These To John Moore Esqr att his House in Mincen Lane near Fenchurch Street.

1709. 30 July. Sir,—By comand of Thomas Millington, Esqr, High Sheriffe of Essex, I presume to acquaint you that the next assizes for Essex will be at Chelmesford on Wensday the 17th day of August next and that he requests the favour of your company there And that you will be pleased to send your man thither with a blew Coat Edged hatt belt hanger and javelyne to attend him pursuant to your subscription.

I am Sir your faithfull and most humble servant,

HENRY BISHOP.

Number 5 in the Queens Bench
Walke Inner Temple.

Endorsed. For John Moore Esq.

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N. D. (? 1715). Thursday evening. Twitnam. Alexander Pope to Samuel Buckley.

"Dear Sir,

I have not been long returned from my rambles ; the only day I was in town I dined with Dr Mead and enquiring after you found you had scarce seen him since we met there last. I hope your health is as good as I wish it. I send the books you favoured me with and will shew you the effect of them in the paper I have drawn up whenever you have leisure. I suppose you keep the same days in town, or shall you soon reside there constantly ? pray acquaint.

Dr Sir your very sincere and affectionate servant,

A. POPE."

1712. Ticket for the funeral of John Moore on 25th June 1712 at 9 p.m.

1713. An account of the goods in Kentwell Hall, Suffolk.

1715–16. Several orders to Mr Bagley to cast and deliver to the Office of Ordnance divers brass works.

1722. 23 March. Killarney. Lord Kenmare to Mr Joseph Bacon touching the working of a mine in Ross Island.

1726. 15 September. I. Onslow to Mr Dawson relative to a Heriot due by the death of his father in law Mr Moore.

1727. List of the Commissioners of the sewers.

1727. 30 December and 17 February. Letters to Mr George Moore Merchant on the same subject. Seal.

1732–33. Bill of Messrs Jeale and Co to Madam Moore from Novr 30, 1732 to March 17, 1733–34, amounting to £49 4*s*. 8*d*. for hosiery for herself, for Miss Salley and for Mr Geo. Moore, including items such as gold handkerchiefs £2 10*s*., 2 pair of gloves 3*s*., A Snail Hood £1 3*s*., A Sollitear Necklace for Miss 1s 4d.

1738. 28 February. Warrant of Attorney and Bond. Sir John Barnardiston Bart. to John Moore. Seals.

1738. A journal of visits paid and other events, by whom does not appear.

			Miles
Monday	July 17.	—Went to Earl Tilneys and Miss Tench's -	20
Tuesday	,, 18.	—To Lord Waldgrave's and at Nave Stock. Mr Hughes, Sargt Green, Mr Right, a goldsmith, Mrs Cambertin, Mr Mackdowel. - - - -	12
Wednesday	,, 19.	—To Rumford and St John Eyle's - -	9
Thursday	,, 20.	—At home and received visitors (as best remember).	
Friday	,, 21.	—To Stratford and saw Wanstead Horse races - - - - -	22
Saturday	,, 22.	—To Earl Tilney's house and saw it, and the Assembly Roome on the lake, and the Assembly room in the forest -	18
Sunday	,, 23.	—To Church and visited Mrs Baynes, and saw Lady Fortescue - - -	

			Miles
Monday	„	24.—Fished the pond on y^e^ Green and afterwards saw S^r^ Edward Smith's, the Church, and M^r^ Sparke's at Theydon Mount - - - -	12
Tuesday	„	25.—To London and back again - -	26
Wednesday	„	26.—To M^rs^ Archer's of Pyrgo - - -	2
Thursday	„	27.—To Capt^n^ Hall, Epping and the Merry Fidlers - - - -	19
Friday	„	28.—On horse back to M^rs^ Lagford, Colonel Bladen's, and round by Earl Tilney's, Hoge hill house, the Pond, and Faire Lop Tree, and Bourn Bridge - -	10
Saturday	„	29.—To Loughton Hall, M^rs^ Wroth Abridge, and M^r^ Everets. - - -	16
Sunday	„	30.—To Church and M^rs^ Bayne's Wood 40 acres serpentine walks - -	
Monday	„	31.—To Lamborn Hall on horse back, M^r^ Lockwood's and his Chinese Tower, and com. Mithor Walker (*sic*). Saw the church and S^r^ John Fortescue's, and in the afternoon saw S. Edward's well and S. Winifrid's well - - -	10
Tuesday	Aug. 1.	—To Hodgkins in Willingale Doe and Willingale Spain, and saw the two churches in one Church yard, S^r^ John Salter's, Tyrrels (S^r^ Tho. Wyseman's) Hall, and came round by High Ongar, Chipping Ongar, and saw Colonel Haughton's two first houses, M^r^ Alexander Bennet's a white house, M^r^ Petre's of Bell house. Lord Walgrave's against it, M^rs^ Lowther's of Suttons and S^r^ Robert Abdey's &c. -	25
Wednesday,	Aug. 2.	—To Ongar Park woods and saw M^r^ Archer's of Cooper Sale 15^c^ acres part S^r^ Edward Smith's, part S^r^ Thomas Webster's, part M^r^ Archer's of Cooper Sale, part Lord Anglesea's, where eight ridings come up to a center tree, some of which are two miles long - - -	22
			223
Thursday	„	3.—To M^r^ Carteret's House and round by S^r^ Nathaniel Mead's House and Rumford and came back by M^r^ Comyns'. -	10
			233

1740. 18 March. Lambeth. John Denne to John Moore at Southgate. Touching two legacies of £50 bequeathed by his uncle Mr. Moore, one to the Poor and the other to the Charity School of this Parish (Lambeth). Enquires when it will be paid by him and his elder brother as Joint Executors to their Uncle.

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1747. 16 May. Lloyds. "Early this morning, Cap^{t} Dennis, of his Majesty's Ship the Centurion, arriv'd Express from the Admirals Anson and Warren, with Advice, That on the 3rd Inst. they fell in with a French Fleet Outward Bound, and have taken the following Men of War, and Five Ships for the East Indies, with a Number of Others bound for other Parts.

Capt^{n} Granville, of the Faulkland Man of War, is Killed, and Commodore Boscawen is wounded. Several of our Men of War were in Pursuit of about Twenty Eight Sail of Merchant Ships who had run from their Convoy.

French Men of War, &c. taken by the Admirals Anson and Warren, viz^{t}.—

L'Invincible	- -	74	Guns	- -	650 Men.
Le Serieux	- -	64	„	- -	550 „
Le Diamond	- -	50	„	- -	450 „
La Gloire	- -	40	„	- -	330 „
La Ruby	- -	40	„	- -	250 „
Le Jason	- -	46	„	- -	350 „
Le Philiberis	- -	24	„	- -	90 „
L'Appollon	- -	24	„	- -	90 „
La Thesis	- -	22	„	- -	90 „
Le Diamond	- -	12	„	- -	60 „
		396			2,910

Ex^{r}. C. J. YORKE.

1745. 19 Jan. Berwick. R. Burnett to whom is not stated; the letter begins "Dear James." "I am sorry to write you that our troops have met with a second disgrace, not indeed so considerable as Preston Pans, yet I am afraid it will be attended with very bad consequences. The following is a collection from my own and severall other letters by the night's post from Edinbr^{h}, viz.: that on Friday morning our army marched from their camp near Falkirk to a piece of ground west from that place called Falkirk Moor, where they had a river on their right. The rebels made a shew to march through Norwood wood but that being a feint they filed off all on a sudden and passed the river on the right of our army w^{ch} obliged the General to alter the position of our troops and to order the three regiments of dragoons to march forward on the front of our army and attack the rebels, to give time to draw our foot up in line of battle, w^{ch} the dragoons did to pretty good purpose, breaking their first line, but were repulsed by their second, upon w^{ch} the rebels came on with great hast and fury before our army co^{d} be got quite form'd; upon w^{ch} a general action ensued; Lord Cobham's dragoons on our right, Gardiner's (now Legonier's) and Hamilton's on the left. These last ran away (as they always will) on the first attack which threw our left into great disorder, and w^{ch} contributed much more towards our miscarriage, Providence declared against us by so ordering it that at this instant began a terrible storm of wind with a rain the like hardly seen before, with this circumstance that it was in the face of our men, so that after the first fire our army were of little service. The right of the rebels flew in sword in hand on our left, where we suffered considerably, at the same time our right did their duty extreemly well where Cobham's dragoons and a few of the rally'd runaways did great execution. We have lost by some acco^{ts} 200, by others 300 men, S^{r} Rob^{t} Munro, Lieut. Col. Whitney, & Biggar are missing & Lieut. Col. Jordan wounded by a musket ball.

"Our troops are said to have had the disadvantage of the ground and owing to the badness of the artillery horses we had not one piece of cannon on the field of battle. We had twelve battalions of foot w^ch w^th the dragoons made I reckon in all ab^t 7,000 men exclusive of voluntiers, but M^r Strangeways just come to town from the field of battle tells me the number of the rebells was much greater, they covered before the attack a great deal of more ground, he believed them to be nearer 12 than 10,000 men. As the night drew on both armys retired, ours doubtless in confusion, because all our tents, a little of our baggage and seven pieces of cannon have fallen into the hands of the rebels, & our whole army's returned to Edinbr^h where they are joyned by two regim^ts of foot that march'd thro' this town Monday and Tuesday last. S^r George's and L^d M. Ker's dragoons are ordered from Hexham &c., with all expedition to Edinbur^h. Our people continue under their wonted infatuation capable always of being imposed on & deceived in that article of the strength of the rebells and their significance. They are where they should be infinitely jealous as well as extreemly industrious to gain better intelligence than hitherto they have been capable of procuring, nor ought they ever to believe any acct^ts to the disadvantage of the rebels either from pretended well affected or disaffected they are equally capable of imposing tho' from different motives. It is surprizing our Commanders will give the rebells such chances by fighting as able men as themselves with numbers inferior, while it's in their power to wave battle till they can be on more equal footing, for my own part I think the rebels should not have the chance of success except they were able to beat a superior army. Every man of them knows they fight with halters about their necks; our men have no such stimulus."

1747. Edinburgh Castle. Hon. Simon Frazer *de jure* 13^th Lord Lovat, to whom is not stated . "Your letter was safely conveyed to me sometime ago, but my confinement is so close that I had no opportunity till now of telling you how much I reckon myself obliged for your friendship. I want words to express my obligation and my present melancholy situation affords me no other way of doing it.

I thank you dear sir for all your kind offers, the only one I have at present occasion for I willingly accept of, which is your endeavour to do me service in my unhappy circumstances; and as I am ignorant whether I shall be brought to a trial or when, the only way I know you could conduce to this is either by your own interest or that of your friends with some of the gentlemen about Court, it is certain that my present condition has a very gloomy aspect, but in one respect I reckon it a happy one, for it introduces me into a train of thought which I might otherwise perhaps have been long unacquainted with. Misfortunes are never messengers without some end; they either coming to correct past errors or to reform the present or to prevent the future, and I hope I shall be directed now upon them in that light and find the right use of them. I have in a short life learned much of its vanity and folly that . . . . . .* so terrible to my nature is hardly more so to my reason than . . . . . again into the stormy sea of life; my small knowledge of this life affords me but a disagreeable prospect, and though I am ignorant of the next, reason and religion encourage me to hope for happiness.

My misfortunes I look upon as a blessing because they warn me to prepare for death, and should a short life be my lot, convince me how

* The MS. is torn here.

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vain it would be to employ it otherwise than as a nursery for another and better state ; in short I hope to live but do not fear whatever be my fate, I am convinced whatever is is right, but I wander on insensibly without thinking this is a letter.

Adieu my dear friend and be assured that whilst I am myself I will be yours.

SIMON FRAZER."

——. 15 June. Rainham. Lord Townshend to Samuel Buckley. Hopes to see him at Rainham. Seal broken.

1750–69. Several Letters on Mr. Charles Moore's, and Mr. Richard Moore's affairs, and sale of Kentwell Hall, Suffolk.

Printed notice signed by Charles Carlisle, President of the Society of Antiquaries, to Charles Moore at Melford near Sudbury, Suffolk, that on the 23 April 1768 being S. George's Day the Council and Officers of the Society were to be Elected for the year ensuing at 12 o.c. of the forenoon at the House of the Society in Chancery Lane.

1767. 23 September. Excise Office, Ipswich. Order signed by Ja. Gibbs to Richard Moore at Melford, enclosing a copy Order of the House of Lords requiring a return to be made of all his plate.

1773 and 1774. Letters from School in London from Mary and Elizabeth Moore to their father Richard Moore of Kentwell Hall, Long Melford, Suffolk.

1774. 2 February. Sir Charles Banbury presents his compliments to M^r^ Moore ; in compliance with his request delivered to him by M^r^ Hanmer he has made application that he may be excused serving as Sheriff for the County of Suffolk and flatters himself he shall succeed.

1775. Copy of Will of Charles Moore of the parish of S. George's, Hanover Square Esquire dated 10^th^ February 1775.

1795. 20 August. Appointment (by the consent of Elizabeth Cotton widow) of Sir Willoughby Aston to be a Trustee of the will of Rowland Cotton jointly with Thomas Cotton and in the room of Rowland Cotton deceased.

THE MSS. OF NEVIL STORY MASKELYNE, ESQ., M.P., OF BASSET DOWN HOUSE, SWINDON, WILTS.

THE PROGER MSS.

N. S. MASKELYNE'S MSS.

Mr. Story Maskelyne has sent up for the Commissioners' inspection a small bundle of papers *temporibus* Charles I. and Charles II. consisting of letters addressed to Mr. Edward Proger 1621–1713, Page of Honour to King Charles I., groom of the Bedchamber to King Charles II. and Ranger of Middle Park, Hampton Court ; with other letters and papers which were in his possession. They are prefaced by an account (of comparatively recent date) of the Proger family which would appear to have been one of some distinction in Monmouthshire and Brecknockshire.

This account also shows the pedigree of the papers which follow it down to the date of the writing which, which is probably the end of the

N. S. MASKELYNE'S MSS.

last century. The following is a calendar of them, in which only those which are of more than general interest are set out verbatim.

Copy of the monumental inscription on the tombstone of Mr. Edward Proger, who was born June 16th 1621 and died Dec. 31st 1713.

1637, Nov. 25th. Receipt signed "Edm. Hodgson clericum" and "Robert Marsh" to Philip Progier Esq. for 8*l.* to be employed for repairing the cathedral church of S. Paul's. It is stated to be entered in a ledger book of Merchant Tailors Hall.

1646, Dec. 7th, N.S. Paris. Notice signed "F. Cornwallis" and witnessed by "E. Croftes" that by the King's command Mr. Edward Proger has been sworn Groom of the Bedchamber to the Princess.

Sir Frederick Cornwallis for his fidelity to King Charles II. during his exile, was created on April 20th 1661 Baron Cornwallis. He married Elizabeth daughter of a Mr. Croftes and died in 1662. He was succeeded by his eldest son, and was the ancestor of the Marquesses Cornwallis.

1649, Jan. 14th, O.S. "Jearsey." King Charles II. to Edward Progers.

"Progers I wold have you (besides the embrodered sute) bring me a plaine riding suite wth an Innocent coate, the suites I have for Horseback being so spotted and spoil'd that they are not to be seene out of this Island. The lining of the coate and the petit teies(?) are referred to y^{r} greate discretion, provided there want nothing when it comes to be put on. I doe not remember there was a Belt, or a Hatband, in y^{r} directions for the embroider'd suite, and those are so necessarie as you must not forget them. Charles R."

1650, Jan. 3rd. Madrid. Lord Cottington to Mr. Proger. Upbraids him for not writing. "Thankes be to God wee are here all in health, and "are very well received, and o^{r} Master as much honoured as wee can "desire, but I doe translate to them the old English Proverbe viz^{t} "Lesse of their Courtesie and more of their purse." . . . "The "King spares not one day of leysure from his hunting, he is active and "healthy, and as young as when I saw him last. The Queene is tall "for her age and very beautifull, of a good and pleasant disposition, "and (w^{ch} is above all) said to be already with child."

Francis Lord Cottington (so created by King Charles I.) was Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer and ambassador to the Court of Spain under that King. He went into exile with King Charles II. and died childless at Valladolid in 1653.

1650, March 26th. "Kirkwall in Orknay." James Marquess of Montrose to Mr. Proger. "S^{r}, I receaved y^{rs} by Mr. Hay and am wery "sory for his error which you know wes non of my default as I hopes "you heave knowen by Jhons. I heave directed this bearer lieutenant "Collonell Heburne to know his Ma^{s} commaunds and informe you of "my condition, for particulars I will remitt all unto him, and assure "myself that you will upon this nik of tyme, wherein his Ma. is so "strangly concerned, use all y^{r} best meanes to which I will add nothing "but that whatsomever may befall I will never leave to be, S^{r}, your "most dutifull reall freind to serve you, Montrose."

1650, April 5th. Madrid. Lord Cottington to Mr. Proger. The King goes to Breda to treat with the Scottish Commissioners. The best of the letter consists of gossip (of no particular interest) about the Spanish Court.

1650, April 20th. Madrid. Lord Cottington to Mr. Proger.

"Wee are all well in health thankes be to God, and still used w^{t} greate civillity and courtesie, with no litle hope of some good negotiacon.

N. S. MASKELYNE'S MSS.

The Agent sent from the Parliam[t] landed at Port St. Mary by Cadiz where he still remaineth sick, and with no small apprehension, as he hath reason, for he comes from People extreamly abhorred by these . . . . . Wee yet heare nothing of his Ma[ties] arivall at Bredah nor of the Scotts being there. God give him good resolutions, and that he desert not my Lord of Montrose, who onely as I conceive must bring them to reason . . "

1650, Aug. 13th. Arran. James (1st) Duke of Hamilton to Mr. Proger. He regrets the persecution which the King's servants have to undergo at this time, but is confident that it will shortly be decided whether His Majesty will regain his interest in England or not. He is at the service of Mr. Proger. The Hamilton seal is appended.

1650, Aug. 14th. "At our Court at Dumfermling." Free conduct under the sign manual "Charles R." by King Charles II. of pass and repass to the "Sieur de Progers" who is employed on the King's business. The warrant is countersigned Robert Long.

1650, October. Perth. Signed "Charles R." Signet for a patent of 2,000 acres of land in Virginia to Edward Proger, Groom of the Bedchamber.

N.D. (1649–1660), Jan. 19th. Jersey. King Charles II. to Mr. Proger. Signed "Charles R." and commencing "Poge." Relating to a letter which His Majesty had received from Mr. Proger stating that Lord Jermyn had contracted for the fifteenths due to him, without his authority. Mr. Proger is ordered not to "part with the adjudication "till he has given you security for the fifeteenthes; excepte the prise "be caried into some port in France, for if it be not caried thither "but into Villafranka I may areste the hole shipe till I have my rights "paied me, but if it be I am afraide I shall gett littell justice against "them: howsoever if it faile you are to receave 750 pisto: for me out "of the prise that was taken since, wh. I am sure will be paied, w[ch] "will doe all my busines." The rest of the letter is in cyper. It ends "Your very loving friend Charles R."

N.D. Jan. 22nd (between 1649–1660). Same to same. Unsigned, commencing "Poge" and ending "Your very affectionate frind." The names are in cypher.

N.D. (1649–1660) Oct. 16th. Same to same, signed "Charles R.," expressive of the confidence felt by his Majesty in him. Partly in cypher. There is a note on the top of the letter in the same writing stating the cypher to be "Harding's cypher."

N.D. About 1650, Aug. 4th. "From a river syde 20 myles from Carliell." The Duke of Hamilton to Mr. Proger. "Dear Ned, I feare "my last letters to you from Stirling are miscaried wherin I gave you "a large account of y[r] Master's condition which [nowe, being surprysed "with the sudden goeing of this bearer,] I can not possiblie doe, more "then to tell you that the late misfortune a partie of his had in Fyfe, "by the imprudent cariage of one of his generall persons doth not dis-"courage him from prosecuting his desygnes of goeing into England "whither he is nowe upon the marche and advanced within 20 myles "of Carliell, it is his positive pleasure that you make all the hast "you can to him and I hope you shall not need to feare a purge "Farewell."

Appended to this letter is a note in the handwriting of King Charles I. and signed 'C. R.' as follows: "The army being on there march I "could not write to you myselfe, pray make all the hast you can hither. "Remember my service to * * *. C. R."

1651, Feb. 18th. Toulon. Prince Rupert to Mr. Proger. "Deare "Progers—I have receaved yours by Carteright and give you many "thanks for the good news you tell me of my freinds being well att the "Haye, if you please to take the paines to come hether w^ch I extrealy "(*sic*) desire you may, be pleased to take up such a some of monys as "you need of for that Journay and I will see it repayed here w^thout "faile, come y^rselfe or send answer the same waie w^th alle speed to

"Y^r faithfull freind to serve you
"Rupert."

1651, March 10th. Paris. Free conduct for Mr. Proger signed "Henriette Marie R." and commencing "*Henriette Marie par la grace de Dieu Reine de la Grande Bretagne*, &c.," and stating that the "*Sieur Proger*" is employed to go on the service of "*nostre trescher et tres honoré fils le Roy de la Grande Bretagne*" to Prince Rupert and Prince Maurice.

The document is sealed in black wax with the Royal arms.

Seven letters from Lord Cottington to Mr. Proger. Dated at Valladolid the 7th April 1651, 20th June 1651, 21st Nov. 1651, 12th Dec. 1651, 26th Jan. 1652, 23rd Feb. 1652, and 14th May 1652. On private matters of no general interest.

N.D. (but about 1652), June 28th. Prince Henry Duke of Gloucester* to Mr. Anthony Mildmay. "S^r, I hope you remember the "promise you made to me, when you went from hence. My liberty "perhaps will not be graunted yet methinkes, some enlargement should, "and I not be thought to intend my pleasure more then my health, in "desireing it. You can best iudge, how farr it will be best, to proceede "in my behalfe, I would have nothing askt that may be thought unfitt, "nor any thing that is not so, if likely to displease. This you may be "sure of and therefore not doubt to use your own liberty (without "regard to myne) in considering first what is safe, then the satisfaction "and benefitt of, your loveing freind, H. Gloucester."

Appended to this letter is an interesting account in a modern hand (it is undated but must have been written after 1735). The following is a copy :—

"This letter is from Henry Duke of Gloucester the third son of King Charles the first. The following extract from Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion, may assist us perhaps in developing the object of it. 'The Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Gloucester were removed 'from the government of the Countess of Leicester, and sent to the Isle 'of Wight, where Mildmay was Captain; and the care of them com-'mitted to him, with an assignation for their maintenance, which he 'was to order, and which in truth was given as a boon to him, and he 'was required strictly "that no person should be permitted to kiss their '"hands, and that they should not be otherwise treated, than as the '"children of a gentleman;" which Mildmay observed very strictly; 'and the Duke of Gloucester was not called by any other style than 'Mr. Harry. The tutor (Mr. Lovel) was continued and sent thither 'with him, which pleased him very well. And here they remained at 'least two or three years. The Princess died in this place; and accord-'ing to the charity of that time towards Cromwell, very many would 'have it believed to be by poison, of which there was no appearance, 'nor any proof ever after made. But whether this reproach and sus-'picion made any impression on the mind of Cromwell, or whether he

* The third son of King Charles I.

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'had any jealousy that the Duke of Gloucester, who was now about 'twelve years of age, and a prince of extraordinary hopes, both from 'the comeliness and gracefulness of his person and the vivacity and 'vigour of his wit and understanding, which made him much spoken 'of, might at some time or other be made use of by the discontented 'party of his own army, to give him trouble, or whether he would 'shew the contempt he had of the Royal Family, by sending another of 'it into the world to try his fortune, he did declare one day to the 'Parliament, "that he was well content that the son of the late King '"who was then in Carisbrook Castle, should have liberty to transport '"himself into any parts beyond the seas, as he should desire," which 'was at that time much wondered at, and not believed; and many 'thought it a presage of a worse inclination; and for some (time) there 'was no more speech of it. But notice and advice being sent to the 'Duke by those who wished his liberty, that he should prosecute the 'obtaining that order, and release, he, who desired most to be out of 'restraint, sent his tutor, Mr. Lovel, to London, to be advised by 'friends what he should do to procure such an order and warrant as 'was necessary for his transportation. And he, by the advice of those 'who wished well to the affair, did so dextrously sollicit it, that he did 'not only procure an order from the parliament that gave him liberty 'to go over the seas with the Duke, and to require Mildmay to permit 'him to embark, but likewise 500*l.* from the Commissioners of the 'Treasury, which he received to defray the charges and expences of 'the voyage, being left to provide a ship himself, and being obliged to 'embark at the Isle of Wight, and not suffer the Duke to go on shore 'in any other part of England. This happened in the latter end of the 'year 1652.' (See Vol. 3rd, p. 526.)

"This letter was most probably sent by the Duke to Mr. Mildmay by his tutor Lovel; and it appears thereby, that hints had actively been thrown out by that gentleman to his Royal Prisoner that his enlargement may possibly be effected. The style in which it is written is mild and conciliatory, clearly pourtraying the amiable disposition which historians of every party have attributed to that young prince. Even the repugnant writer of 'the History of the House of Stuart' acknowledges that 'he was the most virtuous of the three brothers, and the most beloved.' He died of the small pox on December 3rd 1660.

"Anthony Mildmay was the youngest son of Sir Thomas Mildmay, Knight. He was carver to King Charles the first, whom he carefully and constantly attended during his imprisonment in the Isle of Wight, and in Hurst Castle, and (he) with Mr. Herbert, afterwards Sir Thomas Herbert, Baronet, were the two authorised to bury the King. (Collins' Peerage. 8vo. 1735, p. 775.)

"It is natural therefore to suppose that he was friendly to the young Prince, as far as the temper of the times would allow him to shew it."

1661, March 25th. Whitehall. Warrant under the sign manual, "Charles R.," and countersigned "Edw. Nicholas" for the delivery to Mrs. Frances Rich or whom she shall appoint "one bracelett "of diamonds and rubyes which was seized on as goods of Oliver "Cromwell we being satisfyed that it properly belongs unto her."

1664, Feb. 13th. A copy of a resolution of the House of Commons that Mr. Progers Mr. Coventry Sir Maurice Bercley and Colonel Fretzvill are to return the thanks of the House to the King "for his "greate care grace and favour expressed to this House upon all occasions "in the preservation of their Priviledges."

N.D. (after 1663 and before 1666). A list of Knights of the Garter:— N. S. MASKELYNE'S MSS.

The Soveraigne.

The Duke of Yorke.	Prince Elector Palatine.
Prince Rupert.	Prince of Orange.
Prince Elector of Brandenburg.	Prince of Denmark.
Earle of Salisbury.	Earl of Berkshire.
Earle of Northumberland.	Duke of Ormond.
Duke of Buckingham.	Earle of Southampton.
Marques of Newcastle.	Earle of Bristoll.
Prince of Tarent.	Count Marchin.
Duke of Albemarle.	Earle of Sandwich.
Earl of Oxford.	Duke of Richmond.
Earl of Lindsey.	Earle of Manchester.
Earl of Strafford.	Duke of Monmouth.

It is endorsed "Knights of y^e^ Garter. Duke of Monmouth young^st^."

1665, Nov. 15th. Stirling Castle. Major-General Robert Montgomerie to Mr. Proger. Begging his assistance to procure the King's assent to his release from prison and enclosing a petition.

1667, April 6th. Warrant signed "Manchester" (Edward 2nd Earl of Manchester) for the delivery of possession to Edward Progers Esq. one of the grooms of the King's Bedchamber of "the roomes (neere "unto Sir James Mercer's lodging) that lately Mr. Richard Lane "had."

1669, Aug. 26th. Welbeck. The Duke of Newcastle to Mr. Proger, commencing "Noble Sir" and ending "your most faythfull and obliged "servante W. Newcastle." The letter is unimportant.

1670, Jan. 11th. Clarendon House. Signed "Ormonde." A warrant directed to the officers of the Board of Green Cloth to deliver a butt or pipe of canary yearly in kind or in money to "John Driden Esq." on his appointment to the post of Poet Laureate and Historiographer Royal, together with all arrears since the death of Sir Willam Davenant Knight late Poet Laureate.

1670, Jan. 24th. A warrant signed "Manchester" (Edward 2nd Earl of Manchester, Lord Chamberlain) for Edward Progers Esq. groom of the bedchamber, to be admitted to the place of Housekeeper of the King's Palace of York.

1670, Jan. 24th. Certificate signed "Manchester" that Mr. Edward Proger is sworn and admitted to the office of Housekeeper of the King's Palace at York.

1678, Mar. 21st. Whitehall. Warrant under the sign manual "Charles R." and countersigned "Danby" to the Attorney or Solicitor Generall for a grant to Edward Progers Esq. one of the Grooms of the Bedchamber of the Office of Chief Searcher in the Port of London in reversion.

1679, Sept. 15th. Gwernuald. Henry Proger to Edward Proger his brother. Regrets that his duties in the King's service will prevent his standing at the election. "My Lord Herbert is chosen Burgess for Mon-"mouth and 'tis reported 'twill be a doble returne if his Lordship carry "an election for his owne sonn and in his owne towne much less can he "prevaile here where all y^e^ gentry are absolutely fixt for Mr. Williams, "pray keepe this to y^r^selfe; My Lord's Steward has ordered the Court "Leet to be called y^t^ all my Lord's tenants must appeare and then will "be seen what numbers can be maide." The rest of the letter is on personal matters.

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1679, Sept. 23rd. Gwernvald. Henry Proger to Edward Proger. "My Lord Herbert lost the election in Monmouthshire against Sir "Trevor and Mr. Morgan, and 'tis saide he will stande here." The remainder of the letter is on personal matters.

1691, Aug. 25th. Whitehall. Warrant under the sign manual signed "Marie R." to the Keeper of "Jockey or Bushey Park" for the delivery of a brace of bucks for the use of S^r^ Francis Child Kt. one of the Sheriffs of the City of London.

N.D. but after 1702. A Petition to the Queen (Anne) by Edward Proger. Shewing that King Charles the Second granted the petitioner the sum of 5,000*l.* out of the fund given His Majesty by the Adventurers and Soldiers of Ireland to reward such persons as had served him at home and abroad; that of this grant the petitioner received but 1,000*l.*, the fund being afterwards applied to other purposes; that the said King in view of this was pleased further to grant to the petitioner a pension of 400*l.* per annum payable half yearly; the said pension to continue until His Majesty should have paid the petitioner the sum of 4,000*l.* unpaid on the former grant; that the petitioner has only received 200*l.* of this pension; that by reason of this and other misfortunes he is reduced to great distress; "That your pet^r^ hath served the Royall "family at June next three score and nine yeares, that he was exposed "to more dangers in the time of the Rebellion then any reformed "officer that hath half pay to subsist on." In consideration whereof the "petitioner begs Her Majesty to settle such a fund upon him as may preserve him and his family upon extreme want.

1715, Mar. 9th. A legal opinion signed "Tho. Goodall" with regard to the validity of certain Letters Patent. A copy of the patent appears on the back of the opinion but the name of the Patentee is left blank. The outer fly sheet, however, is endorsed "My Lady Castlehaven's Patent."

W. O. HEWLETT.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF LORD STAFFORD, OF COSSEY HALL, NORFOLK.

LORD STAFFORD'S MSS.

The documents which are noticed in the following pages naturally fall under two distinct classes, those, namely, in the first place, which relate to the manor of Cossey and its adjuncts, and, secondly, those which are connected with the successive lords by whom it has been occupied. Each has its own special interest; yet the two are so closely interwoven that they do not warrant a separate treatment, for they frequently become united, and almost always throw light upon each other. They are, therefore, here arranged under one chronological sequence, which makes us acquainted with the history of Cossey from the thirteenth century, when a solitary membrane of a court roll tells us the names of several of its inhabitants, and perpetuates the memory of their disputes with each other, and the fines which they were required to pay to their lord. The series increases in interest as it advances. The rolls which contain the household expenses of several members of the noble families connected with the lords of Cossey deserve a more detailed notice than could here be afforded them; for they fully illustrate many particulars connected with the furniture, dresses, food, and daily life of the nobility and gentry of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, which are of exceptional interest. Several extracts have been made, with the same object,

from the wills of members of the Jerningham family, by whom this property has been held since the time of Queen Mary Tudor. The thanks of the compiler of this list are especially due to the noble lord by whom this property is now occupied for the facilities which he had the goodness to afford during the progress of the examination of them.

JOSEPH STEVENSON.

1230. A single membrane, marked at bottom 8, being a portion of an early court roll. It has the following title:—"Curia apud Costese, die Mercurii proximo post festum Sancti Benedicti anno xiiij." The words "Annunciationis Beatæ Mariæ" have been inserted above the line so as to leave it uncertain which date is to be accepted. In either case, however, the court must have been held in March 1230.

1241, May 6. Office copy (certified by George Robson, 1623) of a grant by King Henry III. to his uncle, Peter de Sabaudia (inter alia), of the manor and soke of Costessy, co. Norf. Dat. Westm. 6 May 25 Hen. III. From the Charter Roll of the year. Old office copy.

1275, Michaelmas Term. "Grant to Eleanor, Queen of England, the King's mother, of all fines, amercements, felons' and fugitives' goods, and other things happening in these lands which she had in jointure, or were assessed upon her tenants." Old copy.

1310, Dec. 12. Grant of free warren to Robert de Redone, in Wenham and Bouthorp, co. Norf., and Fighilden and Aleton, co. Wilts. Dat. Berwick, 12 Dec. 4 Edw. II.

1316, Nov. 20. Grant of free warren to Henry le Chat in his demesne lands of Horningham, Horstede and Southwalsham. Dat. York, 20 Nov. 10 Edw. II. Copy certified by Geo. Robson, 1623, and George Elmeden.

1318, 21 Aug. "The office found after the death of William de Horford, proving Horford Hall in Huningham to be holden of Cosse by the rent of xxxiij*s.* v*d.* ob." Dat. Norw. 21 Aug. 12 Edw. II. Copy certified by Geo. Robson, and Geo. Elmeden, 1623.

1335, April 3. Grant of free warren to Robert de Ufford and his heirs in his demesne lands of Costessy, Baburgh, Erlham, Bonthorp, &c., in Norfolk. Dat. Nottingham, 3 April. 9 Edw. III. [1335].

Copy of the time of James I. On the back is the following:—"Note, that by the law there be but ij. beasts and ij. fowles of free warren, viz., hare, conie, pheasant, partrich. Beasts of chase are v., viz., buck, doo, fox, marten . . . .

Two other copies of the above.

1345, June 11. Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, grants to Sir Piers de Ty leave to pasture 240 sheep upon Honyngham Heath, co. Norf., rendering annually three arrows barbed and feathered with peacocks' feathers, on the nativity of S. John the Baptist [24 June], at the Earl's manor of Costes, co. Norf. Dat., Shottle, in the hundred of Saunford, co. Suffolk, on Saturday, on the Feast of Saint Barnabas. 19 Edw. III. Fr. Old copy.

1361. A roll of vellum consisting of six membranes, prefixed to which is the following title:—Compotus Arnaldi de Pynkeny, clerici, ac receptoris exituum terrarum et domorum in manu excellentissimæ dominæ, dominæ Isabellæ filiæ Edwardi regis Angliæ, existentium ex causa minor s ætatis Edmundi filii et hæredis domini Rogeri de Mortuo Mari nuper comitis Marchiæ, defuncti, in comitatibus Wygorniæ

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et Herefordiæ, Wallia et Marchia Walliæ, a decimo die Februarii anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post conquæstum xxxv. [1361] usque festum S. Michaelis anno regni ejusdem regis xxxvij., viz., per duos annos . . . . . septimanas." [29 Sept. 1363].

Appended is an account of expenses incurred in repairs and provisions for the castle of Radnor, the purchase of furniture, payment of wages, &c.

1377, Dec. 18. "A grant to John, Duke of Britaine and Earl of Richmond, and Jane, his wife, the King's sister, to have returna et executio brevium in all their lands during their lives, and other royalties." 18 Dec. 1 Ric. II. Office copy. Certified by George Robson, 1623.

1377, Dec. 1. "A grant from King Richard II. to John, Duke of Brytaine and Earl of Richmond, and to Jane, his wife, that they, during their lives, shall have by their bailies and ministers, return of all writs and execution of the same, and all things that belong to the same, in all the lands that were of the earldom, honour, and lordship of Richmond in what county within the realm of England soever they were." 1 Dec. 1 Ric. II. Old office copy for "Mr. Knyveton, at Mr. Walmesley's house, in Fullwood's rents, neere to Gray's Inn."

1413, Feb. 23. COSTESLEYE. Court Roll held there on Thursday, being the vigil of S. Matthias the Apostle. 14 Hen. IV.

A fragment of a record of the anniversaries, &c. formerly kept in some religious establishment in the county of Norfolk. Only the months of January and February, July and August remain.

The anniversaries are as follows:—

Jan. 4. Obitus Walteri episcopi.
7. Obitus Hereberti episcopi.
14. Obitus Radulphi.
15. Obitus Nicholai.
12. Obitus Willelmi Bradbrogh.
29. Obitus Johannis Upton.
31. Obitus Willelmi episcopi.
Feb. c.* Obitus Roberti Herford.
b. Obitus Jacobi.
e. Obitus Henrici episcopi.
July d. Obitus Nicholai.
b. Obitus Johannis. Inter canonicos præsentes iiij*s.* Vicario j*d.*
f. Obitus Thomæ. Canonico ij*d.* Vicario j*d.*
c. Obitus Thomæ. Canonico iij*d.* Vicario j*d.*
d. Obitus W. Canonicis præsentibus xl*d.* Vicario vj*d.*
f. Obitus Alexandri. Canonico iiij*d.* Vicario ij*d.*
Aug. f. Obitus Johannis. Canonico vj*d.* Vicario iij*d.*

The writing seems to be about the end of the XV. century.

[1438]. A roll of paper containing:—

1. A statement of the descent of Humphrey de Stafford, Earl of Buckingham, Hereford, Essex, Stafford, and Northampton (born A.D. 1402), from Miles of Gloucester, in right of which he claimed a seat in Parliament. This claim was probably made upon the death of his mother in 1438. He was created Duke of Buckingham 24 Sept. 1444, and was killed at the battle of Northampton.

* From this point the days of the month are not numbered.

2. A list of 38 advowsons and right of presentation to churches, priories, chapels, and hospitals in various counties.

3. Inspeximus of a writ of King Edward II. (15 March 1317) to the Escheator south of Trent, to allot to Margaret, the wife of Hugh de Audley, her property in the inheritanee of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, killed in the battle of Bannockburn, 25 June 1314.

4. Inspeximus of the inrolment of the said property allotted to Margaret de Audley, specifying the manors, lands, advowsons in England and Wales.

5. Inspeximus of writ of Edw. II. (15 Nov. 1317) to Roger de Mortimer, the King's lieutenant in Ireland, to make partition of the lands in Ireland belonging to the said Gilbert de Clare, between his three sisters and eo-heirs.

6. Inspeximus of inrolment of the said partition and purparty allotted to the said Hugh and Margaret de Audley.

The said Hugh de Audley died 21 Edw. III., leaving Margaret, his daughter, sole heir, then being 30 years of age, and the wife of Ralph, Lord Stafford, who died 31 Aug. 46 Edw. III. 1372.

1455. A roll, consisting of ten sheets of paper of various lengths, sewn together at the top. It contains the following accounts :—

1. "Newport. The declaracione of thaeeompt of William Kemmeys, receyvour there, in the yere endynge at Michelmes the xxxiiij. yere of kynge Henry the vjth." [29 Sept. 1455.]

2. "Breknok. The declaracione of thaccompte of Thomas Vaehane, reeeyvoure there, in the yere endynge at Michelmas, the xxxiiij. yere of kynge Henry the vjth." [29 Sept. 1455].

3. "Suth. Wilteshire and Gloucester. The declaracione of thaeeompt of Thomas Berkeley, reeeyvour there in the yere endyng at Michelmes, the xxxiiij. yere of kynge Henry the vj." [29 Sept. 1455].

4. "Stafford. The declaracyone of thaecompt of Roger Draycote, reeeyvour there," during the same period.

5. "Caurs. The declaraeione of thaecompte of Sir Johne Wodertone, clerke, receyvour there," during the same period.

6. "Kent and Surrey. The declaracione of thaeeompte of William Hextall, reeeyvour there," during the same period.

7. "Dovorre. The declaracyone thaceompte of Thomas Hextalle, reeeyvour there, fro the xiiij. day of September the xxxiij. yer of kyng Henry the vj. [1454] unto the xiij. day of September thanne next folowynge, the xxxiiij. yer of the same kyng." [1455.]

1457–1458. The aeeounts of Thomas Hextall, receiver of Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, constable of Dover Castle and Warden of the Cinque Ports, from 10 Sept. 36 Hen. VI. to 9 Sept. 37 Hen. VI.

Receipts, 1,159*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

Expenditure: To Sir Thomas Kiryell, knt., the duke's lieutenant, 10*l.*

To the reetor of the parish chureh within the eastle, 78*s.* 11*d.*

"Capellano vocato Coklieo," 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Carpenters and plumbers, 1*d.* a day.

Watehmen, 2*d.* a day.

Wax bought at Easter, 2*s.*

Clerk and aceountant, 6*s.* 8*d.* per an.

LORD STAFFORD'S MSS.

1463. A roll of vellum containing :—

1. "The declaracione of thaccompte of Johne Burton, receyvour there [i.e. Stafford] in the yere endyng atte Michelmasse the iij. yere of kynge Edwarde the Fourth." [29 Sept. 1463.]

During the period of this account considerable expenses were incurred "for lede for the coveryng of the castell of Kymbaltone" and for the conveyance of the same from Derbyshire to Staffordshire.

2. "Stafford. Valores omnium dominiorum, maneriorem, terrarum, et tenementorum reverendæ dominæ Annæ ducissæ Buk. ibidem a festo Sancti Michaelis anno secundo regis E. iiij. usque idem festum extunc proximo sequens, &c. per unum annum integrum." [1462–1463.]

1469. A vellum roll of two membranes containing :—

A rental of the estates of Anne, Duchess of Buckingham, daughter of Ralph Nevill, first earl of Westmorland, and widow of Humphrey Stafford, first duke of Buckingham, who died 10 July 38 Hen. VI. [1460]. His widow married, secondly, Sir Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy, who died 1 Dec. 15 Edw. IV., 1475.

Anne, Duchess of Buckingham, died 20 Sept. 1480.

The account bears the following title :—

"Staffordshire. The declaracione of the value of alle possessions of the noble Princesse, Anne, Duchesse of Buckingham there, of the yere endyng atte Michelmesse the nynethe yere of Kyng Edward the fourthe." [A.D. 1469.]

1469, Sept. 29. Arrears of the accounts of divers ministers and receivers of Anne,* Duchess of Buckingham, ending Michaelmas, 9 Edw. IV. [29 Sept. 1469], arising from Stafford, Forbridge, Eyton, Horton, Dorlaston, Bridgenorth, Rounton, and Macclesfield.

1495. "Drogga domini Willelmi Spynke, prioris ecclesiæ S. Trinitatis, Norwici, facta in Taverham quinto die Maii, 10 Hen. VII." [1495].

In the same volume :—

"The dockette for half the rent payable there (Taverham) the Sunday next before the Feast of All Saints."

"Attlebrigge. A territory of the parsonage lands belonging to the parsonage of Attlebrigge aforesaid, made 18 Hen. VI." [1 Sep. 1439–31 Aug. 1440.]

1503. Compotus Willelmi Cholmeley, clerici sive custodis omnium solucionum forinsecarum de cofris illustris principis Edwardi ducis Bukynghamiæ, comitis de Hereford, Staff. and Northamptoniæ, tam de diversis denariorum summis per ipsum receptis, quam de diversis denariorum summis per ipsum solutis tam in emptione diversarum rerum et stuffurarum provisis et emptis quam in aliis diversis solutionibus, forisfactis, regardis et expensis diversarum personarum ad diversas vices per mandatum præfati ducis solutis, ab ultimo die Martii, anno regni regis Henrici septimi xviij. [1503], usque ultimum diem Martii tunc proximo sequentem, anno regni ejusdem regis xix. [1504], sc. per unum annum integrum.

1510, Nov. 22. Copy of the patent of Henry VIII. to the Lady Anne Howard (one of the daughters of King Edward IV.), wife of

* Daughter of Ralph Neville, first earl of Westmorland, and widow of Humphrey Stafford, first duke of Buckingham, who died 10 July 1460. She died 20 Sept. 1480.

Thomas Howard, of (inter alia) the manor of Costessy and Stockton, with the soke. Dat. 22 Nov. 2 Hen. VIII. Old office copy.

1516. A large roll on paper bearing the following general title :—

"OFFICIUM GARDEROBÆ. Computus magistri Thomæ Brugges, garderobarii illustri principi Edwardo duci Buckinghamiæ, comiti Herefordiæ, Staffordiæ et Northamptoniæ, tam de omnibus et singulis denariorum summis per ipsum receptis, quam de omnibus et singulis denariorum summis per ipsum solutis pro diversis rebus et estuffuris ad usum ganderobiæ, robarum, lectorum, jocularium, armuriæ, artillariæ et stabuli provisis et emptis; simul cum aliis solutionibus forincecis et necessariis expensis, factis ab ultimo die Martii, anno regni regis Henrici viij. septimo, usque ultimum diem Marcii ex tunc proximo sequentem anno ejusdem regis octavo, sc. per unum annum integrum." [A.D. 1516–1517.]

Abounding with curious information as to dress, furniture, and various other commodities during this period, and their prices.

1523. Letters patent of King Henry VIII. by which he appoints his counsellor Sir Richard Jernyngham, knt., his ambassador and agent, to accompany the army of the Emperor Charles V. in the invasion of Guienne and Aquitaine, and to receive possession in the King's name of such towns, &c. as may there be captured or surrender. London, 17 May 1523. With a fragment of the Great Seal in white wax. Vellum.

1533. Acquittance by Sir Arthur Plantagenet, Viscount Lisle, of 50*l.* received of Wm. Brykelbank, as specified in certain articles between them. Dat. 2 April, 24 Hen. VIII. [1533.] Orig. Signed, Arthur Lysle.

1546. Corrected draft of an Indenture dated 38 Hen. VIII. [22 April 1546–28 Jan. 1547] between the Lady Anne of Cleffe on the one part, and Roger Grey, gent., of the other part, in which is recited a lease dated 12 Dec., 19 Hen. VIII. [1527] by which the King let to Sir William Penyngtone, knt., deceased, his manor of Costessey, co. Norf., together with 1,000 ewes and 200 hogs, with the advowson of the church of Costessey, &c. for 30 years at the annual rent of 115*l.* Since which lease the said Duke granted in exchange to the King the said manor of Costessey, &c., the sheep excepted, which the King granted to the said Lady Anne for the term of her life, and which she now lets to the said Roger from the end of the said 30 years (from Michaelmas 1557) to the end of 50 years next following at the annual rent of 105*l.*

Five sheets of paper, imperfect at end.

1548. A vellum roll consisting of fifteen membranes, and bearing this general title :—

"Computa omnium et singulorum ballivorum, firmariorum, officiariorum, præpositorum sive aliorum computabilium nobilis Walteri Devreuxe, prænobilis ordinis Garteriæ militis capitularis, Justiciarii et Camerarii Southwalliæ ac domini Ferrers de Charteley in com. prædicto, viz., computantium a festo S. Michaelis archangeli anno Edw. VI. secundo usque idem festum anno sequenti." [1548–1549.]

1550. List of persons "To attend my lady in London the xxj. day of May out of my Lord's household." Six persons.

"The names of those persons that remained at Stafford Castle, after my lady's going to the Feld." Twenty-eight persons.

A single leaf endd.: "A declaration of the expenses of my lord's house in my lord and my lady's absence in the months of June and July 1550.

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1550–1560. Letter from Eleanor Jernegan to Mester Derham.

"Good mestter Deram I have me most hartlly commended unto you desyeryng you most hernestly to comm spek weth me as son as you can posabl for I am en so gret gref as nefar I was wors wherefor for God sak comm that I may have your freindly adfes efen as my trust es en you en has this presant Satderday at net. Your asured frende,

Elienor Jernegan."

To my very frend mester Dereham geve thes. (Most hurriedly written.)

1553. The Privy Council [of Queen Mary] to Sir Henry Jerningham, Vice-Chamberlain to Her Majesty and Captain of her Guard.

They have received his letters by which they understand his towardness in the execution of his charge. To supply his want of the number of the guard they have spoken to John Peers to give order for that matter. My lord of Norfolk cometh this day to Greenwich, and will be at Gravesend to-morrow. They ask him to send to my Lord Warden as often as he may by water, to understand what he does, and the state of the country in East Kent. The oftener he writes the more pleasure he will give to the Queen. St. James', xxvij. Jan. 1553.

P.S.—He will do well to forbear the giving of any adventure till the coming of my Lord of Norfolk.

Signed, Winchester, Bedford, Edward Derby, Henry Sussex, Penbroke, Wm. Petre.

To Sir Henry Jernengham . . . at Gravesend or thereabouts. Orig.

1553. Bill made x. Nov., 1 Mary [1553] certifying that Thomas Spense, steward of the household of Robert, Archbishop of York, has received of Sir Henry Jernyngham, Vice-Chamberlain of the Queen, 21 wethers sold to Davy Huggaynes, bucher of Westminster, by one Edmund Sleighe, servant to Mr. Ellis Markham, for 2*s*. 8*d*. a weather.

Received also of the said Sir Henry Jernyngham 5*l*. 18*s*. for three fat oxen and six wethers sold to William Knyghte, butcher in Eastcheap, for 33*s*. 4*d*. an ox, and 3*s*. a wether. Signed, Thomas Spense.

1555. A roll of paper, much damaged at the top, containing the accounts of the receivers of the manor of Thornbury, &c., with the Castle of Thornbury, the property of the Lord Henry Stafford, ending at Michaelmas, 1 and 2 Q. Mary I. [1555.]

1557. Queen Mary to Sir Henry Jernegan. "Marye the quene." Having appointed the Earl of Pembroke to be her lieutenant-general to have the care and special oversight of the town of Calais and the neighbouring parts on that side, commands Sir Henry to put himself with such force as he is able to make for the wars, both horsemen and footmen of his servants and others his friends, to be ready to set forward at such time as he shall be commanded. Westm., last of April, 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary. [1557.]

1558, Jan. 5. Writ of Thomas [bishop of] Ely, and E. Waldegrave to John Skynner, Esq., "one of the clerks of the Avereye," to deliver to [Sir Henry] Jarnyngham, Master of H. M. Horse 50*l*., for the conveyance of certain soldiers travelling to Callais for the defence of the same. Greenwich, 5 Jan. 1557. Much injured by damp.

A note on the back states that this was the balance of 360*l*. which Mr. Jerningham received at his going to Dover.

1558. Sir Henry Jerningham to Valentine Browne, Esq., the Queen's treasurer at Dover, requiring him to deliver to Andrew Sanders having

the charge of 300 soldiers under the writer, by way of prest, 300*l.* to be "defalked upon their full pay hereafter to be made unto them." Dover, 10 Jan. 1557[–8].

1558, Jan. 13. Valentine Brown is required by Sir Henry Jernegan to deliver to Andrew Saunders, having the charge of 300 soldiers, by way of prest, 300*l.* to be defalked upon their full pay, hereafter to be made unto them. Dover, 13 Jan. 1557.

Receipt for 300*l.* by Andrew Saunders.

1558. Receipt by John Fothergyll, of London, gent., dated 7 July, 4 and 6 (sic) of Philip and Mary [1558?] for Mr. Valentine Browne, Esq., and Andrew Sanders, gent., servant to the Right Hon. Sir Henry Jerningham, Knt., Master of the Horse, 139*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.*, "as a remain of such money as he received by way of imprest for his late voyage to Dover with 300 soldiers under him." Signed.

1558. Winchester to Sir Henry Jerningham, Master of the Horse to the Queen. Perceives by his letter that he is doing very good reparation about Dover, wherein he shall do great pleasure to the Queen, if it may take effect and not be changed when it is well begun, as it hath been many times of late by the government of the town. All the timber and stores for the pier were delivered to the town "which requireth to be called for again, for it was a great store of many things." The bulwark on the clif was given by the Queen to one of her servants, and stored by the writer for the surety of the town, who desired to take the keeping thereof without any charge to the Queen. "In the end they desired ordnance, powder, and shot at the Queen's charge, which stayed that bargain: and now it runneth in decay, and will utterly decay if it be not used. Therefore I think you can do no better than to take the Queen's warrant to you, and so dispose of it when ye shall think best." 1 Aug. 1558. Signed. Orig.

1561–1563. An account of all such things as John Brame hath sent over to Cossey to his master and his lady, and others his receipts and payments, during the 4 and 5 years of Queen Elizabeth [17 Nov. 1561–16 Nov. 1563].

1565. The Privy Council to Sir Henry Jerningham, requiring him to order the constable and tenants of Leostoff to deliver to the bearer hereof certain canvas and poldavies, taken by pirates from Anthony le Boal and other subjects of the King of Spain, and bought by one Amiot of Leostoff, according to the proofs addressed to Sir Tho. Wodehouse, vice-admiral, for that purpose. Greenwich, 12 June 1565. Signed, Wm. Northt., Edward Derby, E. Clynton, Pembroke.

1569. The inhabitants of the town of Cossey to Sir Henry Jerningham.

Some unkind trouble having lately arisen between him and them by reason of some matter in variation, they desire him to condescend, without any further trouble in law, that all contention between them may be compromitted and determined by some gentlemen of this county, by whose order they will willingly stand. Cossey, vij. April 1569. Signed by Tho. Clarbourne, clerk, and others. Orig.

1574. Sir John Sulyard to the Lady Frances Jerningham at Cossey, reciting that on 26 January the Master of the Rolls has ended the long controversy between Mr. Goldynge and the writer concerning the wardship of Eliz. Garneyes; which is very hard. The writer has to pay 530*l.*, "whereof my portion or part is in your hands. The residue of

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your change I cannot possibly set down, but as I think it will not be much above 100*l.* in the whole. If you should mislike of this I will pay you back again the 300*l.* according to my covenant." London, 26 Jan. 1574.

P.S. Is already provided for the payment of 200*l.* upon Candlemas day, "and if you provide that all may be ready by 26 April, I trust all troubles will be ended." Orig.

1580–90. "The painter's bill," for preparation against a funeral, about the time of Queen Elizabeth.

1582. "The expense of my Lady's house at Cossey, from Saturday the ix. day of March until the xvi. day of the same month, A.D. 1582."

[1590?] "The inventory of all that furniture in both stables or in Bodnes' chamber." With a few notes of a latter date.

"1590. Dec. 17. COSTESSEY. An inventory of certain household stuff there committed to the charge of Edward Taylor."

In the kitchen and other domestic offices.

In the armoury, with notes of loans made to several persons.

Furniture for the stable.

1593. The Privy Council to Henry Jerningham, Esquire.

In answer to his suit that his two sons remaining with Mr. Molcaster might, during the time of the infection, be sent to remain with him for one season, they had formerly permitted them to remain with him until Allhallows' tide next, now, upon his renewed application that his said children for some longer space of time might remain in the country with him until the infection be more slacked in the city, they consent to his request until Twelvetide next. They look that in the meantime his children be brought up by a schoolmaster known to be well affected in religion, that may give account for their education. Whitehall, xxij. Oct. 1593. Signed, Howard, Hunsdon, Jo. Púckering, Wm. Cobham, J. Buckhurst, Ro. Cecyl, J. Wolley. Orig.

1593. A vellum roll, injured at the top by damp, containing :—

The articles which the Grand Jury for the manor and soke of Costesey . . . were charged to inquire of, together with their verdict upon the said articles, eighteen in number. They relate chiefly to the occupation of land in Costesey, Eston, Hunnynghame, Weston, Taversham, and Berfordhall. Signed by the Jurors and dated 1593.

1595. Robert Cecil to Mr. Jerningham, in answer to two applications from Mrs. Jerningham (1) that she may have her third out of a third that is to descend to Her Majesty by Mrs. Bedingfield's death, and (2) that she may be trustee of those thirds during the minority of the ward. Shows how he cannot consent to either request. "And whereas you have received my lord's letter and made me a good answer to it, my lord hath willed me to tell you that he accepts well of it. And for some others, as Mr. Bradbury and Mr. Duzanio, who seek to impugne that course which is taken; by that time they have made their reckoning they will find their labours the best reward for their travail." From the Court at Norwich, 10 Oct. 1595.

1596. The last will of Henry Jernegan of Oxeburghe, co. Norfolk, Esquire. "My body to be buried in the parish church of Cossey, where the bodies of my late parents were buried. On the day of my burial there shall be distributed to the poorest there present 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; to the poorest prisoners in Norwich 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and 24 gowns to be worn

by 24 poor men and woman to be chosen in Cossey, or other towns adjoining, upon the day of my burial. Whereas by the will of my father Sir Henry Jernegan, knt., deceased, I am charged with the maintenance of an hospital at St. Olaves, in Suffolk, and whereas in the execution thereof I have been somewhat slack, in consideration thereof I have left the said lands to descend to my son that he have due care for the accomplishment of his grandfather's mind and make an orderly supply of such things as by me have been omitted. And whereas by the will of the late lady Frances Jernegan, my mother, (to whom I was executor) four hundred marks were to be employed to certain uses as yet unaccomplished, I request my executor to pay the said money to such uses as are in the said will appointed as also for the discharge of my debts."

Gives to his wife Frances the wardship of her son Henry Bedingfeld, "also the lease of his lands which I hold of the Queen during the minority of the said Henry; also to her all my goods and all my household stuff at Oxburghe House, which I bought of the executor of her late husband Thomas Bedingfield, Esq.; also all his plate, except such as is before disposed to my children; also all my horses, geldings, naggs, sheep, and other cattle, as also all my stuff and household furniture at Cossey and Wingfield."

"To Henry Jernegan, my son, all my armoury. Whereas, by the will of my father certain plate was given unto me, viz., one great gilt bason and ewer, two great gilt livery pots, one small goblet of gold with a cover, one great goblet all gilt, with a cover, called the "Monk's Head," with the charge that I should neither sell them nor put them away; and whereas by the will of my late mother certain plate was given to my children, viz., to Henry, one basin and ewer of silver, and one pair of great livery pots parcel gilt, to remain to his heirs, in accomplishment whereof I will that within forty days after my decease my executors shall deliver all this plate to my son Henry under the same conditions. I also give him his grandfather's gown of satin furred with luzerns and my best velvet cloke. To my daughter, Ellen Jernegane, and to my brother and sister Throkmorton to every of them one ring of gold of 40*s*. To Lady Powlet, my sister Walgrave and my daughter Arundell, to every of them a jewel of 100*s*. I confirm by this my will to my four sons, Thomas, William, George, and Edward, the grant of their several annuities, now in the custody of Mr. Dereham, and I require my wife to give to each of them one bedstead and featherbed full furnished and two pair of sheets, and also hanging of arras or tapestry to furnish every of them a chamber. To my son Thomas, one of my geldings, with one of my velvet saddles and other furniture thereto belonging. I will that the plate given unto him and his brothers by their grandmother's will, be delivered to them within three months of my decease, with their christening plate, and to each of them, of my special gift, so many ounces of plate as shall be worth 10*l*. To Richard Bodney, my servant, an annuity of 15*l*. by year during his life, upon condition that he will serve my son Henry, if he will accept his service, and add 100*s*. by year. To John Clerke an annuity of 10*l*. for life, to John Messenger, 100*s*. by year, to Robert Harman, 100*s*. by year, to Thomas Harman, 60*s*. by year, upon condition that they shall not refuse to serve my said son if he shall require them, and give them such wages as they had of me. To all the residue of my servants one year's wages, and their meat and drink in my house one month next after my decease. The residue of my goods to my wife Frances Jernegan, whom I appoint my sole executor. If by advice of her friends she refuse to execute my will, then I revoke all my legacies before set down in this my will (the annuities to my sons and

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servants, my servant's wages for one year, and the almesse at my burial excepted), and desire my brother Waldgrave to be my executor:" to whom, in that case, he leaves minute directions for the distribution and application of his property.

Five sheets of paper, each subscribed, "Hry. Jernegan."

1598, Nov. 27. "OXBURGH. An inventory of all the goods, household stuff, implements, and cattle there taken. 41 Eliz."

The following rooms are mentioned, but the articles of furniture are not here quoted, as being for the most part without special interest:—

The Hall.
The Little Parlour.
The Great Parlour.
The School House.
The Best Chamber.
The Outward Chamber there.
My Lady's Closet.
Fetterlock Chamber.
The inward Chamber.
My Lady's Chamber.
The Clockhouse.
The Old Wardrobe.
Mr. William's Chamber.
Mrs. Caryc's Chamber.
The Inner Chamber.
The Gatehouse Chamber.
The Butler's Chamber.
Mr. H. Bed[ingfield's] Chamber.
Over Sloven's Inn.
The Queen's Chamber.
Mr. Davye's Chamber.
[Next] the Queen's Chamber.
The Nursery.
Mistress' Chamber.
Dining Chamber.
The Harmourer's Chamber.
Porter's Lodge.
Messenger's Chamber.
Tassell's Chamber.
Robynet's Chamber.
Sloven's Inn.
Two posts' Chamber.
Nichol Self's Chamber.
Robert Clerk's Chamber.
Kitchenboys' Chamber.
Plumbers' Chamber.
Monson's Chamber.
The Battery.
Cellar.
Millhouse Chamber.
Boulting Chamber.
Moulding House.
Brewhouse.
Grooms' Chamber.
The Stable.
The Granery.
The Wheat Chamber.
The Folding House.
The Chamber thereover.
The Washhouse.
The Dairy.
The Chamber thereover.
The Kitchen.

Deficit. The stuff of my chamber and the low parlour where Mr. Philpot and Mr. Angus did lie.

1607. Last will of Henry Jernegan of Cossey, esquire, 7 May 1607. Signed, sealed, and attested.

1613. The Privy Council to Henry Jernegan, esquire, "the pretended owner of the manor of Wensarden, co. Gloucester."

They require him to pay 133*l.* (rated on him on 5 Dec. 1606, for the manor of Wensarden, co. Glouc.), before 10 Nov. next, and warn him that upon his neglect to do so he "shall be utterly secluded from the benefit of [his] commission and the said premises shall by due course of law be seized into His Majesty's hands for increase of his revenues." Whitehall, 24 Sept. 1613.

Signed, H. Northampton, T. Suffolk, Zouche, Jul. Cæsar.

1617. "An Inventory of all such beds, bedding, hangings, carpets, chairs, stools, and other furniture settled and placed in the several rooms

and chambers hereafter mentioned, and left to the custody and charge of William Gawthorne the xx day of August 1617."

The furniture mentioned in this inventory corresponds in most places with that already mentioned or to be mentioned hereafter, but several entries are cancelled, and others are added in the margin. A note states that twenty-one chambers were above stairs, that seven were built round the little court, and six round the court towards the park.

1620–30. "A brief of the furniture in Cossay House, praysed and sold to Mr. Catlyne," amounting to 402*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*

1622, Nov. 12. Inventory taken 12 Nov. 1622, by Daniel Palmer and Edward Bradford of all the goods remaining in the house and chambers at Cosse.

In the Parlour.—Three pieces of hangings, one chair inlaid with bone and liveried with green cloth and fringed with green silk fringe. King Henry VIII's picture and two other pictures.

In the Dining Room.—Five pieces of hangings of silk and gold. The King and Prince, and Duke of Poland's pictures, and two other pictures.

In the Green Chamber.—Three pieces of hangings with the Cardinal's Hat.

In the Cloke Chamber.— . . . .

In the Pouland Chamber, being hanged with dornix, an old piece of hanging under the window, a chair covered with the Irish stitch.

In the Queen's Chamber.—Five pieces of "oris" hangings, one "twilt" of green and yellow flowered sattin. A sparver tester, vj, bead staves.

In the Service Chamber.—Five pieces of "orris" hangings. An Irish mantle.

In the Inner Chamber to the "serves." This chamber hanged with say, and a tester over the bed of say.

In the Middle Chamber.—One bedstead with a tester of old cut satin.

In the Park Chamber.—A chair and low stool of damask satin.

In the Inner Chamber to the Park Chamber.—The chamber hanged with say.

In my Lady's Chamber.—Six pieces of hangings, two old pieces under the windows, two green curtains of say before the windows. A sparver of crimson cherry sattin, a large old taffeta curtain, the sparver being fringed with silk. One chair covered with stamel and fringed with red and yellow silk fringed.

In the Nursery.—A long piece of dornex, a blanket, a green helinge, a helling, black, yellow, and white, two old hellings.

In my old Master's Chamber.—One large bedstead painted yellow and red, a tester and a vallance of crimson satin and yellow taffety and embroidered with the Queen's arms. One feather bed of swan's feathers, a counterpain of crimson satin and yellow taffety embroidered with the Queen's arms.

In the Inner Chamber to my old Master's.—A bedstead and tester and five curtains of dornex.

In the Long Gallery.—A great chair, covered with red velvet and laced with gold lace. One chair covered with crimson velvet and embroidered with letters of gold. One low stool of needle work with the castle upon it. Three pictures of the Passion of Christ, one in a case, the other two in frames, and ten other pictures.

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In Adam Barber's Chamber.—One piece of old hanging under the window. Five curtains of tawny cloth embroidered.

In the Butler's Chamber.—A bedstead, a feather bed, a bolster.

In the Low Parlour.—Six pieces of hangings of red cloth, embroidered with "the gott and the Cornish choufe." Two low stools of stammel fringed very fair.

In the Credence Chamber.—A bedstead, a canopy of diaper stuff, a feather bed.

In the Porter's Lodge.—A oris heling lined.

In the Cook's Chamber.—An old oris helling and a oris heling lined.

In the Gardiner's Chamber.—"Two ould hellinges"

In the Keeper's Chamber.—"Two twiltes."

In the goody Crowe's Chamber.— . . . .

In Daniel Palmer's Chamber.—A red helling lined.

In Mr. Neste's Chamber.—A green blanket, an oris healing lined. A piece of old glass.

In the Audit Chamber.—An old chair of cloth of gold. A pair of andirons.

In the Stable.—An old dornex helling and an old oris heling.

In old Richard's Chamber.—Two blankets, one red the other white.

In Stratford's [*Chamber*].—A blue blanket and an oris heling, lined.

In the Wardrobe.—Two irons to burn coal, a shovel for coal, a pair of "vergeneles," a portmantell of leather.

Taken by one Daniel Palmer, 1622, the xij. of November.*

In the Corner Chamber.—One bedstead with a tester paned with cloth of gold and tawny velvet, embroidered with letters. One chair of watchet velvet embroidered "with the facon and the goott."

In the Inner Chamber to the Lower Chamber. . . . .

In my Lady C. . . . . (defaced) *Chamber.* One canopy and vallence and three curtains of green say, and eight gilt knobs. One old chair covered with crimson velvet and laced with gold lace.

In the Park Chamber.—One sparver of green taffety and yellow satin, and embroidered with the Queen's arms. One low stool of needlework.

In the Inner Chamber.—A rug, white and black.

1625. Francis Jernegan to Mr. Myngaye.

Asks for two pounds for six or eight weeks, at which time he will repay it. Cossey, xvi. Dec. 1625. Orig.

1627. A bundle of papers bearing the following title:—

"Costessie. Mr. Dereham's collections out of Cossie evidences and diverse other papers in the time of the duke of Suffolk, made at sundry times by diverse persons, and severally filed January 1627 per Elmeden." About 59 folio leaves.

1630. "An Inventory taken the xvj. of October 1630, of all the goods in my master's house at Painswick."

The rooms mentioned, with the value of the furniture in them, are the following:—

The parlour (8*l.*), the closet within the parlour, the hall (2*l.* 10*s.*), the buttery (2*l.*), the little milk house (10*s.*), the boulting house, the pastry (3*l.*), the larder, the storehouse (10*l.*), the butler's chamber (5*l.*), the chamber over the kitchen, the nursery (4*l.*), the garret over-head, Mrs. Sandars's chamber (15*l.*), the porch chamber (4*l.* 10*s.*), the gallery,

* In a different hand.

the green chamber (20*l.*), the dining room (120*l.*), my lady's chamber (24*l.*), the inward chamber (2*l.* 13*s.*), the brewhouse, the stables, the kitchin.

The furniture of some of the rooms has been valued and the gross amount entered in the margin, as above. In most particulars the details correspond so nearly with the survey of 1635 as to render a more minute account unnecessary.

Note of the number of beds, pillows, &c. in the house.

1632. Sept. 6. Note of bedding sent to London.

1632[–3]. March 4, Thomas Worswicke, "to the right hon. my good mistress, mother to the right Hon. Henry Lord Stafford, at Clarkenwell."

Has received the paper book and the other book of survey. Hopes to do something for the good of her house. The order sent touching Mr. Whitgrave shall be executed by the writer's cousin Wolrich. Much information about King's Pools, their rent, tenure, &c. Mrs. Elizabeth Harcourt had a lease of them from Queen Elizabeth, which lease is now overthrown. Baily Bradbury. Mr. Norton will be at Penkridge [co. Staff.] presently after Easter to hold a great court. Dat. Stafford's Town, 4 March 1632.

P.S. About Mr. Craddock's rent, and King's Pools' Heads, "which lieth under the walls of Stafford."

[1637 ?] Answers (seven in number) to interrogatories administered to —· (who for the five years last past had been baily of the manor and soke of Cossey), in a suit in which Sir Henry [Jernigan ?] and others were the defendants, respecting the customs and fines of the tenants, the presentments and amercements. Notices respecting the Thwaite field, Birch field, the Dirt meadow, Ringland, Honningham, Eastern Common, the common Bruery, &c. Much injured by damp.

1637. Sketch of the history of the manor and soke of Cossey, its component parts, and the courts therein held. "The house well built, with gardens and walks situated in the parks, a fair dove-house well stored, and a malt-house, let to a farmer for 230*l.*" The parks contain near 1,000 acres, "and at the Conquest was found by inquisition upon record to be then an ancient park replenished with a great number of deer and xxvj. wild cattle. and was well stored with fallow deer till within these iiij. last years; but formerly in old Mr. Jernegan's time with red deer, but now it is disparked, but not dispaled. 1637."

Account of the rivers, fish, and swans. Notice of owners from Edward the Confessor to Henry VIII. Anne of Cleve had it for her life. Given by Queen Mary to old Sir Henry Jernegan for his service when she went to Framlingham Castle. "I have 300 and more copy tenants." Note of certain customs of the manor.

1642. August 16. Lord Stafford to the Earl of Arundell and Surrey, at Malines. Hopes he is amended of his leg. Cannot find any beer which the Earl will like. Hopes William, the butler, will arrive tomorrow with Lord Arundell's drink from Holland. Hears that the Nonsuch waters have safe come to Dunkirk, will send them the day after they arrive. Antwerp. 16 Aug., 1642.

1644, Oct. 17. Edward Bradford to the Lady Jernegan at Cossey Hall. Has received her letter and 40*s.* in gold. "I protest to God we had waded so far that we had nothing left to raise any money at all." Parliament business requires time and charges. The opinion of Mr.

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Walker, their solicitor, is encouraging, as he has obtained an answer to their petition, and Mr. Pelham will "prefere" their certificate. "The houses lie all void but one, and in that dwelleth a poor knight and little hope of the rent." Mr. Stinte is unwilling that the wainscote should be sold. Mr. Jerningham is like to have nothing, and his man Harry does not vouchsafe his letters. London 17 Oct. 1644. Signed.

P.S.—"Mrs. Davis in this business has not spared to pawn all she can make shift for,* and she hath done it most freely. She hath sent here enclosed a token to Mall." Asks him to speak to Ralph Palmer to have a care of the Guild House rent."

1644, Nov. 7. The same to the same. Has received her letter and 44*s.* in gold. Is sorry for the great charge and delay. Attended with their counsel on Friday last, and will attend every Friday until they are heard. There are 14 cases on the paper before theirs' and above 40 after. Are waiting for a letter in his master's name to my Lord of Pembroke to see if he will hasten their cause, he being one of the chiefest lords on this committee. Asks her to send up Sir Ralph Dutton's bonds. Presents service to Mr. Jernegan. "Houses are so plentiful and lie so many void that there is nobody will buy nor take." London 7 Nov. 1644.

P.S.—Mrs. Davis thanks her ladyship for her noble love and care of poor Mall, to whom she sends a small token. Asks her to speak to Ralph Palmer to have a special care about the Guildhouse farm.

1649. Letter of protection from Oliver Cromwell. "These are to command and require you, and every of you, that you henceforth forbear to molest the person, seize, take, plunder, or carry away any of the horses, oxen, sheep, corn, household stuff, or any other goods whatsoever of, or belonging to, Sir Henry Jerneghan, of Cossey, in the county of Norfolk, as you and every of you will answer the contrary at your utmost perils. Given under my hand and seal at Whitehall the 4th day of Jan. 1648[9]. O. CROMWELL.

To all officers and soldiers whom this may concern.

"1674. May 13, 1674. A particular of all the goods that were left at the lodge of Sir Henry's when I went away, and George Smith was then come with his family."

1676, March 9. Permission granted by James, Duke of Monmouth, chief justice of all H.M. forests, to Francis Jerningham, esq., to hunt and hawk within the forest of Windsor under certain conditions. Whitehall, 9 March 1675–76. Signed, with seal.

1691, May 21. Will of Elizabeth Plowden, of Shiplake, co. Oxon., widow and relict of Edmund Plowden, of the same, esquire. To be buried in "the Augusteens dames church, if I die in Paris. To her sons George Plowden, Cotton, and Joseph, to each 20*l.*, and to her son Cotton half her silver plate, and to her brother Cotton, his wife, and each of his children, 20*s.* apiece for a ring. To her grandchild Dorothy Draicot her best diamond ring. To her servant Elizabeth Heughs one whole year's wages (which is 7*l.*), and all her wearing clothes, if she be with her at her death. To Judith 20*s.*, and to old Martha East 40*s.* Her lease from the Dean and Chapter of the parsonage of Shiplake she gives to her son Francis Plowden, whom she appoints sole executor. Date, 21 May 1691. Signed, and with armorial seal.

* Two lines are here cancelled in the letter.

1712, March 27. Will of Anne Andrews, of the parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, widow. To her daughter Anne Andrews, 10*l.*, &c. Residuary legatee, her friend Adam Colclough, esq. Mark and seal.

1730, Last will of Sir Francis Jernengan, of Cossey, Bart., dated 11 June 1720. Appended is a note stating that he died 27* Aug. 1730.

1732, Sept. 12. Will of Sir John Jernegan, of Cossey, Bart. To his executrix all his purchased lands in Cossey, and also the woods in Painswick, to make up for the deficiency of her jointure, for her life. Also 11*l.* yearly to Elizabeth Wrongry, and 27*s.* yearly to Michael Laws. All the residue to his wife Dame Margaret Jernegan, whom he appoints sole executrix. Sept. 12, 1732. Copy.

1734, Sept. 12. Agreement between Dame Anne Jernegan, of Costesse, widow, relict of the late Sir Francis Jernegan, of the one part, and Sir John Jernegan, Bart., of the said place of the other, by which the former releases to the latter all her lands, houses, jointure, &c. in the same during the actual life of either of them, he giving unto her yearly in the mansion house of Costesse, her lodging, board, washing, fire, candle, and all wines necessary, and also board, lodging, washing, fire, and candle to her servants, and the same to Mr. Francis Jernegan, with the manning and maintaining of a horse or two both summer and winter. He shall also pay to the said Dame Anne Jernegan the sum of 212*l.* yearly without any deduction. Also certain arrangements as to the payment of rents due at the Michaelmas next following. Dat. 22 Sept. 1734. Signed.

1747. J. Jerningham to his father Sir George Jerningham, of Cossey.

"We are both very well, and we desire your blessing, and that you would please to send us both a pair of shoe buckles and 2 knives, for the French ones are good for nothing. Pray excuse me wrighting so ill, for I was in a hurry."

On the same sheet is an account of the expenses of "Mr. Jacky" from Aug. 20, 1747, and of "Mr. Billy" who arrived Oct. 18, 1747, kept in livres and sols, by Rev. Alban Butler.

On the same sheet is a letter from Rev. Alban Butler to Sir George, the beginning of which relates to finding lodgings and a servant at Lille. He then refers to the expenses of the boys. "We will endeavour by degrees to be more and more perfect in economy, and I see shall improve by little and little without disconcerting them. I would never have them really want anything necessary, as knives, and give them a little thing more at Christmas, Shrovetide, &c., and now and then a little encouragement to induce them to their business more earnestly."

"If it be no trouble I should be obliged to you if you could throw among your baggage some fishing lines and an English and Irish peerage which a brother I have in Pall Mall, opposite St. James's Square, at the Golden Ball (James Butler, a hosier and haberdasher) has for Mr. Talbots here. Masters beg you bring them each a pair of buckles, and a knife and fork with a sheath. They break and lose such things very often."

1748. Will of Sir George Jerningham, Bart., of Cossey. To be privately buried at Cossey. Bequeathes to his wife, his only daughter Mary, and his three sons William, Edward and Charles, landed property at Painswick and Cossey. Legacies to his brother Charles,

* So corrected from 26th as originally written.

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his physician, and his brother Edward. Mr. Philip Southcote to be his trustee. Residue to his eldest son John. 2 May 1748. Cancelled.

1751. Letters of confraternity granted by Emanuel Pinto, master of the hospital of S. John of Jerusalem at Malta, to William Jerningham, with permission to wear a golden cross representing a knight of the order. Malta, 23 Oct. 1751. Copy.

"The voyage of Italy, or a complete journey through Italy, with the characters of the people and the description of several towns, churches, monasteries, libraries, palaces, houses, gardens, tombs, villas, antiquities, &c. Written first in short for the use of a noble friend, and since enlarged upon for the use of English travellers." The bottom part of the title page is cut off, and the name of the author is nowhere given. It appears, however (from p. 287), that the author visited Rome during the pontificate of Pope Alexander VII. (1655–1667) and that he had been in Milan in 1637 (p. 147). When he revised his notes Ferdinand II. (1619–1637) was emperor (p. 568) and Louis XIV. King of France. On p. 595 is a note which was added after 1646. The writer was a man of extensive reading and refined taste, as is proved by his remarks upon the various works of art which he mentions. He notices the libraries in the towns through which he passed. In the description which he gives of Ferrara he writes "See here the convent of the Carmes or Carmelites, in whose library are seen these books among others; a manuscript of John Bacon and of Thomas Waldensis, both Carmelites and both Englishmen" (p. 584).

THE MANUSCRIPTS BELONGING TO SIR N. W. THROCKMORTON, BART., KEPT AT BUCKLAND HOUSE, FARINGDON.

SIR N. W. THROCKMORTON'S MSS.

The documents connected with the early history of the ancient family of Throckmorton (extending as far back as the beginning of the reign of King Henry the Third) are deposited partly at Coughton Court, in the county of Warwick, and partly at Buckland House, near Faringdon. It was intended that the more ancient charters and papers should remain at Coughton, where a fireproof room was built for their safe custody, and that the more modern records should be placed in the library at Buckland.

Some years ago the kindness of Sir N. W. Throckmorton afforded me the opportunity of inspecting the papers at Coughton Court, and a notice of my visit may be seen in the Third Report, p. 256.* That division of the series which is preserved at Buckland has recently been opened for my inspection, and its more important contents are specified in the following Report. In it I have taken no notice of a large collec-

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* In that report, p. 256, col. 2, occurs the following passage:—

"I must not forget to mention that one interesting looking coffer could not be opened. It is of old oak, bound with bars of polished steel, and of considerable antiquity as well as elegance of workmanship. A steel plate covers a large portion of the front, and thus the keyhole (if there be one) is inaccessible. The plate is secured by a spring, as it would seem. At all events it baffled our attempts to remove it: and the contents of the coffer are consequently unknown." The secret has now been discovered, and the casket is found to contain a large number of early charters, the precise nature of which is yet unknown.

tion of miscellaneous papers (for the most part between the years 1650 and 1750, which relate chiefly to the domestic history and household expenditure of the family), for these, although not devoid of interest, did not, in my opinion, come within the scope of the Commission on Historical Manuscripts. The more important of the manuscripts now remaining at Buckland are the following :—

A splendid volume in large and thick folio, written upon vellum in the xv. century, being the Missal used in the parish church at Buckland. Unfortunately it is injured in several places by damp, and a few leaves are lost.

The Calendar contains notices, some obits, and benefactions connected with the parish, but the leaves on which they are written are much discoloured by damp. The following memoranda, however, are legible :—

On 17 January, S. Hilary, occurs a notice of the obit of Richard Holcot, to be perpetually observed in the church of Buckland. He gave a benefaction of xii.*d.* to the church annually, with bread and beer to the clerk for ringing the bell. Another donation of xiv.*d.* annually to the church, and the gift of a cow are mentioned, but the entry is defective.

On 6 March the obit of John Pyrke is noticed as being to be perpetually observed by the churchwardens [yconomis] because of his gift of a cow. Under the same date are entered gifts of viii.*d.* to the vicar and viii.*d.* to the churchwardens, apparently by the same benefactor, but this is doubtful.

July 4. The Translation of St. Martin. "Dedicatio ecclesiæ de Buclond."

The festival of St. Edmund, king and martyr (November 20), is distinguished as "the day of the frary chirche."

December 3 is marked as the "Dedicatio ecclesiæ de Cadbury."

December 28. "Sanctus Elphege, protector de Rownsevalle."

December 29. "Sanctus Thomas, protector de Hounslow."

A volume on vellum, in small folio, written apparently between the years 1445 and 1456. It contains a MANUAL* according to the Use of the Church of Sarum, of which the chief contents are the following :—

1. Calendarium.
2. Benedictio salis et aquæ.
3. Aspersio aquæ benedictæ tempore paschali.
4. Ordo ad catecheuminum faciendum.
5. Litaniæ Sanctorum.
6. Consecratio fontis.
7. Ordo ad facienda sponsalia. [The form by which the husband takes the wife and the wife the husband, are in English.]
8. Benedictio thalami nuptialis.
9. Ordo ad visitandum infirmum atque unguendum.
10. Forma ad absolvendum quemcumque de plena remissione peccatorum semel in articulo mortis.
11. Interrogatio infirmi per presbyterum, secundum S. Anselmum, cum benedictionibus.
12. Litaniæ et orationes dicendæ in exitu animæ.
13. Orationes dicendæ in lotione corporis.
14. Orationes in sepultura corporis.
15. Orationes dicendæ in obsequiis mortuorum.
16. Missa pro defunctis.

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* "*Manuale*, sic dictum a *manu*, quia assidue habetur ad manum, et in eo continebuntur omnia quæ spectant ad sacramentorum et sacramentalium ministrationem. Item, benedictiones tam fontium quam aliorum secundum usum ecclesiasticum benedicendorum." *Lyndwood*, iii. tit. 27, p. 361.

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17. Missæ de S. Maria.
18. In die Nativitatis, ad Missam.
19. De S. Stephano, officium. Sequuntur officium ad Missam de S. Johanne, in die SS. Innocentium, de S. Thoma martyre, Sexta die a Nativitate Domini, de S. Silvestro, in die Circumcisionis Domini. In die Epiphaniæ, in die Purificationis B. Virginis Mariæ, in Annunciatione B. Virginis Mariæ. In die Paschæ, in die Ascensionis, in die Pentecostes, et in die S. Trinitatis.
20. Servitium Corporis et Sanguinis Domini nostri Jesu Christi.
21. In Dedicatione Ecclesiæ.
22. Quomodo dicenda est formula "*Communicantes*" in Missa, secundum ordinem temporum, una cum Præfationibus propriis.
22. Canon S. Missæ, cui præfigitur pictura Domini nostri Jesu Christi in cruce pendentis, prope adstantibus B. Virgine Maria et S. Johanne Evangelista.
23. Orationes per sacerdotem dicendæ antequam communicet.
24. Orationes privatim dicendæ a Sacerdote, Missa absoluta.
25. Officia ad Missam in die S. Johannis, in die SS. Apostolorum Petri et Pauli, in Assumptione B. Mariæ Virginis, in Nativitate ejusdem, in festivitate S. Michaelis, in die Omnium Sanctorum, in die S. Annæ, matris B. V. Mariæ, in Nativitate S. Mariæ, de S. Trinitate, de S. Spiritu, de Cruce, pro fratribus et sororibus, de Omnibus Sanctis in Adventu, de Omnibus Sanctis in paschali tempore, pro tentatione carnis, pro pace, pro semetipso, pro infirmo, ad poscendam gratiam Spiritus Sancti, pro iter agentibus, pro defunctis, pro parentibus et benefactoribus.
26. Ordo ad servitium peregrinorum faciendum.
27. Benedictio crucis pergentis ad Jerusalem.
28. Missa pro iter agentibus, una cum orationibus post Missam dicendis.
29. Absolutio peccatorum plenaria semel in articulo mortis.
30. Orationes, secretæ et postcommuniones dicendæ de SS. Wolstano, Ricardo episcopo, in translatione S. Edwardi regis et confessoris, et de S. Edmundo confessore et pontifice.
31. Ordo ad anachoritam includendum.
32. Officium mortuorum.
33. Ordo in purificatione mulierum.
34. Benedictio carnis, casei, butyri, ovorum, sive cujuscunque cibi alterius.
35. Missa pro mortalitate evitanda.
36. Benedictio novæ domus.
37. Benedictio cujuscumque volueris.
38. Benedictio ensis novi militis.
39. Benedictio scuti et baculi ad duellum faciendum.
40. Benedictio oculorum infirmorum.
41. Benedictio navis.
42. Ordo tricennalis S. Gregorii pro liberatione animæ matris suæ in pœnis purgatorii.
43. De modo absolvendi de sententia excommunicationis majore et minore.
44. Benedictiones ante et post prandium.
45. Benedictiones ante et post cœnam.
46. Sequentiæ per Adventum, die Natalis Domini, de S. Stephano, usque in diem Omnium Sanctorum.
47. "Domine, ne in furore tuo."
48. Litaniæ Sanctorum, secundum seriem feriarum.

A volume upon vellum, written in the fifteenth century, with the Title, "Here begynneth the Mirrour of Synners."

It begins: "For that we ben in the way of this fayling liffe, and oure dayes passene as a schadowe, therfore it nedithe ful ofte to recorde in owre mynde that thing that oure frealte and oure dedely sykenes makithe us ofte to forget."

At the end of the volume, in a later hand, are several exhortations to good life addressed by a father to his son.

In Psalmos Expositio.

A commentary upon the Psalms, giving the text, with an exposition. derived chiefly from S. Augustine and Ca[ssiodorus]. In folio, written upon vellum in the xiii. century.

Beg. "Cum omnes prophetas Spiritus Sancti revelatione constat esse locutos, David prophetarum eximius."

A volume in folio, upon vellum of the xiii.–xiv. centuries.

1. Sermones facti per episcopum Parisiensem [Petrum Lombardum ?] scilicet, de Pœnitentia, in Quadsagesima, de Extrema Unctione, de Sacramento Altaris, de Adventu Domini. Printed at Paris in 1541. *See* Cave ii. 221 ; Ceillier xxiii. 52.

2. Petri de Riga Aurora.

Beg. Hic incipit Aurora, id est, quæ vocatur Bibliotheca versificata.

It belonged to Sir Robert Throckmorton, Bart., in 1684.

A book of Hours of our B. Lady, with various prayers prefixed and interspersed. Of the sixteenth century, coarsely ornamented. "Liber Jacobi Sutton, armigeri."

A collection of prayers on various occasions, during Mass, before and after Communion, &c. In quarto, written upon vellum in the fifteenth century. It is much mutilated, all the paintings having been cut out.

Hours of our B. Lady, followed by several Litanies, the Vigiliæ Mortuorum, etc., many of them in French. A thick quarto volume, upon vellum, with several illuminations, roughly executed.

A volume in quarto, containing,

1. The Life and death of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, transcribed in 1618.*

Beg. "In bed I lay forecasting how to live."

2. Chronology of the Knights of Malta, from A.D. 1048 to 1734.

3. Muggleton's forty-eight Articles of Faith, written by John Saddington.

Quietuses (65 in number), upon vellum, certifying the payment of the fines due upon their property by members of the family of Throckmorton for Recusancy, from 6 Eliz. to 1635.

Fines (original) respecting the following manors :—

Buckland.
Molland.
Olney, from 39 Edw. III.
Sherrington, 13 Ric. II.
Ravenston, 16 Hen. VII.

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* Another copy of this poem is at Coughton, and two others in the British Museum Harl. 6353 and Add. 5841. Its author (who has recorded in it some curious historical facts) was probably Thomas Throckmorton, eldest son of Sir Robert, he died 13th March 1614, aged 81. "The life of Mr. Thomas Throgmorton," say the Rev. Mr. Cole, "was one continued persecution for his religion, his estate being always under sequestration and his person very often in prison." Addit. MS. Brit. Mus. 5841, fol. 107.

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A volume of letters and papers connected with the plot of Titus Oates.

1. Letter from I. H. giving an account of the trial of Mr. Fitz Harris, with a short abstract of the speeches of Mr. Williams and Mr. Winnington. Saturday 4 May 1681.

Beg. "There was Shaftesbury attended by the Whigs below; Albemarle, Arundell & his Lady, Scarsdale and the Loyalists above in the gallery."

2. Another account of the same trial.

3. I. H. to Mrs. Celier, at the Pressyard, giving a fuller account of the said trial, with notices of the behaviour and speeches of Winnington, Williams, Sergeant Maynard, and Mr. Solicitor Finch. May 5, 1681. Orig. with seal.

4. Anon. to Mrs. Celier, giving an account of the trial of Fitz Harris (different from the last), with a detailed notice of several incidents that occurred during the time. He deposed to certain events which took place, he said, at Windsor, where were three consults about the murder of Sir Edm. Godfrey. Danby's wickedness now falls on his own head, and Sir William Walter is hated by his old friends. The printer of the Norwich address has been found guilty of printing a libel against the Parliament.

5. Anon. to Mrs. Eliz. Celier, on the further prosecution of the trial of Fitz Harris. The writer reports, on the authority of Fitz Harris's wife, upon the acquaintance of her husband with Everard in France, of the conversation that passed between them on Twelfth day last, upon Everard's application to be translator of English pamphlets to the French ambassador and on the libel to be shewed by Mrs. Wall to the king, with various other minute details connected with the same story. Mr. Budly discovers 30,000*l.* and lands belonging to the Jesuits.

6. "Out of my Lord Castlemain's letters concerning Mr. Edward Fitz Harris," consisting of extracts dated 1681, May 2, 5, 12, 16, 19; June 9, 16, 21, 23, 30, July 4, 7, 11, and 14, in all amounting to six leaves in folio.

7. Newsletter, dated Monday Sept. 26, S. V. Turberville has sworn against his patron Arnold. Dugdale, Turberville, Smith, Baldran, and Mayberry have taken a house and live together near Exeter Change in a court, which is called Evidence Court. Lord Windsor has married a Frenchwoman from Montpelier; and his son, since he turned Whig, has lost 3,000*l.* at play amongst that party. There has come out an excellent epitaph upon College, and one of the Whigs has deposed that he (College) delivered him the "Raree Show," being a villanous picture of the king's most private actions. "The narrative of the plot" is coming out with additions and pertinent pictures. A very bitter libel against the Duke of Monmouth; and Chetwin, the witness, has petitioned the Lords of the Treasury for several houses in London belonging to Lord Castlemain.

8. Newsletter, dated London, Sept. 29, 1681. Great discoveries are expected to be made by Dr. Tongue's papers. The king will continue at Newmarket. Ben Harris has made several discoveries against the authors of many villainous pamphlets and other matters against the brotherhood. Mighty sums are said to have been offered to the King if some people come into play again, as the writer had been told by

Lord Halifax. To-day has been a great contest between the Tories and Whigs about the election of the Lord Mayor, and Sir John Moor has been elected, to the no small vexation of the godly.

9. London, 3 Oct. 1681. Fresh witnesses still come in against E[arl] of S[haftesbury]. Laws are to be put in execution against Dissenters. Sir George Jeffreys has ordered that next Sunday the constables are to fall upon Meeting Houses with all severity. Lord Russell, Mr. Jones, Ralph Mountague, and Thinne are returned on the grand jury of the county of Middlesex. Lord Shaftesbury petitioned to be sent to any of H.M. plantations. "Mr. Giffard."

10. October 13, 1681. Account of the proceedings of the Grand Jury at Westminster. Publication of various political pamphlets, of one of which (named "No protestant plot, but a popish sham") Shaftesbury is thought to be the author. Oates is indicted for affronting the Lord Mayor elect. The earl of Murrey, Secretary of Scotland, has tendered the Test to the Duke of M[onmouth], which he refused. Sir Robert Clayton is endeavouring to get His Majesty's pardon. The Bills will again be tendered at Oxford. "Mr. C. G."

11. London, 16 Oct., S. N. The writer heard yesterday that one William Smith of Islington, the schoolmaster, who testified at the trials of the five Jesuits that Oates was at his house on 2 May, has now declared that what he swore at his trial was false. "Mr Gifford."

12. October 24, 1681. Lord Huntington has kissed the King's hand and pretended repentance. The proceedings against Rowse at the Old Bailey are printed by order. When Shaftesbury acquainted the King of his wish to be transported to Carolina, His Majesty answered that he would leave him to the law. Lord Carlisle challenged Shaftesbury, who declined to fight. A paper has been found in Shaftesbury's closet to the effect that the Papists designed to destroy the Protestants; that the Duke of York should be deposed. "Found by Mr. Gain in a velvet bag in Shaftsbury's closet."

13. London, 7 Nov. 1681. The Duke of Monmouth, Lord Grey and Herbert, have printed a scurrilous paper against the Earl of Huntington, which certainly was made by Ireton and reprinted by Curtis. His Lordship intends to challenge one or two of them, being lame. The bustle between Dr. Laver and Smith. "Two cures only less than miracles have been done by Bishop Plunket's blood." Booth has offered the king ready money to farm the Catholics' estates, a measure opposed by Lords Halifax and Thanet. The Lord Mayor intends to forbid Oates from harbouring in the city. All conventicles will be suppressed next Sunday.

14. London, 17 Nov., S. V. Preparations for Lord Shaftsbury's trial. Pilkington has kissed the King's hand. The carl of Tyrone was bailed out of the Gatehouse last Saturday. Yesterday was the Queen's birthday, when her lacemaker in the city, having made a bonfire in honour of his mistress, had his windows broken, and his house endamaged. Turberville had 600*l.* to swear against Lord Stafford. Curtis has put up the sign of Sir Edm. Godfrey at his house. Several Presbyterians, Quakers, &c. have been forced to give security for their behaviour Titus Oates has removed his lodging and grews contemptable among his own gang. He has left off his scarf, the badge of his

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Doctorship, and means to part with his gown too. Several little popes were burnt on 5 November. One was drawn like a Presbyterian by the Westminster lads. Publications by L'Estrange and Dargerfield. This being Queen Elizabeth's birthday the mob are beginning their procession to burn the Pope in Smithfield.

15. London, 24 November, 1681. Many think Fitz Harris was fooled out of his life. Eight witnesses against Shaftesbury. The Lord Chief Justice told the jurors they were not to consider the credibility of the witnesses, but were bound in conscience to find the bill, if there were two witnesses in law. The witnesses were in danger of being torn in pieces, and the sheriff with his officers could scarce hinder it. All the Judges were there. Immorality of Mr. Sergeant, who is half cracked. The king said he cared not sixpence whether the bill were found or no.

16. London, 15 Dec. 1681. Resolutions are taken to swinge the Papists off without further consideration. The Whigs smile and all for a Psalm. Shaftsbury receives the compliments of the people, and on Tuesday was invited by the Company of the Skinners. On Saturday he sent bailiffs to arrest Justice Warcup upon the Bench, but they were sent to Newgate. Monmouth has gone to divert himself in Sussex, and has quitted his house in Hedge Lane. Several French protestants have come over, one of whom stole a necklace and plate out of her lodgings; but this is said to be a plot of the Jesuits. Prince Rupert dined with Shaftsbury last Saturday.

17. Thursday, 8 December. Bonfires in several places for Shaftsbury's deliverance. Several presentments against recusants, as the Earl of Powis, Sir John Yates, Lady Yates, &c. An order from the Council to seize Papists going to their chapels. Informations against conventicle tub-preachers. Lord Hunsdon, because one in a coffee-house said he was a Tory, threw his periwig into the fire. Fresh orders expected against Catholics.

18. Monday, 19 Dec. 1681. Turberville died yesterday. The writer heard from Chase, the king's apothecary, that he said he believed he was poisoned, but his disease proved to be the small-pox. He sent for the minister of the Savoy, who denied to come, but Dr. Tennison, parson of S. Martin's, came, before whom he declared that all that he had given in against Shaftsbury was true. He said before the Council that he had 600*l.* to attest against Lord Stafford.

19. London, Dec. 21. On the 17th the Pope was burnt in Smithfield, the Duke of Monmouth and Lord Grey present. The rabble all the while drank healths to the King and the Duke of Monmouth "conjunctively." The procession went from Whitechapel, and was brought to Chancery Lane, then down Holborn to Newgate, and so to Smithfield. In the first pageant was Sir Edm. Godfrey. In the second was a pillory in a frame drawn by horses, in which were three Irish: over one was written, *Suborner*, and over the other two *Suborned*. In the third were Friars and the Pope's herald. In the fourth was the Pope, with a "towser" between his legs.

In Dryden's poem, called Absolon and Architophel, are represented the lively characters of the Duke of Monmouth and Shaftsbury, also Howard, Sir William Jones, Bethel, Winnington, and most of that party, under Jewish names, together with the Doctor of Salamanca, as Corah. After which are nobly described the Duke of Ormond, Halifax,

Hide, Seymour, and most of the loyal party. Dryden has already been presented with 100*l*.

On T[itus] O[ates], called Malchus, in Naboth's vineyard.

"Titus of Salamanca, for oaths so famed,
Why is he now by poets Malchus named?
Of Titus' crime Malchus the mulct did bear,
For Titus swore, and Malchus lost his ear."

20. Thursday, 29 Dec. 1681. Several conventicles have been disturbed, but no greater feat done yet than returning the name of Holdesforth into the Crown Office.

21. Thursday, January 5, 1681[–2]. Oates is summoned to appear before the Council to-morrow to answer several papers, sent over by the Duke of Ormond, which were said to have been found in the pockets of one of Oates's agents who had died in Ireland. Many complain of the French protestants. The condemned priests are not yet gone, Sir Thomas Player, &c. having petitioned that they be executed.

22. Thursday, January 13, 168$\frac{1}{2}$. Oates appeared at Council, but denied the papers to be his, so he is again dismissed, and the papers sent back to Ireland. The conventicles are disturbed everywhere. Several were indicted in Southwark for keeping them, but all found *Ignoramus*. The rector of All Saints, Colchester, has put out a book called "The Black Nonconformist." The strain is that of a madman. The two Macnamaras are now discharged from Newgate, but poor Bernard Denis is laid up in the Marshalsea for debt. The condemned Priests will soon embark for Scilly; sheriff Pilkinton is to see them on board. Sir Philip Floid will take his trial for murder. The Duke of Monmouth appeared last week about the court; but the King sent express order that he should not come so near any more. The last new inscription on the bakehouse where the fire broke out is as follows:—"Here by the permission of God [fire] broke loose upon this protestant city from the malicious hearts of barbarous papists, by the hand of their agent Hubert, who confessed it in this place, and declared the fact, for which he was hanged, viz., that here began that dreadful fire that is described and perpetuated on & by the neighbouring pillar, anno '81."

23. Monday, January 16, 1681[–2.] Oates and Prance are very low in money matters, and have seen their best days.

24. Thursday, January 26, 1681[–2.] Last Monday lords Shaftsbury, Escric, Whitaker, Willmore, and Aston appeared at the King's Bench. Hickeringill appeared before Doctors' Commons and behaved insolently. Yesterday was a new play called the Royalist, where the Salamanca Doctor is exposed. The condemned priests are not yet gone. About 40 well armed men went to a town near Edinboro' to break ground for a rebellion. The government of Tangere is given to Col. Kirke. Sir Philip Loyd is to answer the appeal brought by Holborn's wife in February. This day was the trial about the Jesuits' Estate, as they call it; but it went against Oates and Savage.

25. Thursday, March 2, 1681[–2]. Farewell, an attorney of Clement's Inn, has published a letter and is resolved to stand the brunt. Sir Edm. Godfrey's brother was yesterday afternoon with Prance in his dining room.

26. Thursday, March 9, 1681[–2.] The duchess of Portsmouth has parted for France.

SIR N. W. THROCKMORTON'S MSS.

27. March 16, 1681–2. The Duke landed at Yarmouth where, and at Norwich, he was welcomed with great joy, the seamen running up to their necks in water to receive him. His arrival at Newmarket on Saturday put every one into an exstacy. He was well received by the King. The Duke of Ormond is daily expected at Newmarket. The earl of Arran succeeds to the government of Ireland.

28. March 17, 1681–2. The King has said that if the Parliament petition for the pardon of Fitz Harris he shall be hanged at the door of the Parliament House.

29. March 30, 1682. The Morocco ambassador is still at Newmarket. Gascoigne, Tempest, and York have been brought in Not guilty. Judge Gregory behaved very scurvily against the prisoners. In a trial between Sheriff Pilkinton, Defendant, and Boldworth, a Tory perfumer by Temple Bar, the jury gave 800*l.* damages. Lady Danby is very ill, and leave was refused to Lord Danby to visit her. Oates has taken a house in Throckmorton Street. The chapels of late are very crowded. Hopes Mr. Picard has returned safe from his journey.

30. Thursday, April 6, 1682. Yesterday N. Thompson, Mr. Farewell, and Mr. Pain owned the letter sent to Prance about the death of Sir Edm. Godfrey, but the Lord Chancellor ordered them to be committed to Newgate. The King, the Duke and whole Court will be here on Saturday. The Duchess will come in a man of war. The Duke will not return to Scotland; the King is never out of his company now. Several scurrilous ballads have come out against the Duchess of Cleveland. Last Friday Monmouth, Shaftsbury, Bedford, Essex, &c., dined with the Lord Mayor, but at their own invitation. Monmouth still rolls about in an old coach. Last Sunday the constables were busy at the Popish chapels, and several persons were sent to the Round House. Sir William Waller skulks in Buckinghamshire for fear of creditors. The young Lord of Northumberland will be married to Lady Ogle.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT UPON THE MSS. AT STONYHURST COLLEGE.

STONYHURST COLLEGE MSS.

In the Appendix to the Second Report, p. 143, is printed a list of a portion of the MSS. belonging to the Library of Stonyhurst College, the continuation and conclusion of which appeared in the Appendix to the Third Report, p. 334. These two lists describe the collection as it existed in the year 1872.

Since that time, however, several important additions have been made to the Library, and others will probably follow ere long. It has been thought expedient to bring into one collection many valuable papers which hitherto have remained in localities where their importance was not always recognised, but for which a central place of deposit, at once safe and commodious, has now been provided at Stonyhurst. To this collection contributions are still being made, and others may be expected. Although, as might be expected, they relate chiefly to the history of the Society of Jesus, yet they contain documents of general interest, civil as well as ecclesiastical, from the period of Queen Elizabeth to the end of last century. The documents contained in the following pages refer to the latter period of history.

JOSEPH. STEVENSON.

STONYHURST COLLEGE MSS.

A collection of 88 "Original Returns of Popish Recusants for the County and City of Oxford, made by the Parsons, Vicars, &c. of the several Parishes here enumerated, by command of the Queen and the Diocesan, and returned to the Office of the Registrar's Office at Oxford."

It consists of the following documents :—

1. A.D. 1705-6, Feb. 21. Staunton Harcourt and South-Leigh. No Popist recusants. Robert Bright, curate.

2. 1706, March 29, Taynton. No Papist. Edward Loggan Griffin, vicar.

3. 1706, June 6, Eynsham. "These are to certify that the adevouson of the said vicarage doth not belong to any Papist, and that there is none such in my parish, nor, God be thanked, no Dissenter. Ita testor Joh. Rogers, Vic. ibid."

4. 1706, June 20, Harpenden. No Papist. M. Stapylton, rector.

5. 1706, June 20, Rotherfield Pepper. No Papist. Tim. Huxley, rector. This return is addressed to Mr. Geo. Cooper, registry of the diocese.

6. 1706, June 21, Headington. No Popish recusant. Tho. Allen, vicar.

7. 1706, June 21, Sarsden. One Popish recusant, a servant known by the name of John Beale, and no other. John Griffin, curate. Addressed as No. 5.

8. 1706, June 22, Charlbury. No Papist, but only a servant of Sir Edward Seymour. Joh. Brabourne, vicar.

9. 1706, June 23, Newnham Curtney. No Papist. John Gibson, curate, Edward Stanton and William Walker, churchwardens.

10. 1706, June 24, North Aston. The names of all the Popish recusants and one priest, with their respective qualities.

Mary Fox, widow.	Ann Bridges.
Her servant, Mary Fox, widow.	Margaret Bridges.
Margaret Bridges.	Joseph Goodman.
Henry Bridges.	Mary, his wife.
Mary Bridges.	Elizabeth Becket, a servant.
Katherine Bridges.	Widow Collet, senior.
Winefride Bridges.	One Browne, widow.
Laurence Bridges.	John Bishop, gardiner.

Mr. Sutton, supposed to be the Priest, who I am credibly informed reads Mass in my parish most Sundays and Holy Days.

Nathaniel Bevan, vicar.

11. 1706, June 24, Sandford. "A true list of all the Popish Recusants, men, women, and children, above the age of thirteen years, inhabitants, &c. of the parish of Sandford, a Donative, the right of which Donation belongs to—

1. John Powell, Esq., the value of whose estate I do not know.
2. Anne, his wife.
3. George Littlebois, labourer.
4. Mary, his wife.
5. Nicholas Strong, labourer.
6. Anne, his wife.
7. John Sharp, labourer.
8. Rebecca, his wife.

STONYHURST COLLEGE MSS.

9. Elizabeth Whiting.
10. Hannah Carter. } Servants.
11. Elizabeth Hamilton.

Joshua Reynolds, curate of Sandford."

12. Waterstock. No Popish recusants. Charles Hinds, rector.

13. Barford. J. Eykyn, the vicar, presents Elizabeth Hains, a poor sojourner in his parish, for being a professed Papist.

14. Chipping Norton. No Popish recusants. Edward Redrobe, vicar.

Affixed is a small slip of paper on which are written the names of—

Dr. Cox of Rollwright. | Mr. Brabroke of Swalford.
Mr. Redrobe of Chippennorton. |

15. Ipsden. No Papist. Ric. Headlam, minister.

16. Hampton Royle. No Papist. Anth. Addison, rector.

17. Aston Rowant. John Day, vicar, presents Maurice Belson, Esq., and his wife, together with Elizabeth Allen and Elizabeth Brent, their servants, for being reputed Papists. The said Maurice Belson has about 200*l.* a year in the parish of Aston Rowant. No others.

18. Windlebury. Zachary Hussey, rector. No person presentable.

19. Crowell. Ben. Wainewright, rector. No Popish recusant, nor in the parish of Tewersey belonging to the peculiar of Thame.

20. Goring. Ben. Tassell, vicar. No one reputed Papist.

21. Cassington. John Rogers, clerk, presents Edmund Reynolds, gentleman, Anne Reynolds, spinster, — Walker, a poor woman, for being reputed Papists.

22. Bradwell. Hen. Whitfield, vicar, presents Charles Trinder, of Hollwell, in the parish of Bradwell, attorney-at-law, and Anne, his wife. His estate in Hollwell 220*l.* per annum. Another estate in Bourton in the Water, co. Glouc., 150*l.* per annum and upwards. Item, he presents William Cruse, his clerk, and Mary, his maid servant. Add. "To Mr. George Cooper of the Registry Office, near St. John's College, Oxon."

23. Cuddesdon. John Holland, curate. No Papist.

24. Blichurch. (?) Richard Shuckburgh, curate. James Higgs, labourer, is the only Roman Catholic. Francis Hyde, Esq., living in Berkshire, hath an estate on Whitchurch of seven score and ten pounds per annum, and is a Roman Catholic.

25. Garsington. Tho. Hasker, curate. Rachel, the wife of Tho. Hilsden, is a reputed Papist, and no other.

26. St. Peter's in the East, Oxford. John Holland, minister, presents Edward Musgrave, innholder, a reputed Papist. Knows of no other.

27. Brightwell. R. Vesy, rector. No Popish recusant there.

28. Noke. Richard Vesy, rector. Popish recusants there: John Palmer, gent., his mother and wife, Mary Hierons, his maid, — Heycock, yeoman, and his wife. The wife of Edward Franklin, yeoman.

29. Emmington. James Hering, rector. No Popish recusants.

30. Northstoke and Newham Murron. Robert Burgess, curate. No papists.

31. Great Tew. William Hartley, minister. No Papist.

32. Wroxton. Thomas Baker. No Papists, Frances Vanden Bergh, a Fleming, only excepted, who is by condition a servant.

33. Rotherfield Greys. Ralph Price, rector. Three Popish recusants, Mrs. Letitia Kennedy, Mrs. Catherine Haldanby, Mary, wife of Wm. Ward, yeoman.

34. Culham. Richard Monnox, vicar, presents one Popish recusant, viz., Mr. Young.

35. Heneton. John Egans, minister, presents Thomas Christmas, a reputed Papist.

36. Northleigh. Ben. Howell, vicar, presents Mary, the wife of William Morris, day labourer. She belongs to the parish of Kiddington.

37. Kencot. James Oldisworth rector. No Papist.

38. Swerford. Brideoake (*sic*), rector. No Papists.

39. Weston on the Green. John Gerce, vicar. No Popish recusant.

40. Sanford. William Hartley, vicar. No Papist, except Elizabeth, the wife of Matthew Pittom.

41. Cuxham. Jo. Edwards, rector. No Papists.

42. Idbury. Edward Loggin Griffin, curate, presents that Madam Fogging, widow, has an estate in the parish of Idbury, valued at 105*l.* per annum. She is a reputed Papist, but lives in London. Charles Fortescue, Esq., is a reputed Papist; has an estate in the parish of Idbury, of the value of 92*l.* 15*s.* per annum. He lives in Leicestershire. He has the impropriation of the said parish, and nominates and pays the curate. The curate further presents Anne Diggar, widow, but she has no estate. Presents Mary Capy, wife of Edward Capy, who has no estate.

On the back of this return occur the following notices:— "Idbury is a cure Donative, has forty families in it, 64 miles from London, is supplied by Edward Loggin Griffin, vicar of Taynton. Charles Fortescue, a Papist, holds the Impropriation by a lease from the Chancellor of Sarum. Pays the Curate eleven pounds in money and small tithes to the value of four pounds."

"Mr. Cooper; I have sent you this account as soon as the 'paritor gave me notice. I hope 'tis not too late. I supply three churches, preach thrice every Sunday, for 44*l.* 10*s.* per ann. at most. Pray take care to enter Idbury and Hidfield if the paper be not returned."

43. Shiplake. Tho. Browne, vicar, presents Judith Broughton, widow, a Papist.

44. Easingdon. R. Vesy, curate. None.

45. Fiefield. Edward Loggin Griffen, curate. No Papist.

"Fifield is a Cure Donative, 63 miles from London, 40 families in it. It is supplied by Edward Loggin, vicar of Taynton. Thirteen pound ten shillings per ann. paid by Madam Bray, who hath the Impropriation from the Chancellor of Sarum."

46. Tadmarton and Barford St. Michaels. John Goodwin, curate. No Papist in these parishes.

47. Blading and Woodstock. Sam. Tilly, rector. No Papist.

48. Long Coomb. Gervas Bradgate, curate. No Papists.

49. Swinecomb. Daniel Ashford, rector, presents Grace Stevens, widow, Martha Plasden, widow, Margaret Harding, widow, and Eliz. Hussey, wife of John Hussey, all poor people.

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50. Holywell, in Oxford. Henry Stephens, curate, presents—

Tho. Kimber, senior, and his wife.
Tho. Kimber, junior, and his wife and some children.
Mr. Joyner.
The widow Bustyn.

51. Fritwell. John Asbridge, minister, presents—

Samuel Cox, gentleman.	Catherine Hoare, his wife.
Alice Cox, his wife.	Margaret Robins.
Frances Heming, servant.	Edmund Perkins, maulster.
William Hoare.	Elizabeth Collet.

52. Oxford. St. Aldate, alias Toles. Robert Wake, minister. No Papists.

53. Begbrook. Tho. Stanley, rector. No Papist.

54. Toot Baldon. Jo. Bampton, curate. No Popish recusants.

55. Marsh Baldon. Jo. Bampton, rector. No Popish recusants.

56. Astoll. Leonard Fell, vicar. No Papists.

57. Mixbury. Nath. Darridge, curate, presents "one man whose name is George Foskett, a professed Papist, a poor labouring man, and no one resides in the town."

58. Heyford ad Pont. Hugh Barrow, rector. No Popish recusant.

59. Fringford. John Percivall, curate, presents that "John Cadwallendar (*sic*) is a professed Papist, but his children come to Church."

60. Cotesford. William Paxton, rector. No Popish recusant.

61. Heyford Warren. John Dalby, rector. No Popish recusant.

62. Shilton. William Chadwell, vicar. No Papist.

63. Clanfield and Swinbrook. Edward Tyrer, vicar of Clanfield and curate of Swinbrook. No Papist.

64. Launton. T. Langford, curate. "There is no Recusant or Dissenter in the Parish, of what denomination soever."

65. Bucknel. Jo. Coxed certifies "one man whose name is Thomas George. a reputed Papist, and he is a shepherd."

66. Horsepath. Laurence Hyde, curate. "Not a Popish Recusant within the Parish."

67. North Moor. John Pridie, vicar. "I know of no Papist, or reputed such, within the parish."

68. Bicester. Tho. Forbes. "There are no Papists within the parish."

69. Adderbury. Tho. Willy. No Papists.

70. Adwel. G. Rye, rector. No Papist dwells in this parish.

71. Steeple Aston. Geo. Freeman, curate, certifies "that Benedict Leonard Colvert esquire, of Middle Aston in the parish of Steeple Aston, is a reputed Papist."

72. Dunch Pew and South Newington. E. Davies, curate. No Popish recusants in these two parishes.

73. Somerton, Samuel Lowe, curate.

Anne Sanders, widow.
John Sanders.
William East.
Anne East.
Lucy East.
Bridget East.
William East.
Richard Dew.
Ellen Dew.
Thomas Clark.
Margaret Clark.
Thomas Collingridge.
Mary Collingridge.
Anne Collingridge.
Anne Smith.
Richard Smith.
Margaret Smith.
Mary Hoar.
John Horn.
Martha Horn.
William Sanders.
William Ansty.
Mary Rice.
William Philips.
John Broadford.
Mary Leppington.
Edmond Leppington.
Cecilie Leppington.
Mary Collingridge.
Edmond Collingridge
Grace Collingridge.
James Collingridge.
Anne Collingridge.
Bennet Clifford.
Margaret Smith.
Mary Smith.
Jane Clifford.
Ellen Clifford.
Mr. Hardwick.
Thomas Callaway.
Katherine Callaway.
Mrs. East, widow.
Mrs. Hatton, widow.
Robert Day, his wife, his two sons, his daughter.
Thomas Davis, his wife.

Add. "These for Mr. George Cooper, at the office near to the Katherine Wheel in Oxford."

74. Caversham. William Gerder presents Mrs. Grimsditch, who has no estate. Mrs. Forbett, who has no estate. Also presents Mr. Bellair, Mr. Dalmas, Mr. Lewis, John Patrick, all servants to the Right Hon. the Earl and Countess of Kildare, and live in their family. They have no estate.

75. The parishes of Pirton and Sherburn. John Middleton, curate of Pirton and Sherburn.

In Pirton, John Kemble, senior.
John Kemble, junior.
In Sherburn, Richard Grant.
Mary Sumpter, servants to Joseph Gage, Esquire.
Anne Thom, poor widow.

76. Chackenden. Sam. Mountague, curate, presents "Mr. John Grimsditch, and his wife Mary, and three daughters of the aforesaid Mrs. Grimsditch, which she had by a former husband, Mr. Ilsby. The names of the daughters we know not. The youngest of them is about 19 or 20 years of age. The estate of Mrs. Grimsditch and her daughters is supposed to be about 300*l.* per annum."

77. Langford. Edward Davis, vicar, Wm. Trinder, Henry Bowles, churchwardens, present John Fisher, carpenter, and Francis, his wife.

78. Southstock. James Stopes, vicar. The parish "hath no persons in it but two poor women only that are Papists, or so reputed."

79. Brittwell Salome. James Stopes, rector, certifies that this parish "hath no person in it that is a Papist, or that way."

80. Beckley. Ed. Eustace, vicar. "We have not one Popish Recusant in the whole parish."

81. South Weston. John Jackson, rector. No Popish recusants.

82. Marston. Rob. Railton, vicar. No recusant.

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83. Ibstone. (No signature). "One woman, who is the wife of William Rhoads, a butcher.

84. Alkerton. John Pointer, rector. "I have never a Papist in my parish."

85, 86. "The Churchwarden of Somerton makes this return to the Articles of Visitation held at Islip, 4 Oct. 1736."*

Concerning Churches and Chapels.—The leads of the chancel let in rain in two or three places, but shall be repaired. The register book is not kept in the church chest, but in the Parsonage House, and the chest has but one lock.

Concerning Ministers.—The minister lives about a mile and a half from us, but is with us most days in the week; and the parish is well served.

Concerning Parishioners.—The major part of the parishioners received the Sacrament last Easter.

The names of the Roman Catholics—

William Jennings.
Dorothy Jennings.
William East, senior and junior.
— Collingridge.
Thomas and Mary Saunders.
Edmund and Elizabeth Collingridge.
Henry Clay.
Katherine Rogers.
James and Mary Collingridge.
William and Grace Stoubridge.
John and Sicily (*sic*) Haytree.
Thomas and Farnell Saunders.
Martha Horn.
William and Mary Luckett.
William and Susannah Anstee.
Sarah Thonger.

"We have probable grounds to believe that the Roman Catholicks meet sometimes for their service in a house in the parish; but they are civil, quiet, and peaceable."

87. Bix. Leb. Marsh, rector, certifies "that there is no Papist or reputed Papist living in the parish of Bix, nor (I thank God) any other Dissenter except one wet Presbyterian (sic) lately come out of the outskirts of Henley into the outskirts of Bix."

88. Westcot Barton. Edward Cockson, rector. No Papist.

Barton Magna, alias Steeple Barton, Edward Cockson, vicar, presents

Humphrey Constable.
Catherine Johnson, her son.
Edward Johnson, her son.
Robert Freeman.
Frances Freeman, his wife.
Edward Freeman, his son.
Mary Freeman, his daughter.
Dorothy Martin.

All which are Papists, or reputed Papists, but all of mean birth and estates, and rather poor than otherwise.

89. Cowley. Thomas Biggs, minister. No Papist.

90. Kirtlington. Henry Brereton, vicar, presents John Benson.

91. St. Martins, in the city of Oxford. Umfrevele Fayrer, minister. No convicted or reported Popish recusant.

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* This is a document of a different character from the other papers contained in this volume.

The following pages contain an abstract of the original wills (unless otherwise specified) of various Priests of the Society of Jesus which are now deposited among the archives at Stonyhurst. Along with them occur a few wills of persons who did not belong to the Order. As an illustration of the curious information which they contain, I invite the attention of the reader to entries which he will find under Lewis, William, and Stonor, John.

ANDERSON, William [Rev.], of Kingerby, co. Linc. Devisees, Edward Galloway and Bernard Cross. 9 March 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.100 A.

ANDERSON, William [Rev.], of Kingerby, co. Linc. Devisees and executors, Henry Corbie, of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, London, Richard Gillibrand, of S. Swithins, Lincoln, and Richard Knight, of Richmond, co. York. 3 Nov. 1758. Signed and sealed. 11.100 B.

ANDERSON, William [Rev.], of Kingeroy, co. Linc. Devisees and executors, Richard Knight, of Richmond, co. York, and Anthony Carroll. 3 July 1763. Signed and sealed. 11.100.

AYRES, Ignatius, of the city of Macao, at this time resident in London in the family of the Portuguese ambassador. Sole legatees and executors, Bernard Cross, of St. James', Westminster, and Cornelius Morphy, of St. George's, Hanover Square. 28 Oct. 1751. Signed and sealed. ii. Secular 14.

It does not appear whether he was a priest or layman.

See Foley's Records, Collect. ii.1477.

BAKER, Bernard [Rev.], of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. Devisees and executors, James Wheble and Bernard Cross, of London. 11 Nov. 1760. Signed. Seal defaced 11.98.

BARROW, Joseph [Rev.], of Cowley Hill, co. Lancaster. Sole executor, his brother, Richard Barrow, of Wigan. 16 June 1788. Signed and sealed. 11.120.

BAYNHAM, John [Rev.], of Elmbridge, co. Worcester. Devisees and executors, Edmund Bray, of Beoley, and Fenwick Welton, of Grafton, co. Worcester. 15 Aug. 1751. Signed, sealed, and sent by post as a letter, addressed to "Mr. Morphy, at Mrs. Harrison's, in Mount Street, near Grosvenor Square, London." 11.31.

BEAUMONT, Joseph [Rev.], of Stone Easton, co. Somerset, now living at Cowley, co. Lancaster. Sole devisee, Winifred Eccleston, widow, co. Lancaster, whom he appointed his executor along with William Banks, of Winstanley, Lancaster. 22 Feb. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.61.

—— Another copy of the above. 11.61A.

BLUNDELL, Francis [Rev.], of Formby, Walton, co. Lancaster. Sole devisee, William Mullineux, of Scowes, whom he also nominates his executor along with Richard Norris, of the Trees in Down-Holland, yeoman, and John Blanchard, of Crosby Parva, gent. 1 Feb. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.53.

BLUNDELL, Joseph [Rev.], co. of Spinkhill, co. Derby. To his sister Winifred two guineas, to his nephew and niece, Pippart, each one guinea, to his little nephew, Christopher Pippard, one guinea, to Mr. James Clifton, all his messuage in Little Crosby, commonly called the West Lane House, with the annuity of 15*l.* a year. Nominates the said Mr. James Clifton, Mr. John Ashton, of the Fairyhurst, and Mr. John Blanchard, of Little Crosby, his executors. 23 June 1740. Signed and sealed. 11.17A.

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BLUNDELL, Joseph [Rev.] of Spinkhill, co. Derby. Sole devisee and executor, Nathaniel Elliott, of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields. 24 Nov. 1746. Signed and sealed. 11.17.

BODENHAM, John [Rev.], of Courtfield, in the parish of Welsh-Bicknor, co. Monmouth. Devisees: Mr. William Dormer, of Asteridghe, in Newland, co. Gloucester, and Mr. Philip Rogers, of Spetchley, co. Worcester, his executors. 13 April 1742. Signed and sealed. 11.7.

BOOTH, Charles [Rev.], of Tusmore, co. Oxon. Devisees and executors, Cornelius Morphy, of St. George's, Hanover Square, and John Jackson, of Kiddington, co. Oxon. 2 Feb. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.54.

BOUCHER, William [Rev.], of East Lulworth, co. Dorset. Devisees and executors, Robert Constable, living at Wardour Castle, co. Wilts, and Richard Molineux, of Marnhull, co. Dorset. 28 Nov. 1751. Signed and sealed. 11.41.

BRACY, Edmund [Rev.], of Beoley. Devisees and executors, Thomas Welldon, of Grafton Hall, Upton, co. Worc., and James Welldon, of Wootton, co. Warw., his brother. 16 Aug. 1751. Signed and sealed. 11.33.

BRENT, Tho. [Rev.], of Ham Preston, co. Dorset. Devisees and executors, Robert Constable, living at Wardour Castle, and Richard Mollineux, at Marnall, co. Dorset. 14 Aug. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.84.

BREWSTER, William [Rev.], of Norwich. Devisees and executors, John Champion and Mr. Dennett. 9 March 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.64.

BROCKHOLES, Charles [Rev.], of Wigan, gent. To his niece, Margaret Hesketh, one guinea. To his servant, Agnes Tyrer, three guineas. All the remainder to William Gerard, of Wigan, Esq. Executors, the said Wm. Gerard and John Walmsley, of Wigan, draper. 7 Nov. 1749. Signed and sealed. 11.19.

—— Another copy of the above. Signed and sealed. 11.19 A.

BROOKE, Ignatius [Rev.]. Sole legatee and executor, Michael Poole, of Wardour Castle. 19 July 1738. Signed and sealed. 11.6.

BROOKES, Thomas [Rev.], of Horringsheath, co. Suffolk. Devisees and executors, Edward Galloway and Bernard Cross, of the suburbs of London. 24 Feb. 1753. Signed and sealed. 11.88.

BRUNING, Anthony [Rev.], of Eastmean, Southamp., gent. Sole executor, John Maire, of Lartington county York, gent. 2 July 1744. Signed and sealed. 11.16.

BRYON, Francis [Rev.], of Duneton, co. Sussex. Devisees and executors, James Gifford, of London, and Bernard Stafford, of Hammersmith. 13 March 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.66.

BUTLER, Thomas [Rev.], of Rotherwas, parish of Dinder, co. Heref. Devisees and executors, Francis Dormer, of Astrick, parish of Newland, co. Glouc., and John Cotton, of Courtfield, parish of Welsh Bicknor, co. Monmouth. Signed and sealed. 11.36.

CARTERET, Edward [Rev.], of London, gent., now residing at Maidenwell. Richard Meredith, gent., sole executor. 28 June 1743. Signed and sealed. 11.10.

CHAMPION, John [Rev.], of Sawston, co. Camb. Sole devisee and executor, James Dennet, of Staningfield, co. Suffolk. 20 July 1751. Signed and sealed. 11.24

CHAMPION, John [Rev.], of Sawston, co. Camb. Bequeaths 600*l.* and all interest due thereon to Mr. James Dennet, of Coldham Hall, co. Suffolk, being part of 2,000*l.* secured by mortgage on the estate of the late Lord and Lady Carrington, decd., on which there is due about 27 years' interest at four per cent. Sole executor, the said James Dennet. 18 Dec. 1775. Signed and sealed. 11.115.

CLIFTON, Francis [Rev.], of Clifton, co. Notts. Devisees and executors, Francis Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick, co. Lanc., and Henry Stanley, of Horton, Cheshire, gentlemen. 6 Aug. 1750. Signed and sealed.* 11.28.

CLIFTON, James [Rev.], of Crosby Parva, in parish of Sefton, county Lanc. Sole devisee, John Bodenham, of Croxtath, gent. Executors, Henry Pippard, Esq., and John Blanchard, gent., both of Croxteth Parva, and the said John Bodenham. 18 Sept. 1750. Signed and sealed. 11.21.

COLLINGWOOD, Charles [Rev.], of Sanford, co. Oxon, gent. Sole devisee and executor, Christopher Medcalf, of Drury Lane, gent., and in default of him, his brother Thomas. 22 Jan. 1718–9. Signed, with seal. ii.1.

COLLINS, William [Rev.], of Upton Warren, co. Worcester, gent. Sole devisee and executor, Edmund Bracey, junr., of Beoley, gent. 24 Sept. 1743. Signed, sealed, and sent as a letter to Mr. Sherbourn, at Mrs. Hallon's, a waxchandler in Duke's Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London. With seal. 11.15.

CONNILLAN, Henrietta Maria, now lodging at Mrs. Fryer's, a hosier in Little Turn Stile, St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, widow. To be buried in St. Giles' churchyard. To her sister, Mary Connillan, now living in Ireland, her wedding ring, a ring with her husband's hair therein, "a silver and torterre sheli snuff box, with a large silver hinge and silver garde onell, and my own picture." Her silver watch, clothes, &c. to Mrs. Martha Bennett, wife of Mr. James Bennett, baker, in Drury Lane, to sell and detain one-third of the produce, the other two-thirds to be paid to Mr. Bernard Baker for such uses as she direct him in writing. Sole executrix, Martha Bennett. 10 June 1749. Signed and sealed. 11 Secular 12.

CONYERS, Thomas [Rev.], of Dunken Hall, co. Lanc. Sole devisee, Mr. Philip Carteret, whom he appoints his executor along with John Points, both of London. 19 Feb. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.60.

DEANE, Michael [Rev.]. Sole devisee and executor of all his estate in Ringland, co. Norf., to John Page, of Bury St. Edmunds. 23 April 1759. Signed and sealed. 11.97.

DENNET, James [Rev.]. Sole devisee and executor, John Champion, of Sawston Hall, co. Camb., or if dead, John Gage, of Southgate Street, Bury St. Edmunds. 14 Sept. 1751. Signed and sealed. ii.113 A.

DENNET, James [Rev.], of Standingfield, co. Suffolk. Executors, John Gage, of St. Mary's, Bury St. Edmunds, and George Mannock, of

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* Seal: Half length figure of P[rince] C[harles].

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Stoke, co. Suffolk. 14 Dec. 1774. Signed and sealed. Modern transcript. 11.113.

Probate, 7 March 1789, granted to Sir George Mannock, Bart.

DORMER, Charles [Rev.], "in the county of Cheshire." Devisees and executors, John Porter and Henry Stanley. 6 April 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.85 A.

DORMER,* Charles [Rev.], of Peterley, co. Bucks. Devisees and executors, Edward Galloway and Edward Cross, "of the suburbs of London." 27 Sept. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.85.

DORMER, Robert [Rev.], of the suburbs of London. Executors, John Poyntz and Bernard Baker, of the suburbs of London. 20 Jan. 1753. Signed and sealed. 11.110 A.

DORMER, Robert [Rev.], of Soberton (?). Executors, Thomas Stanley, of Crawley, co. Hants, and John Jenison, of Wardour Castle. 11 March 1768. Signed and sealed. 11.110.

DORMER, William [Rev.], of St. George's, Hanover Square. Devisees and executors, his brother, Francis Dormer, of Astridge Newland, co. Glouc., and Bernard Cress, gent. of St. James's, Westminster. 2 July 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.80. (Unattested.)

ELLERKER, Thomas [Rev.]. Sole executor, Marmaduke Stone, of Liège. Liège, 10 Jan. 1794. Signed, seal defaced. ii.124.

FARRAR, James [Rev.], co. Suffolk. Executors and devisees, James Dennet and John Gage, of Coldham, co. Suffolk. 16 Feb. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.59.

FORTESCUE, Elizabeth, widow, relict of Charles Fortescue, of Husband's Bosworth, co. Leic., deceased (after reciting an indenture of 22 June 1700, respecting Idbury and Foscot, co. Oxon, &c.), devises to her son Fortiscue, his heirs and assigns, for ever, the moiety of the manor of Idbury, alias Idbury Bold, and Foscot, chargeable with 1,000*l.* to her daughter, Maria Alathea Sophia Fortescue, with 50*l.* for mourning. To her son Francis 200*l.* in payment of a like sum due to Sir Francis Fortescue, of Salden, decd. To Anne Mabson 5*l.* if living with her at the time of her decease, and 10*s.* apiece to her other servants. To her cousins, Thomas Colemore and Alathea (blank) formerly Griffin, 10*l.* apiece. 7*l.* to the poor of Idbury, and 5*l.* to the poor of Husband's Bosworth. To her son, Francis Fortescue, 30*l.* for such poor persons as she shall give the same to by her note in writing. To Mr. Francis Parkinson, of Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, 110*l.* Residuary legatee and sole executor, her son Francis Fortescue. 9 Aug. 1735. Signed. 11 Secular 11.

FOURNIERS, Nicolas [Rev.], of Scarisbrick, in the parish of Ormskirk, gent. Sole devisee and executor, Richard Leckonby, of Croston, gent. 1 Sept. 1743. Signed and sealed. 11.14.

FOX, Henry, Esq., of Sherrington, co. Heref. Trustees, William Berington, M.D., Shrewsbury, and Christopher Clough, of Mintown, Shropsh. Settles his estates in Shropsh. and Montgomery on his brother James Foxe, in tail male, with remainder to Henry Foxe, of Clare Market, London, upholsterer, in tail male. Remainder to his sister, Bridget Foxe, in tail male, with ultimate remainder to his own right heirs in fee. Gives legacies to his Aunts Langdale, Ruffe, and Lindsay,

* This is the Sixth Lord Dormer of Wing, co. Bucks.

to his Cousins Williams, Ruffe, Lindsay and Bowyer. Also to William Plowden, Esq., and his daughter Anne. Will dated 20 Dec. 1750; codicil, 23 Jan. 1750–1.

FOX, James [Rev.], late of Shrewsbury, now of Southend, co. Hants. Executors and devisees, James Wheble and Bernard Cross, of London. 13 May 1758. Signed and sealed. 11.96 B.

FOX, James [Rev.], of Highfield, co. Derby. Devisee and executor, Robertson Sanderson, of Frickley, co. York. 11 Jan. 1759. Signed and sealed. 11.96.

—— Another copy of the above. 11.96 A.

GAGE, John [Rev.], of Bury. Executors, James Dennitt, of Staningfield, co. Suffolk, and John Poyntz, of Gray's Inn, London. 16 June 1755. Signed and sealed. 11.121 A.

GAGE, John [Rev.], of Bury St. Edmunds. Executors, Thomas More, of King Street, Holborn, and Charles Thompson, of Gifford's Hall, Suffolk. 7 Aug. 1788. Copy, 11.121.

Proved 6 Nov. 1790 by the above Charles Thompson.

GERARD, Thomas [Rev.], of Holt, co. Leicester. Devisees and executors, Thomas Maire, of Husband's Bosworth, co. Leic., Edward Scarisbrick and William Walmesley, of Wapenbury, co. Warwick. 9 June 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.72.

GILLIBRAND, Richard [Rev.], of Chorley, co. Lanc. Sole devisee and executor, John Pointz, of Gray's Inn. 3 April 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.69.

GORDON, Patrick, alias Johnston [Rev.], only son of John Gordon, Lawcie, co. Aberdeen, deceased, now living at Edinburgh. Executors, George Maxwell, William McLeod, John Peppier, and Alexander Strachan, subject to legacies or donations hereafter to be made. Edinburgh, 25 Nov. 1775. Registered 11 Nov. 1793. 11.114.

GULDEFORD, dame Clare, wife of Sir Robert Guldeford, Hempstead, co. Kent, Bart. Appointed Phillips Gybbon, of Rolvendon, co. Kent, and John Eyre, of Gray's Inn, to a sell a farm, Camber Farm, and other lands, and with the proceeds to pay to her aunt, Sarah Guldeford, wife of Joseph Guldeford, Esq., 300*l.*; 200*l.* to be retained from the sale and paid according to her wishes expressed in a separate paper. 13 Aug. 1713. Mentions her sister Tasburgh. Signed and sealed, on parchment. 11 Seculars 5.

—— The paper of directions referred to above as to the application of the 200*l.* there mentioned. Signed. 11 Seculars 6.

HARDESTY, John [Rev.], of Aston, near Stone, co. Staff. Devisees and executors, Francis Clifton, of Swinnerton, and Bernard Baker, in Little Weld Street, London. No date, not sealed nor signed, and no witnesses. The testator died at Daventry. 1 May 1752. 11.70.

HAWKER, John, of St. Martin's, Lincoln. Sole devisee and executor, Mr. William Anderson, of Kingerby, co. Lincoln. 9 June 1733. Signed and sealed. 11.3.

HAWKINS, Thomas [Rev.], of Slindon, Sussex. Devisees and executors, Mr. James Wheble and Mr. Bernard Cross. 27 June 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.79.

HAWKINS, Thomas [Rev.], of Oxburgh, co. Norfolk. Bequeaths to Sir Richard Bedingfield his horse and accoutrements, and his snuff-box,

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given him by Lady Montague. To Master Bedingfield all his fishing tackle.

"Whereas Mrs. Agnes Buckley has had a great deal of trouble with me for some years, and has attended me very assiduously in the doctoring of my sore leg, I give her my watch, seals, &c. belonging to it. I give her also my linen apparel, viz., shirts, handkerchiefs, stockings, &c., as also my flower pots and all my glass and crockery ware." Residue to Rev. Mr. Thomas Angier, of Norwich (sole executor), in trust for Mrs. Norfolk. 11 Aug. 1783. Signed and sealed. ii. 116.

HAYMAN, Renfrid [Rev.], alias John Pearce, of St. Columb. Devisees and executors, Philip Cartaret, of London, Richard Bousher, of Arlington, and John Gradell, of Trevethick. 4 Dec. 1751. Signed and sealed. 11. 42.

HOLDEN, Francis, of London, gent. All that he possesses to Anne, his wife, for her life, with remainder to his executors, Richard Walmsley, of Dunken Hall, co. Lanc., Esq., and William Wells, of Compton Bassett, co. Wilts, Esq. 3 Dec. 1674. Copy. 11 Seculars 2.

HOLDEN, Francis, of London, gent. All his lands to Anne, his wife, 100*l.* for her to dispose of as she pleases, 3*l.* every year to priests, and 3*l.* to poor Catholics every year, 5*l.* towards the maintenance of a boy at school, 25*l.* for the maintenance of a student at St. Omer's, and William Rishton, the younger, 20*l.*, to his four sisters, Dorothy, Anne, Isabell, and Mary, 30*l.* to be equally divided. His land in Great Tocolls, in Livesey, co. Lanc., to his executor. An additional bequest of 2*l.* a year to poor Catholics, and 5*l.* a year more to priests to be prayed for, and to James Holden, of Tockolls, and his children, one year's rent. 1 March 1674[-5]. Signed and sealed, and in the hand of Fr. Holden. ii Seculars 2 B.

—— Another copy of the above. 11 Seculars 2 A.

—— Deed by Humphry Weld, of Lulworth Castle, and Joseph Browne, of West Harting, co. Sussex, gent., as to their dealings with certain of the trusts of the will of the above Francis Holden. Lulworth Castle, 28 July 1716. Signed and sealed. 11 seculars 2 C.

HORNE, William [Rev.], of the parish of St. John the Baptist, in Hereford. All that he possesses to Rev. William Strickland and Rev. Thomas Meynill, of Marylebone, and Rev. Marmaduke Stone, of Stoneyhurst, his executors. 6 April 1796. Copy. 11.128.

HOWARD, Francis [Rev.], of East Lulworth. Executors, Richard Molyneux, of Stapehill, co. Dorset, and John Jenison, of Wardour. 12 June 1776. Signed and sealed. 11.109.

—— Another copy of the above. 11.109 A.

HOWE, Joseph [Rev.], of Longhorsley, co. Nthumbld. To his niece, Catherine Hill, of Shrewsbury, widow, 2*l.* 2*s.* yearly, chargeable on his lands in the township of Leigh, co. Staff. The said lands in Leigh to his nephew, Thomas Rock, of Brewood, co. Staff. To William Strickland, of Edgware Road, and William Warilow, of Newcastle upon Tyne, all his ready money, &c., and appoints them his executors. 10 Dec. 1790. Copy. 11.122.

Appended are two explanatory documents, dated 20 July 1791, and 16 May 1792.

HUBERT, Mrs. Dorothy. Codicil to her will. Having bequeathed all her goods, &c. to Robert Ashmall, of Lincoln's Inn, her sole executor,

she appoints him to discharge the following trusts, viz., to pay to John Smith, of St. Clement Danes, 50*l.* to be by him expended according to her instructions, to her cousin, William Hardwick, 10*l.* for a ring, and the residue to the said John Smith to be expended as above. 9 May 1724. Copy. ii Secular 6.

HUMBARSTON, Charles, of Sizeland, co. Norf., gent. To Elizabeth, his wife, 1,000*l.*, to be applied for the maintenance and education of his son Francis, and for other purposes. Robert London, of Lodden, to be supervisor of his will. 8 Aug. 1688. Copy. 11 Seculars 3.

Proved at Norwich, 10 Sept. 1688. [His wife was Elizabeth, sister of Edward and John Sulyard.]

HUNTER, William [Rev.], of Kirkham, co. Lanc. Sole devisee and executor, William Molyneux, of Scows. 12 Feb. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.58.

JACKSON, John [Rev.], of Kiddington, co. Oxon., gent. All his goods to Cornelius Morphy, of S. George, Hanover Square, and Bernard Crosse, of S. James's, Westmr., gentleman, to be divided between them, they to be his executors. . . 1750. Signed and sealed. 11.20.

JENISON, John [Rev.], of Wardour Castle. Executors, his brother Austin and James Jenison. 11 June 1766. Signed and sealed. 11.107.

—— Another copy of the above. ii. 107 A.

JERNEGAN, Francis [Rev.], of S. Paul's, Westm. Sole devisee and executor, John Poyntz, of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. 6 Feb. 1752. Signed, sealed, and enrolled in the Court of Common Pleas. 11.55.

JONES, John [Rev.], of S. George, Hanover Square. Sole executor, Thomas More, of the parish of S. George the Martyr, Queen Square. 1 June 1768. Signed and sealed. II. 111.

KINGSDON, Charles [Rev.], of Charles County, Maryland. All his real estate in the parishes of Oake and Hillfarance, co. Somerset, and elsewhere in England, to Mr. William Perkins, of London, merchant, to convey the same to Mr. Philip Carteret, of S. Giles-in-the-Fields. 21 May 1753. Signed and sealed. 11.91 A.

—— Another copy of the above, omitting the conveyance to Philip Carteret. 21 May 1753. Signed and sealed. 11.91.

KNATCHBULL, Robert [Rev.], of Maryland, in the county of Queen Anne. Sole devisee and executor, Richard Mullineux, of Portobacco in Maryland. 8 Oct. 1748. Signed and Sealed. 11.18.

LANCASTER, James [Rev.], of the parish of (blank), co. Somerset. Executors, John Scudamore, of S. James, Bristol, and John Brewer, of Shepton Malet. 10 Sept. 1768. Signed and sealed. 11.112.

LANE, William [Rev.], of Padwell, co. Hants. Sole devisee and executor, Cornelius Morphy, of S. George, Hanover Square, gent. 9 May 1751. Signed and sealed. 11.22.

LECKONBY, Richard [Rev.], of Croston, co. Lanc. Sole devisee and executor, Nicolas Fourniers, of Scarisbrick. 21 Jan. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.47.

LEIGH, Roger [Rev.], of Barkhill, Wigan. Sole devisee and executor, Charles Brockholes, of Wigan. 8 Feb. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.56.

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LEWIS,* William [Rev.]. "Master of the House or Hospital of S. Cross, dedicated to the memory of the Cross and Passion of my Blessed Redeemer Jesus Christ, the eternal Son of God." "To the Provost and Fellows of the house of the Blessed Virgin Mary, commonly called Oriel College, Oxon, a fair chalice, silver and gilt with cover," price 10*l.* Also his Polyglott Bibles and other books, "as a poor memorial of my love and respect to that foundation whereof I had my education, wherein I had the honour to be Fellow and Provost, and to lay the first stone of their new college." Mentions his sons Theodore (afterward's a father of the Society of Jesus) and John, his brother, Sir Alexander Ratcliffe, and his niece, Margaret Ratcliffe. Speaks of having been in exile and sequestration for 20 years, which, with the iniquity of the times, had much impoverished him. 16 July 1666.

LUCAS, Charles [Rev.], of Park Lane, London. Bequeaths his money, books, securities, and effects to Mr. William Strickland, Upper Berkley Street, and Mr. Angier, now in Norwich, his sole executors. 7 May 1787. Copy 11.119.

Appended is a paper of private instructions.

MAIRE, Thomas [Rev.], of Husband's Bosworth, co. Leic. Devisees and executors, Edward Scarisbrick and William Walmsley, of Wapenbury, co. Warwick. 13 June 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.74.

MASIE, John [Rev.], of Loyd Arundel, parish of Pype, co. Heref. Devisees and executors, Thomas Butler, of Rotherwas, parish of Dinder, co. Heref., and Francis Dormer, of Astrick, parish of Newland, co. Glouc. 12 Sept. 1751. Signed and sealed. 11.35.

MASON, John [Rev.], of the parish of S. Thomas, Winchester. Devisees and executors, Sir Peter Curson, Bart., of Brambridge, Twford, co. Hants, and John Tichbourne, gent., of Padwell, in the parish of S. Mary, co. Hants. 21 Sept. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.86.

MAXWELL, Rev. George, son of the decd. William Maxwell of Kirkonnell, nominates the Right Rev. George Hay, of Edinburgh, and Right Rev. John Chisholm of Moydart, his executors, with powers equal to himself. If one die the other to continue to be executor. Edinburgh, 26 Aug. 1796. Copy. 11,129.

Two documents follow relative to the disposal of the property.

MEYNILL, Thomas [Rev.]. Bequeathes, after the death of William Strickland, now of Edgeware Road, 300*l.*, now in the hands of his brother, Edward Meynill, of York, to his niece, Anna Maria Meynell, the residue to William Strickland, his executor. 3 June 1794. Signed and sealed. 11.126.

MOLYNEUX,† Briget [the Hon.], of Schols within Eccleston, near Knowsley, co. Lanc., singlewoman. "To my sister Anne Molyneux my part of all the goods we now stand jointly possessed of" and of the money out at interest. "To my brother and sister Molyneux, sister

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* According to Wood (Hist. Univ. Oxon, 11.105) he resigned the Provostship of Oriel 29 June 1621, and died in the Hospital of S. Cross at Winchester, of which he was Master, in 1667.

† She was the youngest daughter of William, the fourth Viscount, and Bridget, daughter and heiress of Robert Lucy, Esq., of Charlecote, co. Warwick. She died at Scowes or Scholes, near Prescot (the house of her brother, the Hon. William Molyneux), 16 Oct. 1733, and was buried at Sefton. Her brother, a priest, S.J., became the seventh Viscount.

Mary and sister Elizabeth, brother Carrol and brother Thomas" 5*l.* each for a mourning ring. To her servant, Susan Thorp, all her wearing apparel, 40*l.* and 10*l.* she owes her. To Elizabeth Coup, the chamber-maid, two guineas. To Anne Tootell, the cook, 10*s.* To William Holywell one guinea. To the two boys each half a guinea. To all the Jesuits in Lancashire and Cheshire to each one guinea. To the other priests in the said two counties each one 10*s.* To Mr. John Hardesty three guineas. To Mr. Richard More one guinea. To Mr. Robert Petre one guinea. To Mr. Goure two guineas over and besides the before recited guinea amongst the other Jesuits. Also to Mr. Palmer one other guinea. To the district of the Jesuits in Lancashire 100*l.*, the interest to go to any Jesuit that shall serve at the Scholt aforesaid, or in that neighbourhood. Also at her sister Anne's decease 300*l.* more shall be given to the same place. To Mrs. Paston, at York, five guineas. To Mrs. Foxcroft 5*l.* To be distributed amongst poor Catholics 20*l.* Her funeral to be decent, but noways expensive. Sister Anne Mollyneux, sister Mary Molyneux, and William Lancaster, of Ecleston (to whom she bequeathes three guineas) to be her executors. 15 Oct. 1733. Mark and seal. 11 Secular 10 A.

MOLYNEUX, Henry [Rev.], of Reygate, Surrey. Devisees and executors his brother, Richard Molyneux and John Poyntz, of Gray's Inn. 17 Jan. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.46.

MOLYNEUX, Joseph [Rev.], of Slindon, co. Sussex. Executors, Thomas Sanders, of Burton, co. Sussex, and Thomas Stanley, co. Hants. 11 June 1766. Signed and sealed. 11.105.

—— Another copy of the above. 11.105 A.

MOLYNEUX, Richard [Rev.], late of Maryland, and now of Great Canford, co. Dorset. All his estates in Maryland to Bernard Cross, James Wheble, and Thomas Nandyke, all of London, each in succession after the death of the former. 8 March 1758. Signed, seal defaced. 11.101 A.

MOLYNEUX, Richard [Rev.], of Stape Hill, co. Dorset. Devisees and executors, John Jenison, of Wardour Castle, and Francis Howard, of Lulworth Castle. 26 Jan. 1764. Signed, seal defaced. 11.101.

MOLYNEUX, William [Rev.], of Prescot, co. Lanc. Devisees and executors, Cornelius Morphy and Mr. Hermingild Carpenter, co. Middles. 12 June 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.73.

This is the Rev. Lord William Molyneux, S.J.

MORE, Richard [Rev.], co. Flint. Devisees and executors, John Williams and John Parker. 17 June 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.77.

MORE, Catherine, of York. Names her brothers, Fathers Christopher and Thomas More, S.J., her sister, Mary More, and her cousin, Mrs. Mary Ullathorne. 1 March, 1776.

MORE, Thomas [Rev.], of Bath. To his nephew, William Dalton, 100*l.*, to his niece, Lady Fitzgerald, 100*l.*, to his neice, Theresa Metcalfe, widow, 20*l.*, to his sister, Mary More, of Bruges 20*l.*, to his cousin, Thomas Waterton, of Walton Hall, co. York, 100*l.*, to his sister Mrs. Dalton, 1,670*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* in the five per cent. stock, now held for his life by Thomas Wright, banker, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, with residue to Robert Plowden, sole executor. 2 June 1794. Attested copy. 11.125.

Four papers connected with the same will follow it.

MORPHY, Cornelius [Rev.], S. George's, Hanover Square. Devisees and executors, Bernard Crosse, of S. James's, Westminster, and Bernard

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Baker, of S. Giles-in-the-Fields, gentlemen. 4 Aug. 1751. Signed and sealed. 11.27.

MOYLEN, William [Rev.], heretofore of S. Martins-in-the-Fields, Westm., now of Liège. Devisees and executors, Thomas Barrow, of Liège, and Charles Wright, of Wieldside, Essex, brother of Anthony Wright, Esquire, banker, of Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. 20 Oct. 1783. Signed and sealed. 11.117.

—— Another copy of the above. 11.117 A.

MUSSON, Samuel [Rev.], of Habledown, co. Kent. Sole devisee and executor, Philip Carteret, of London. 27 Feb. 1753. Signed and sealed. 11.89.

Endd. "Mr. Samuel Brown, *vere* Musson, his will."

Send by post "to Mr. Baker, at the undertaker's, in Little Weld Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London."

NEEDHAM, Sebastian [Rev.], otherwise Robert Morgan, of S. Giles-in-the-Fields, gent., at his lodgings in Great Queen Street, where he had been resident for many years, lying ill in bed of the sickness whereof he died that same night, appointed Counsellor Maire [John Maire, of Grays Inn, Esq.], his sole executor. 13 Dec. 1742. Signed. 11.9.

NEVILLE, William (then at Liège). Executor, his brother, Father Charles Neville, S.J. Legacies to Mary Tichbourne, then in the convent of Hocke Porte, Miss Teresa Tichbourne, and his goddaughter, Miss Preston, daughter of Hon. James Preston. 24 Sept. 1787.

NORRIS, John [Rev.], of Slindon, co. Sussex. Devisees and executors, William Beaumont, of Bonham, co. Wilts, and James Wheble, of London, gentlemen. 1 March 1754. Signed and sealed. 11.92.

OAKLEY, Francis [Rev.], of Danby, Thornton Steward, co. York. Devisees, Peter Maire, of York, and Richard Knight, of Richmond, gentlemen, the latter to be sole executor. 25 July 1751. Signed and sealed. 11.25.

PALMER, George [Rev.], of Eccleston, parish of Prescot, co. Lanc. Sole devisee and executor, Joseph Beaumont, of Windle. 9 Nov. 1751. Signed and sealed. 11.37.

PANTING, John Jenkins [Rev.], of London. Devisees and executors, John Jones and Thomas Nandyke. 11 Dec. 1761. Signed and sealed. 11.99.

PETRE, Robert [Rev.], of Preston, co. Lanc. Sole devisee and executor, Rob. Petre of Cowley Hill, Prescot, co. Lanc. 1 Feb. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.52.

PIGOTT, Adam, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, gent. To Geo. Williamson, of Drury Lane, gent., 20*l.* Sebastian Needham, of Great Queen Street, gent., to be residuary legatee. 11 June 1736. Signed and sealed. 11.4.

PLATT, Daniel [Rev.], of South Lynn. Sole devisee and executor, Mr. Nicholas Porter, of Oxburgh. 13 Aug. 1751. Signed and sealed. 11.30.

PLESSINGTON, Joseph [Rev.], of Abraham, co. Lanc. Devisees and executors, Mr. Cross and Mr. Wheeble, of London. 25 May 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.71.

POOLE, Francis [Rev.], of Waterperry, co. Oxon. Devisees and executors, Mr. Philip Carteret, of S. Giles-in-the-Fields, and Mr. Cornelius

Morphy, of S. George's, Hanover Square. 29 Jan. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.48.

—— Duplicate copy of the above. 11.48 A.

PORTER, James [Rev.], of Brussels. Edward Galloway and James Wheeble, of London, gentlemen, executors. 3 March 1756. With fragment of seal. ii.94.

PORTER, John [Rev.], of Hooton, parish of Eastham, co. Chester. Devisees and executors, Lord Charles Dormer, of Poole Hall, co. Chester, and Joseph Beaumont, of Cowley Hill, co. Lanc. 11 March 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.65.

PORTER, Nicholas [Rev.], of Oxburgh, co. Norf. Sole devisee and executor, Mr. Daniel Platt, of South Lynn. 13 Aug., 1751. Signed and sealed. 11.29.

POYNTZ, John [Rev.], of Gray's Inn. Sole exccutor, Thomas More, of Gloucester St., Queen Square. 28 Oct. 1765. Signed, seal defaced. 11.102.

REDFORD, Sebastian [Rev.], of Walton, co. Lanc. Devisees and executors, John Williams, of the Star Inn, Hollywell, co. Flint., and John Parker, of Plowden, co. Salop. 11 Aug. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.83.

RICHARDSON, John [Rev.], of Britewell, co. Oxon. Devisees and executors, Francis Pool, of Waterperry, and Gilbert Wells, of Dorchester. 30 Jan. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.50.

RIDDELL, William, of Gateshead. All his colliery hereto sold to Sir Mark Milbank, late of Hannaby, co. York, Bart., decd., also all his estate out of the manor of Hunton, alias Hunton Grange, co. York, unto his daughter, Catherine Riddell, until 4,000*l.* be paid to her, of which, on the event of her death, she may dispose of 1,000*l.*, the remaining 3,000*l.* to go to Nicholas Thornton, of Nether Witton, co. Nthld., Esq. To his daugher, Jane Riddell, wife of Mark Riddell, gent., 50*l.* To his said daughter Catherine, all his mansion house in Gateshead for her life, with remainder to the said Nicholas Thornton. To his trusty servant John Jackson, and his heirs, the yearly sum of 6*l.*, with a further annual sum of 4*l.* To his cousin, John Hebdon, and Mary, his wife, 2*l.* per annum. Remainder to Nicholas Thornton, his sole executor. 30 April 1697. Copy. 11 Seculars 4.

—— Letter from Rev. John Thornton to Mrs. Anne Williams, of Felling Hall, near Newcastle, concerning some of the trusts under the above will. Mentions Sir Nicolas Shirburn, Mr. Henry Widdrington, Lawyer Maire, Mr. Poyntz, and Mr. Balderston. Haggerston, July 5, 1749. 11 Seculars 4 A.

—— Certificate by Mrs. Catherine Riddel of her belief as to the intention of her father respecting Gateshead House with the gardens, &c. 29 May 1747. 11 Seculars 4 B.

RIGBY, John [Rev.], of Liverpool. Sole devisee, Philip Carteret, of London, and executors, Francis Green, John Parker, both of Liverpool, and the said Philip Carteret. 29 Jan. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.49.

ROBERTS, Stephen [Rev.], of Gloucester Street, London. Sole devisee and executor, Cornelius Morphy, of Green Street, Grosvenor Square. 3 April 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.68.

STONYHURST COLLEGE MSS.

ROYAL, John [Rev.], of Great Canford, co. Dorset. Executors, Thomas Moore, of Gloucester Street, London, and Robert Cole, of Marnhull, co. Dorset. 11 June 1766. Signed and sealed. 11.103.

—— Another copy of the above. Signed and sealed. 11.103 A.

SANDERS, Thomas [Rev.], of Burton, co. Sussex. Executors, Joseph Molineux, of Slindon, co. Sussex, and Thomas Stanley, of Rookley, co. Hants. 11 June 1766. Signed and sealed. 11.104.

—— Another copy of the above. ii. 104 A.

SCUDAMOR, John [Rev.], of S. James, Bristol. Devisees, Francis Dormer, of Asteridge, Newland, co. Glouc., and Richard Butler, of Rotherwas, Dineder, co. Hereford, gentleman. 31 July 1751. Signed and sealed. 1751. 11.26.

SHELDON, Henry [Rev.], of Marybone. Sole devisee and executor, John Pontyz, of S. Giles-in-the-Fields. 2 June 1751. Signed and sealed. 11.23.

Duplicate of the above. 2 June 1751. Signed and sealed. 11.23 A.

SHIRBURN, Charles [Rev.], of London, gent. Sole executor and devisee, Charles Wells, of London, gent. 2 Aug. 1743. Copy. 11.11.

SHORT, Francis [Rev.]. "I make Mr. William Boucher my heir and sole executor both of my real and personal estate, charging him with no other expenses than that of a decent burial of my body." West Grinstead, co. Sussex. 5 Nov. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.87.

SMITH, Henry [Rev.], of Culcheth, parish of Wynnick, co. Lanc. Sole devisee and executor, Joseph Beaumont, of Cowley Hill, parish of Prescot, co. Lanc. 16 Nov. 1751. Signed and sealed. 11.38.

SOUTHCOTE, Edward [Rev.], of Chertsey, co. Surrey. Sole devisee and executor, Bernard Baker, Little Wild Street, S. Giles. 17 Dec. 1751. ii. 43.

STANLEY, Henry [Rev.], of Waterperry, co. Oxon, gent. Devisee and executor, Charles Sherburn, of S. Giles, Middlesex, gent. 3 June 1742. Signed and sealed. 11.8.

STANLEY, Henry [Rev.], of Dobbsfont, parish of Wynnick, co. Lanc. Sole devisee and executor, Joseph Beaumont, of Cowley Hill, parish of Prescot, co. Lanc. 16 Nov. 1751. Signed and sealed. 11.39.

STANLEY, Henry [Rev.], of Culcheth, parish of Wynnick, co. Lanc. Sole devisee and executor, Henry Smith, of Culcheth. 19 Nov. 1751. Signed and sealed. 11.40.

STANLEY, Thomas [Rev.], of Crowley, co. Hants. Executor, John Jenison, of Wardour Castle, and Robert Dormer, of Southend, co. Hants. 11 June, 1766. Signed and sealed. 11.108.

—— Another copy of the above. 11,108 A.

STANSFIELD, Luke [Rev.], of Osett, Essex. Devisees and executors, Thomas Walmesley, of Clevedon Hall, co. Essex, and John Poyntz, of Gray's Inn. 16 June 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.76.

STONOR, John, of Stonor, son of Sir Francis Stonor, of Stonor, knt., deceased, at present resident in the Dweersen Keyenbergh at Louvain, makes his will. His body to be buried in the church of St. Peter, at Louvain, near his wife, Caterine de Lyere. At his funeral service it is his express wish that no bread be given to the friends invited to his exequies, although it be the custom, but that one "muyd" of

wheat should be given to the poor of the parish of St. Pierre in baked bread. His debts to be paid before any application of his property. For one year a daily mass to be said at the altar nearest his tomb for himself, his wife, and his relations, six "patars" * to be given for each mass, to be said by his neighbour Heere Voghelsank. To the poor of the parish of St. Michael (*torn*) to be distributed at the discretion of the pastor. To Mlle. Jane Chamberlayn, his cousin, 103 florins yearly out of the 133 florins due to him yearly from the town of Mons, of which Maister Vincent le Mayre has been the receiver. To Damoiselle Anne Malapert, daughter of his late wife, the remaining 30 florins for life. The remainder of those rents after the death of the said Chamberlains and Malapert to return to his heirs. To the Irish Fathers of the Order of St. Francis two double ducats. To Father Barnes, the father confessor of St. Monica, 50 florins. To Monsr. Clifford one double ducat. To Mlle. Marie Worthington, "ma filiole," one double ducat. To Mons. Chamberlayn, his cousin, dean of Ghent, "la tenture" [the tapestry] of blue velvet on which my arms are embroidered, together with the knots and appurtenants.† To the same the enjoyment of the 25 florins which he has from the Pheasant in Dorpstraate, belonging to Jean Van Ermegheen, of Louvain, which on his death are to revert to the heirs of the testator. To the sodality of Our Lady at the Jesuit Fathers, of which he formerly had been Prefect, 25 florins. To Mlle. de l'Espinoy, widow of the late Mons. Chamberlain, his uncle, as likewise to Mlle. Marie and Sister Franchoise, his cousins, to each a double ducat. To Mons. Adrian Malapert his great portrait, and that of his late mother, both taken from the life; and to George, Philip, Caterine, and Jane, his children, to each a double ducat. To the nuns of St. Monica 15 florins. To M., the Vicar-General, Dean of "St. Goule" at Brussels, a ring belonging to his late uncle Chamberlain, with the inscription, "Mors bona bonis, mala malis." To Mlle. Boxhorn, his [statue of] Nôtre Dame, with the crown of gold and the sceptre as it stands on the buffet, together with the garden of flowers and the box of wood wherein to keep it. To sister Jenneken la Roulx, nun of the hospital, one double ducat. To his nephew, John Crouche, "mon filiole," who is in England, the debt of 40 florins borrowed from him by his nephew, Francis Stonor, when the said Francis went hence into England. 50 florins to pay for a robe for F. Susius, a religious of the College of the Society of Jesus in this town of Louvain. To Mlle. Jane Chamberlain his silver porringer [escucille]. To Jean Boon, tenant of his garden, his wife and children, and to Mary, his servant, to each a florin; and to widow Bayken, also a florin. To Cathelyne de Rostere, his servant, out of regard to her long and faithful services (if she be with him at the time of his death), the enjoyment of his house in the Dorpstrate for her life, that, namely, which used to be occupied by Mlle. Gilkins, with its appurtenants, with remainder to his heirs. Also the bed which she now generally uses, the bed-clothes and all the chemises which belonged to his late wife, his gold ring with the name of Jesus, a "robille and basquin" belonging to his late wife, with 100 florins to help her to redeem certain lands. The residue of his goods to be employed for the greater glory of God and the extension of the Catholic Faith under the direction of the English Jesuit Fathers of S. John of Louvain, at the present time resident at Liége. Appoints as his executors

* "Patard," an ancient coin of the value of one farthing, or doit.
† ensemble les gordyns et y appertenants.

STONYHURST COLLEGE MSS.

his cousin, Mr. Chamberlain, Dean of Ghent; Mr. Barnes, confessor of St. Monica; and M. l'Advocat Lintermans. To the Notary Hermans, of Louvain, 15 florins to assist his executors in the settlement of his affairs. Signed 28 July, 1626.

He also gave 100 florins additional to his servant Cateline; and to Mlle. Chamberlaine, religious of Ste. Elizabeth of Brussels, 18 florins. 11 Seculars 1.

On the dorse of the instrument occur the following memoranda:—

12 April 1625. John Stonor, of Stonor, gent., certifies that this present document closed and sealed with his seal contains his last will. Signed Joh. Hermans, N.P.

28 July 1626. M. Stonor wished his will to be opened and read in the presence of witnesses. This having been done, he stated that it contained his final wishes.

30 July 1626. Produced by M. Barnes, to whom it had been given by M. Stonor. Opened and read by the notary in the house of the deceased in the Keyenbergh in the presence of Pierre Schiak, Martin van Tholner, the Sir Barnes, M. Raphael Lintermans, and Mlle. Jane Chamberlain.

Notarial copy, French.

Brussels, 3 Aug. 1633.

STRICKLAND, William [Rev.], of Edgeware Road, London. Executors, Charles Lucas, of Thorndon Place, co. Essex; Thomas Lawson, of Queen Street, Bloomsbury; and Thomas Meynell, of Yarm, co. York. 31 Dec. 1785. Copy.

"The original is in the hands of Messrs. Wright, Covent Garden." ii. 118.

TALBOT, John, of Carlington, co. Nthumbld., Esq. To his wife, Barbara Talbot, for life an annuity of 150*l.* To his servant, John Henderson, an annuity of 5*l.* for life, to his servant, Anne, the like. To his brother, Gilbert Talbot, all his manors, &c., chargeable with the above annuities. To his wife, his household goods, linen, and plate. Sole executor, his brother Talbot. June 27, 1724. Copy. 11 Secular 7.

Before sealing the above he gives to his sister, Catherine Talbot, for life an annuity of 10*l.*

TALBOT, John [Rev.], "or Mansel (the name I go by at present"), of Lytham. Sole devisee and executor, Joseph Beaumont. 9 Feb. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.57.

TALBOT, John [Rev.], of Odstock, co. Wilts. Executors, John Jenison, living at Wardour Castle, and Joseph Molyneux, of Slindon, co. Sussex. 11 June 1766. Signed and sealed. 11.106.

—— Another copy of the above. ii. 106 A.

TATLOCK, Henry [Rev.], of Fazakerley, co. Lanc. To his brother Thomas all his fruit trees and the other goods growing in his garden, charged with the payment of 5*l.* to his sister, Margaret Tatlock. Also all his goods in the chamber over the hall chamber in the new house, charged with the payment of 5*l.*, to his goddaughter, Alice Shepherd, of Sefton, also all his personal effects, &c., to William Scarisbrick, of Scarisbrick, Esq., near Ormskirk, whom he appoints his executor, along with John Blanchard, of Little Crosby, and John Gerard, of Kirby, sen. 10 Jan. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.45.

TEMPEST, Charles [Rev.], of Lyde, in the parish of Pipe, co. Heref. Devisees and executors, Richard Butler, of Rotherwas, in parish of

Dinder, co. Heref., and Francis Dormer, of Astrige, parish of Newland, co. Glouc. 2 Sept. 1751. Signed and sealed. 11.34.

—— Another copy of the above. 11.34 A.

THOMPSON, James Charles [Rev.], late of Gifford's Hall, in the parish of Stoke by Nayland, afterwards of Bury Saint Edmunds, now of Bristol. Confirms a conveyance or settlement of lands, &c., in Maryland to certain uses therein mentioned. Gives all his property in Suffolk, &c. to Thomas Angier, of Oxborough, his sole executor, or, in the event of his death, to James Lane, of Norwich. 30 March 1795. Copy. ii. 127.

Probate, 21 June 1805.

THOROLD, George [Rev.], of Anairundle county, in the province of Maryland. All his estates (except that part of his real estate in England formerly conveyed to Lord Cordigan) to Richard Mullyneux, of Charles county, in the said province, or, in the event of his death, to James Quin, of Queen Anne county. 16 June 1737. 11.5.

THORPE, John [Rev.], of Sleadsykes, Halifax, co. York. All his estate to Thomas Osborn, bookseller, and Samuel Mabbat, the younger, stationer, both of Gray's Inn, in trust to sell and therewith to pay his note of hand for 300*l.* to Bernard Cross, of S. Jam , Westminster, with interest. 20*l.* for their trouble, with remainder to William Dormer and Cornelius Morphy, both of S. George's, Hanover Square, gentlemen, whom he appoints his executors. 16 June 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.75.

TURVILLE, Charles [Rev.], of Aston, co. Leic., but now of Duke's Court, Paul's Church, Covent Garden. Sole devisees, Mr. Henry Corbey, gent., "now in Flanders," also executor, along with Mr. John Pointz, of Gray's Inn, gent. 23 March 1753. Signed and sealed. 11.90.

TYLDERLEY, Frances, of the city of Ghent (a nun). All to John Culcheth, of Gray's Inn, gent., her sole executor. 24 Aug. 1725. Signed and sealed. 11 Secular 9.

Attestation by the above John Culcheth to the effect that his "name is only made use of for the benefit of the family where she then lived."

VEZZOSI, Joseph [Rev.], "a native of Rome, but now at London." Devisees and executors, Bernard Crosse, of S. James's, Westminster, and John Pointz, of Gray's Inn. 14 March 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.67.

—— Duplicate of the above. 11.67 A.

WALMESLEY, Thomas [Rev.], of Preston, co Lanc. Sole devisee and executor, John Champion, of Sawston, co. Camb. 17 June 1754. Signed and sealed. 11.93.

WALMESLEY, William [Rev.], of Spetchley parish, near Worcester. Sole devisee, Edmund Bracy, of Beoley, or (in case of his demise) to James Welton, of Purcell Hall, gent. 14 Aug. 1748. Signed and sealed. ii.12.

WARD, John [Rev.], of East Hendred, co. Berks. Devisees and executors Philip Carteret, of S. Giles'-in-the-Fields, and Charles Booth, of Tusmore, co. Oxon. 2 March 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.62.

WELLS, Charles [Rev.], of Bambridge, co. Hants, now residing at Ghent. Legatees and executors, his brother, Gilbert Wells, and John Poyntz, of Gray's Inn. 3 Dec. 1756. Copy. ii. 95.

He died at Ghent, 1 April 1757.

Stonyhurst College MSS.

Wells, Gilbert [Rev.], of Dorchester, co. Oxon. Devisees and executors, Cornelius Morphy, of St. George, Hanover Square, and John Jackson, of Kiddington, co. Oxon. 31 Jan. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.51.

Welton, Fenwick [Rev.], of the manor of Grafton, co. Worc. Devisees and executors, Edmond Bracey, of Beoley, and John Baynham, junr., of Elmbridge, gentlemen. 15 Aug. 1751. Signed and sealed. 11.32.

Welton, James [Rev.], of Elmbridge, co. Worcester. Sole devisee and executor, Edmund Bracey, junr., of Beoley, gent. 26 Aug. 1743. Signed and sealed. 11.13.

Welton, James [Rev.], of Britwell, co. Oxf. Sole executor, William Strickland, of Edgeware Road. 1 May 1792. Signed and sealed. 11.123.

Wheble, James [Rev.], of Tisbury, co. Wilts. Devisees and executors, Mr. Cross, of the parish of S. James's, and Mr. Poyntz, of S. Giles's. 7 July 1752. Signed, seal defaced. 11.81.

Whitgreave, Tho. [Rev.], of Moseley, co. Stafford. Devisees and executors, Cornelius Morphy, of S. George's, Hanover Square, and Francis Clifton, of Swinnerton, co. Stafford. 3 Oct. 1751. Signed and sealed. 11.63 A.

Whitgreave, Tho. [Rev.], of Moseley, co. Stafford. Devisees and executors, Edmund Bracy, of Beoley, co. Warw., and Francis Bryon, of Stone Lodge, co. Staff. 8 March 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.63.

Williams, John [Rev.], co. Flint. Devisees and executors, John Parker, "living at Plowden, in Shropshire, and Mr. Moor, now living at Holywell, in Flintshire." 25 June 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.78.

Williams, Peter [Rev.], of Ince Blundell, parish of Sephton, co. Lanc. Sole devisee, Philip Carteret, of London; executors, Robert Blundell, of Ince Blundell, Esq.; Richard Brettargh, of Ince Blundell, gent., and the said Philip Carteret. 4 Jan. 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.44.

Williams, Peter [Rev.], of Drury Lane, gent., devises to Tho. Kimber, of Welshpool, co. Montgomery, gent.; Henry Stanley, of Waterperry, co. Oxon, gent.; and John Bodenham, of Courtfield, co. Monmouth, gent., all his shops, &c., in Aldgate and Queen Street, Cheapside, and Duke Street. 7 Oct. 1731. Signed and sealed. 11.2.

Wintour, Sir George, of Huddington, co. Worc., Knt. To his wife, Lady Wintour, 110*l.*, &c., for her life. Two parts to his aunt Wintour for her life. Charges the manor of Oddingley and tithes of Himbleton and Dunnesteed with his debts and legacies. His house at Batchcote, purchased by his mother, and other lands bought in the names of Mr. Tyrer, Mr. Withes, and Sir George Kemp, to his said aunt for life. If no child, then after the death of his wife and aunt, Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury, to have the manor of Huddington, &c., in tail male Remainder to Gilbert Talbot, brother to Francis, in tail male, with remainder to the English Fathers of the Society of Jesus for ever.

Before signing the will he added a clause giving the manor of Cooksey and house of Batchcote, and all lands belonging to Gilbert Talbot in tail male, subject to the payment of 1,500*l.* of his debts.

If the said two brothers have male issue they are to pay certain legacies for pious uses here specified.

STONYHURST COLLEGE MSS.

Executors, John Caryll, Esq., senior, of Harting; Francis Finch, Esq., of Rushock, and John Walsteed, of Wooden Farm, gent. 13 March 1657. Signed and sealed. 11 Seculars, 1 A.

WRIGHT, Joseph [Rev.], of Lakenham, co. Norf. Devisees and executors, Philip Carteret and Richard Meredith. 22 July 1752. Signed and sealed. 11.82.

SIR PHILIP TATTON MAINWARING, BART., OF PEOVER HALL, CHESHIRE.

SIR P. T. MAINWARING'S MSS.

The Mainwaring deeds and MSS. are of considerable interest and merit a fuller report than it is possible to give them at present, but unfortunately I found them in great confusion and could do little more than roughly sort them during my stay at Peover.

The Mainwarings, whose family has been seated at Peover ever since the Conquest, besides a vast quantity of deeds and evidences relating to their lands, have the good fortune to possess State Papers, Diaries, Household-books, and Literary MSS. of the 17th century, which cannot fail to be of interest, and which would probably furnish a rich harvest of curious social and domestic details to any one who would carefully examine them.

Many of the Peover deeds are of the time of Edward III. or earlier, and about five hundred of them are older than the reign of Henry VIII. The earliest of these are some charters granted in the 12th century by the Earls of Chester.

Amongst more modern deeds, MSS., letters, accounts, memoranda, and law-papers, all mingled in terrible confusion, I found in the course of my search most of the Peover evidences that were set out by Dugdale in his unpublished "Chartularum Mainwaringianum"; and it was with no little interest, after almost despairing of finding it, that I at last came upon the original charter which was granted by Hugh Kevelioc, Earl of Chester, to Ralph Mainwaring on the marriage of the latter to his daughter Amicia, and which raised so animated and protracted a controversy in the 17th century between Sir Thomas Mainwaring and his neighbour Sir Peter Leycester of Tabley, the author of the "Antiquities of Cheshire." This charter, with three others which were granted by Hugh Keveliock, and by Randal Blundeville his son and successor, I copied literatim for this report.

The Peover muniments include many Extents, Rentals, Mises, Court Rolls, Final-Concords, and Pleas-at-Chester, that I had no time to examine. They also include several Pardons, Patents, and Commissions, under the Great Seal, from the time of Henry VI., and several Commissions with wafer-seals attached, undated and signed in blank by Charles II., which appear to have been entrusted to a Colonel Roger Whitley* in 1659 for him to fill up and make use of at his discretion.

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* A Colonel Roger Whitley was Governor of Aberystwith Castle when it surrendered to the Parliamentary troops during the Civil War. The safe conduct he received on the occasion of that capitulation is amongst the MSS. at Peover. If not the same person it is possible that he was the father of the Colonel Roger Whitley who is above mentioned, and who after the Restoration was appointed Deputy Post Master General.

SIR P. T. MAINWARING'S MSS.

The most important of the literary MSS. preserved at Peover is an unpublished History of the Mainwaring Family, compiled in 1669, by Sir William Dugdale for Sir Thomas Mainwaring, whose father Sir Philip had some years previously endeavoured, but without success, to raise a subscription to cover the author's expenses in compiling a county history of Cheshire on the same plan as his "Antiquities of Warwickshire."

I much regret not having had time to examine the old Diaries, Household-books, and letters, of which there are so many at Peover, as they probably contain much interesting matter illustrative of Domestic History and Prices. Besides such MSS. I found a few of a literary and historical character, the titles of which I noted, and also ten large volumes of Post Office Accounts and Letters of the time of Charles the Second. These Post Office Records formerly belonged to the Colonel Whitley already mentioned. He attended the King in his exile, and after the Restoration was appointed King's Harbinger and Deputy to Lord Arlington the Postmaster General.

I now proceed to describe more particularly those of the Peover Charters and MSS. which I had time to copy or note.

A charter granted, about 1170, by Hugh Keveliock, Earl of Chester, to Ralph Mainwaring on the marriage of the latter to Amicia the grantor's daughter. The seal is unfortunately gone :—

H[ugo] Com̃ Cestr̃. ꝯstab. Dapif'o. ⁊ Omnib⁹ Baronib⁹ suis ⁊ Vniu'sis Baiłł ⁊ hominib⁹ suis fr̃ancis ⁊ Anglicis tā p^esñtib⁹ q^a fut^uis Salt̃. Sciatis me dedisse ⁊ ꝯcessisse ⁊ hac p^esnti karta mea ꝯfirmasse Rađ de meinilWar̃ cū Amicia filia mea ĩ libero maritagio S'uic Giliƀ fił Roḡ. ꝑ. suiciū trium militū faciēdo m^i Suiciū duoꝫ Militū. Ille ⁊ h'edes sui m^i ⁊ h'edib⁹ meis; Quare uolo ⁊ firmit' p^ecipio ut null⁹ sup̄ ħ [hac] eū uel h'edes suos uexet. uł ampli⁹ q^u S'uiciū duoꝫ militū ħ [hoc] p^edicto tenem̄to req^irat; T. R[oberto] abbe Cestr̃ Bertr̃ Comitissa Cestr̃ Sim̃ thuschet. Roḡ de liuet. Giliƀ fił pigot. Roƀ frē suo frumƀ de Ridford Wiłł de meinilWar̄. Roƀ fil ham̃ Bettr̃ Cam. Roƀ de meinilWarin. Ran̄ de lec. Rad Cl'ico. pet^o cl'ico q^i hāc karta fecit ⁊ multi^s alii^s apđ lec;

A charter of the same Earl by which he grants to "Andrew the Countess's man" and his heirs, the right to keep a boat for fishing in the Dee. The large seal of hard wax painted black is in fine preservation. It represents on the obverse a mounted knight in armour, and on the reverse bears indistinct impressions of two smaller seals :—

H. [Hugo] Com̃ Cestr̃. Constaƀ. Dapif'. Justic̃. Vic̃ Bailliũ. ⁊ Om̃ib⁹ hōib⁹ suis franc̃ ⁊ Angł Salt. Sciatis me ꝯcessisse ⁊ dedisse peticiōē Coīē Andree hōj Coīē ⁊ he'dib⁹ suis tenēdū de me ⁊ de he'dib⁹ meis unū batū ad piscandū in Acqua de de u^icuq; uoluerit. lib'e ⁊ q^iete sīc unq^u aliq^is meli⁹ ⁊ liber⁹ hūit in de. T.Coīa B. [The Countess Bertred, the grantor's wife.] Rōg de liuet. Rīc de luuēt. helia auenel. Wiłł fił Rīc. Will Barba ap^ił Cłici Coīs. Pīc. de lunđ Roƀ saraceno Godefr̃ Cam̃ Nīc.Capell. q^i hac carta sc^ipsit.

This charter, and the next one also, is endorsed :—Ista carta intra⁹ in rotłis s^accij Cestr^e coram dño depirye camer' ibidem anno rr^s Ed t'cij a conquestu duodecimo.

A charter of Randal Blundeville (Earl of Chester 1186–1232), by which he grants and confirms to Nicholas fitz Robert and his heirs a right of fishing in the Dee. Part of the large seal, in green wax, is still attached, and represents on both sides a mounted knight :—

Ranū Comes Cestr̃ Constab̃ suo ⁊ dapifero. Justic̃ ⁊ Vicecs̃ Baronib̃ ⁊ Balliuis suis ⁊ Oīmib̃ hoīb̃ suis franc ⁊ Angl̃· ⁊ Oīmibus tam futis q̃m p'sentib̃ Sal't. Sciatis me dedisse ⁊ concessisse ⁊ p̃senti Carta mea ꝯfirmasse Nicholao filio Robti ⁊ ħedibus suis p̨ homagio ⁊ seruicio suo Vnū liberū Battelum In aqua de De· tenendū de me ⁊ de ħedibus meis liḃe ⁊ quiete ⁊ ad piscandū die ac nocte Cū flotnettis ⁊ draghnettis· ⁊ stalnettis ⁊ Cū Oīmi gen'e Retiū ⁊ sub̊ pontem Cestr̃ ⁊ sup̃ pontem ⁊ nominatī apud Etonam· ⁊ Vbiq· vsu alia liḃa Batella piscant'. Reddendo annuatim mⁱ ⁊ ħedib̃ meis ab illo ⁊ hedibus suis q̃tuor denarios In natiuitate sci ioħis Baptiste Et p̨hibeo sup̨ forisfacturā meā ·x· librar̃ ne aliquis p'dictū nicholaum aut ħedes suos Inde disturbet Et qd̃ faceant de piscibus quas capient qd̃ eis bonū fu'it. Hiis Testibus· Rado de megnilWar phillippo de Orrebi. Inhello luni'gneio· Hugone ⁊ Ric de Bocdele Robto fil̃ picoti· Robto sarraceno ⁊ Rad̃o frē sua · Ranūo dubbeldei. Ric' fil̃ Rad̃i· philippo fil' Willi Pet̊ clico Thom̄ clico p'sentiū sc̄iptore. Et multis aliis Ap'd Cestr̃.

Another charter of Randal Blundeville, by which he confirms to the monks of St. Werburgh, in Chester, a moiety of a salt-work in Northwich. A double seal of white wax, similar to the one last mentioned, is still attached to this charter, and is in fine preservation :—

Ranū Comes Cestrie Oīmibus Tam futuris q̃m p'sentib̃ salt'. Notū sit vob̃ me ꝯcessisse ⁊ p'senti Carta mea ꝯfirmasse In puram ⁊ p̨petuā elemosinā deo ⁊ Eccl̃ie sce' Werburge i' Cestr̃· ⁊ monachis ibid̃ deo seruientib̃ dimidiam salinam i' NorWicho q̃ adiacet Wittonie q̃m Wilts de Venabl' eis dedit liḃam ⁊ quietam ab oīmi t'reno servicio sic̃ Carta p'dicti Wilti Testatur. Quare uolo ⁊ firmit' p̃cipio qd̃ p̃dicti monachi p'dictam salinam̄ p̨petuū ħant ⁊ teneant sic' liḃam elemosinā absq; Omi vexat'one' ⁊ exact'one ⁊ s'uicio scl̃ari. Huis Testib̊ Rogū Constab̃ Cestr'. Radō de monte alta senesc̃ Cestr'· Radō de MesnilWar'. Robto fil̃ picoti· Wilto de Verd̃· Petro clico p'senciū sc̄iptore· ⁊ mltis aliis· ap̃ Cestr'.

A Charter of Inspeximus of Edward III., to which is attached a fine specimen of the Great Seal in green wax.

It recites a Charter of Edward I., by which, before he came to the throne, he granted in the 40th year of his father's reign, to Thomas Mainwaring, View of Frankpledge, Wreck of the Sea, Freewarren, &c., in the Manor of Waubroun, or Waverbroun.

A Charter of Confirmation, dated at Bladen, 41 Edward III., by which Edward the Black Prince, confirms the grant of his great-grandfather recited in the foregoing Charter of Inspeximus. Attached to this Charter, and to the cords attaching the seal of the Charter just mentioned, is a fine impression of the seal of the Black Prince as Earl of Chester.

Of the historical and literary MSS. at Peover the following are all that I had time to note.

The arāignment of the E^s^ of Essex and Southampton at Westminster feb. 29 Thursday 1600. [59 pp. Apparently the report of an eye witness.]

The Arraignment of M^tris^ Turner Widowe [for the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury in the Tower,] the 7th of Novemb^r^ 1615. [7 pp.]

SIR P. T. MAINWARING'S MSS.

This appears to be the report of an eye witness. Possibly it was drawn up by Sir Arthur Mainwaring whom some of the witnesses alleged had been bewitched by Mrs. Turner.

A MS. book, in a parchment cover, containing the following articles :—

1. A discourse written by Sir Henry Manwaringe [M.P. for Dover 1620 to 1623] and by him presented to the Kinges Mat^ie^ An° Dñi 1618 —Wherein are discouered the beginnings practises and Proceedings of the Pyrates, who now so much infest the Seas together with His Aduice and direction how to surprise and suppress them. [53 pp.]

2. Observacons towching the Royal Navy and Sea Service. [47 pp.]

3. An abstract out of Recordes of such Courses as the Kinges of this Realme haue vsed to Raise Munitions and men upon occasion of State at Publique Charge out of Regall Power. [Originally 69 folios but the last 15 are now missing.]

NOTE.—Sir Henry Mainwaring was a Captain in the Royal Navy and was Lieutenant of Dover Castle from 1620 to 1623. It is curious to find from the State Papers (Domestic Series, James I., vol. clx.) that he was himself accused of piracy and of having seized a French merchant vessel whilst we were at peace with France. Sir Edward Cecil who succeeded him as Lieutenant of Dover Castle also succeeded him as Member for Dover in the Parliament which met in Feb. 1624.

A Collection of Speeches in Parliament in 1640. [*? By Sir Philip Mainwaring,* who was M.P. for Morpeth in that year.*] Originally 456 pages, but the title and first 15 pages are wanting and the 16th and 17th pages are imperfect.

The headings and paging of the remaining articles are as follows :—

p. 30. The rest of the Kings Speech the 5^th^ of Nov^r^ 1640.

p. 33. Mr. Grimstons Speech in the House of Commons 1640.

p. 49. Sir Beniamin Ruddiers speech in the Parlaym^t^ Novemb. 1640.

p. 61. Sir John Wray his Speech touching the Cannons Decemb^r^ 15, 1640.

p. 65. Sir Edward Deeringes 1° speeche in the howse of Coñons No. 1640.

p. 71. Sir John Culpepper Speach in the howse of Coñons 1640.

p. 82. Mr. Edward Baggshawe his Speeche in the howse of Coñons 1640.

p. 88. Sir Edward Deeringes 2° Speeche in the howse of Commons 1640.

p. 94. Sir Edward Deerings 3° Speache in the howse of Comons 1640.

p. 99. A Message delivered from the Commons to the Lordes of the Vpper house in plam^t^ by Mr. Pym 1640. 11° Novemb.

p. 100.—The Lord Lieuten^t^ beinge required to withdrawe and after debate thereof called in kneeled at the Barr and after standing vpp the Lord Keeper spake as followeth :—

* Sir Philip Mainwaring was Chief Secretary in Ireland whilst Lord Strafford was Deputy; he concurred, however, in the sentence of attainder passed on that Minister. See the 4th Report of the Hist. MSS. Commission, p. 85.

p. 101.—The Erle of Bristowes Speech December 1640.

p. 106.—The Lord Digbies speech in Parlam^{t} November Anno Dñ 1640.

p. 113.—Sir John Wrey his speech in Parliam^{t} 9° Nov. 1640.

p. 120.—Mr. Pymms speech in Parliament 1640.

p. 127.—The Lord Digbies speech in ꝑlam^{t}.

p. 139.—A worthy speech made by a noble gent as yet unknowne in the behalfe of a great Person lately much intrusted, since removed and thereby occasioned December 4° 1640.

p. 146. Articles of the Cōmons assembled in parliament [against] Thomas Earle of Strafford in mayntenance of theire Accusation whereby he standes charged with high treason.

p. 153.—Articles and instances by the Irish against Thomas Earle of Strafford Lord Deputy of Ireland that he trayterously endeavored to subvert the fundamentall Lawes and Course of governm^{t} in both Kingdomes of Engld and Irelande To introduce an Arbitrary & tyrannicall forme of governement And to advice the Kinge to establish itt by Vyolence of Armes.

p. 158.—Mr. Pyms speech in ꝑlam^{t} to the Lordes after the charge ag^{t} the Lord Leifeten^{a}nte w^{ch} was reade Novem. 1640.

p. 165.—To the right honb^{le} the Lordes spirituall & temporall in the high Court of Parlia^{nt} assembled—The humble Peticon of Thomas Earle of Strafford his Mat^{ies} Lieutenñt generall of Ireland.

p. 168.—S^{r} John Hollands speech in parlayment 1640.

p. 175.—Sir Thomas Barringtons speech in parliament 1640.
Sir Thomas Barringtons speech in parliament Nov. 1640.

p. 186.—Sir Ed. Rayle speech.

p. 196.—My Lord ffawlklands speech in parlayment 7 Decemb. 1640.

p. 211.—Sir Beniamyn Ruddiards speech 29 December 1640.

p. 214.—The Report of the Judges answers to the House of Cōmons by the 16 gentlemen appointed by the House to examine the Judges in what sorte they have been sollicited to give their votes concerning the Shipp money 1640.

p. 222.—Mr. Bagshawe's speech in answer to my Lord Keepers in the House of Commons 1640.

p. 230.—The Accusation and impeachment of Sir George Ratcliffe by the Commons in this present Parliam^{t} assembled charging him with high Treason and other misdemeanors as Ensued 1640.

p. 233.—The humble Remonstrance of Richard Kilvert touching his owne ffact in the Wine buisness 1640.

p. 241.—The Accusation and Articles ag^{t} the Archbpp̄ of Canterburie made by the Sco[ttish] High Commission^{res}. [Signed Adam Blayre 15 December 1640.]

p. 286.—The humble peticon of many of his Maiesties subiects in and about the cittie of London and the severall Counties of this Kingdom, to the honorable the Cōmons house of Parliament.

SIR P. T. MAINWARING'S MSS.

p. 288.—A perticular of the manifold evills pressures and grievances caused practised and occasioned by the Prelates and their Dependants.

p. 323.—The Earle of Bristolls Declaration to both houses of Parliament touching the Scotts business and afterwards declared by Sir Tho Roe to the house of Comons.

p. 340.—The humble Remonstrance of the Knightes Cittizens and Burgesses in the Comons howse of Parliament assembled in Ireland 1640.

p. 365.—The Accusation and Impeachment of John Lord ffinch Baron of ffordich Lord Keeper of the great Seale of England by the Comons in this prsent Parliament assembled charging him with high Treason and other misdemeanors as ensue:—

p. 373.—To the Honoble the Knightes Cittizens and Burgesses now assembled in the Comons howse of pliamt 1640. The humble peticon of Willm Prynne late exile and close prisoner in the Isle of Jersey in all humbleness sheweth:—

p. 395.—A briefe of the ꝓceedings of both Houses of Parliamt from the 3rd to the 14th of November 1640.

p. 403.—A diurnall of the proceedings of both houses from the 16th of Novemb. 1640 vntil the———. [12th of December 1640].

p. 441.—Diurnall occurances from the 14th of December [1640] till the 6th of Januarie [1641].

DUGDALE'S HISTORY OF THE MAINWARING FAMILY, already referred to, commences by proving that the earliest Mainwarings on record were descended from Ranulphus the Doomsday owner of Peover. It is a large folio volume written on vellum in a clerk's hand and illustrated with emblazoned pedigrees and coloured drawings of monuments.

The title runs as follows:—

CHARTULARUM MAINWARINGIANUM sive Transcripta integra, et excerptiones multorum venerandæ antiquitatis Autographorum, modo penes THOMAM MAINWARING de PEVER in Com Cestr Baronettum:—Plurimorum quoqꝫ Recordorum, ac Instrumentorum in Archivis Regiis, (Arce scilt LONDON: ac Castro CESTRENSI) Registris itidem antiquis et autenticis, alibiqꝫ existentium.

Tumulorum et Iconum, diversorum
ejusdem THOMÆ antecessorum

Exemplaria.

In Stematis et Historiæ antiquissimæ MAINWARINGIANÆ Familiæ meliorem assertationem et illustrationem,
Suma fide collecta, et heic congesta
per
GULIELMUM DUGDALE NORROY
Regem Armorum
A° Dni
MDCLXIX.

There is no pagination to this MS. but the references to the paragraphs and the deeds they cite are made throughout by means of

seventeen alphabets. The first paragraph being numbered and lettered 1 A, the second 1 B, and the last 17 Z.

Only a few pages of Dugdale's MS. from which this work was transcribed have been preserved.

A continuation of this work was written by Sir Thomas Mainwaring, and is now bound up with it. The title runs as follows:—

An history of the MAINWARINGS of PEOVER within the County of CHESTER, written by SIR THOMAS MAINWARING of PEOVER aforesaid Baronett, and proved by the Records and Deeds before mentioned.

All which sayd Deeds belong to and are in the possession of the sayd SIR THOMAS MAINWARING att the tyme of the writeing hereof.

Except such DEEDS which are expressed to be in the custody of other persons.

The following paper in Dugdale's handwriting is attached to a fly-leaf of the foregoing volume, and is interesting as showing the terms upon which he was willing to compile the projected History of Cheshire:—

3° Martis 1658.—Answere unto certein proposalls made to me by Sir Philip Manwaring, as to my undertaking to write historically of the Antiquities of Cheshire, in such sort as I have done of Warwickshire.

1. That if I undertake the same taske, I dare not promise to begin to collect my materialls in order to it, till aboue this time two yeare (God sparing me life and health) in regard I have other things in hand, w^{ch} I suppose may detain me so long, as till that time.

2. There must be treaty had with the Gentlemen of that County and their consents obtained, y^{t} I may have free accesse to view and take notes out of their antient writings and Evidences.

3. That I may have the like free accesse to all the Records in the Castle at Chester, wthout paying fees, and also to the Bishops Register.

4. That Mr. Leicester of Tabley do comunicate to me what he hath gathered or obtayned in reference to such a worke, from private Evidences, or any publique Records.

In consideration of w^{ch} taske; forasmuch as I must have an Artist wth me to view the Armes and Monuments in the Churches, and to draw them out, I thinke my selfe well worthy of a hundred and fifty pounds per annum, to be payd to me quarterly by some one gentleman, who shall undertake so to do; and to continue till I shall have accomplisht the worke and fitted it for the presse; w^{ch} I shall promise to do wth all the expedition that I can; and that in case I depart this life before it be finished, that my collections shall be faithfull[y] delivered into the hands of such Gentleman who doth undertake to pay me what I agree for.

I am offred more then I here propose, in case I would undertake a county here neere London, w^{ch} in respect of its largenesse I do decline.

(Signed) Willm Dugdale.

The following letter, without date, address, or signature, refers to the same subject:—

Sr—It is desired that Mr. Dugdale will a little explain himselfe in his Answeare to the proposalls that were made to him the 3^{d} of March

SIR P. T. MAINWARING'S MSS.

1658. For though it is beleeved that Mr. Dugdale will be at the charge of all the Cuttes, yet he hath not so expressed himselfe. It is expected also that he be at all the charge in printing it, because he will have all the benefit of the book when it is printed; Onely it is probable that those w^ch^ contribute will every one of them expect a booke, It is also expected that Mr. Dugdale sette a time w^ch^ he will not exceede in the composing and making the sayd booke ready for the presse, For many gentlemen may perhaps be vnwilling to contribute, vnlesse they know the vtmost of the charge they shall be putte to; when these things are knowne, as soone as may be, I shall try what the Gentlemen of our Country will do, & Mr. Dugdale shall ere long know what is resolued vpon.

This letter is endorsed with notes in Dugdale's hand, as follows :—

1. As to the Charge of the Cutts, I say that for the draughts, in order to them, I will take upon me to fit them for the Graver; but the plates and graving I expect that those particular Gentlemen, whose ancestors they concerne, should be at the charge of them, w^ch^ shall be as frugally manag^d^ for them by me, as may be.

2. The charge in printing I will be content to undergo, and so also the charge of the rouling presse for the cutts, though it will be great.

3. And I shall present every Gentleman y^t^ contributes, with a Booke fairly bound.

4. As to the time w^thin^ w^ch^ I may accomplish the same, I cannot positively determine thereof: but thus much I will undertake, that if I be not prevented by death or sicknesse, to perfect the worke and print it within the compasse of five yeeres after I begin to set upon it.

A letter from Sir William Dugdale addressed to his "very worthy and much honoured friend Sir Thomas Manwaring at Baddeley neere Nantwich in Cheshire. Post pay^d^ 3*d.*" Dated at "London, from Mr. Ashmoles chamber in Middle Temple Lane 28° Jan. 1668 :"—

Honoured S^r^.—Being now come to London, I have taken the first opportunity to answere the remayning part of your Letter, w^ch^ I received by the hand of S^r^ Thomas Delves (all the rest thereof being answered by a Letter sent by him, upon his return, w^ch^ I hope you have received.)

That w^ch^ I now have to say, being this; viz^t^ that this inclosed is an exact copy from Doomsday book of what your ancestor Ranulph held of Hugh Earl of Chester at the time of that general survey. It is written (as all that booke is) w^th^ those abbreviations as you see. I presume you know what they meane, if not I shall expound them to you.

That Elizabeth who was wife to Richard Cholmleigh of Cholmley in 4 H. 7 and 5 H. 8 (for I finde her in both those yeares) was daughter to Ranulph Brereton of Malpas, Esq^re^) but I have yet no copy of the deeds w^ch^ proves her so to be; my work at present being to discover from my L^d^ Cholmleys evidence what they will make good for proof of her descent, w^ch^ I have only done in the way of pedigree, and taking the times.

The word *Ringaldus* I have found in Spelmans Glossary w^ch^ is the same as is Seneschallus, Surrogatus, Prefectus, or prepositus.

This is all I have at present to say; resting your most humble serv^t^

W. Dugdale.

[P.S.] At St. Albans I heard it reported w^th^ great confidence y^t^ the parliam^t^ was to sit againe the first of march, notw^thstanding the

prorogation; but I do not finde such newes here. There is no news of moment.

I have a briefe note from the charter roll of the Tower in 4° E. 3 that Agnes de Manwaring had free warren granted to her in Wormicham at that time. If you have it not, I will get a copy thereof if you please.

At the end of the "Chartularum Mainwaringianum" the following Letter Missive, with a wafer seal attached, has been inserted on a fly-leaf. It is addressed "to our Trusty and Wellbeloved Philip Manwaring Esq^{r}.:"—

Charles R.—Trusty and Welbeloved, Wee greete you well. Whereas Wee haue occasion to speake with yow about Our very especial Service. Our will and pleasure is, That yow immediately make yo^{r} repayre Vnto Vs. And hereof yow may not fayle as yow tender Our high Displeasure, and will answere the contrary at your Vttermost perill. Since if yow shall neglect to attend Vs, Wee cannot but conceiue yow yow [sic] to bee ill affected to Vs and Our sayd Seruice, and shall be forced to proceede against you accordingly. Giuen att Our Court att Chester the 24th of September [1642.]

The following copy of a letter from King Charles II. [to Colonel Whitley ?] has been attached to a fly leaf of the "Chartularum Mainwaringianum":—

I am soe much informed of your good affection to me that I cannot doubt of your readiness to assist me with the loan of an hundred pounds, w^{ch} I will repay to yow as soone as I am able, and the acquittance w^{ch} the bearer shall give yow (who knows the way of returning it to me) shall be your discharge and oblige me. And I shall take your readiness to assist me herein very well from you,

And shall always be your affectionate friende,
Charles R.

Bruxelles this 14th June 1658.

The psent State of Europe breefly examined & found languishing; for cure whereof, a Remedie from former examples is humbly ꝑposed. By Mr. T. M. 1670. [15 pp.]

The legitimacy of Amicia daughter of Hugh Cyveliock Earle of Chester, With full answers to all objections that have at any time been made against the same. By S^{r} Thomas Mainwaring of Peover in Cheshire Baronet. London Printed by ——.

Dated at Baddeley May the 22nd 1677. 112 pp. foolscap. This is the only portion of the Amicia controversy that I found in MS. at Peover.

Two volumes of the Diary of Sir Thomas Mainwaring, the first Baronet.

Vol. I. From Jan. 1st, 1648–9 to December 31st, 1658.

Vol. III. From March 25th, 1674 to March 24th, 1688.

The second volume of this Diary is missing.

A Catalogue.—Shewing in what order the Books of S^{r} Thomas Mainwaring doe Stand, in his Study at Baddeley, on their respective shelfs this present Fifteenth day of May. Anno Dñi. 1671.

SIR P. T. MAINWARING'S MSS.

A CATALOGUE,—Shewing on what shelfes and in what order the Books of Sir Thomas Mainwaring Bar[t] do stand in his Studdy at Peover.

These catalogues contain a valuation of many of the books they mention. I had not time to take notes of the prices marked, but I remember noticing that a folio edition of Shakespere's Works was valued at sixteen shillings.

An unsigned and undated List endorsed :—"The Payes of y[e] officers & soldiers in Cromwell's Army & of y[e] K[s] Guards." It runs as follows :—

		li.		
a day - -	The Paye of Oliuer as Gen[l] - -	13	00	00
	The Paye of Lambert as Left Gen[l] -	05	00	00
	The Paye of Fleetwood as major Gen[l] -	03	00	00
	The Paye of Whaley as Comis[ry] -	03	00	00
	The Paye of a Quartermaster Gen[l] -	01	12	00
	The Paye of a Scout m[r] Gen[l] - -	01	05	00
	The Paye of a Adiutant Gen[l] - -	00	15	00
a day - -	The Paye of a Judg advocate Gen[l] -	00	10	00
	The Marshall Gen[l] - -	00	10	00
and 8[s] as Capt.	The Paye of a Co[l] of ffoot - -	00	12	00
and 8[s] as Capt.	The Paye of a Left Co[l] - -	00	07	
and 8[s] as Capt.	The Paye of a Maior - - -	00	05	00
1 man - -	The Paye of a Capt. - - -	00	08	00
1 man - - a day	The Paye of a Left[n] - - -	0	4	00
1 man - -	The Pay of a Jnsigne - - -	0	3	00
	The Pay of a Sargant - - -	0	1	6
	The pay of a Corpor[l] - - -	0	1	0
	The pay of a Drumer Gen[l] - -	0	1	0
a day - -	The pay of a Priuate Souldier - -	[not stated]		
	The Pay of a Co[ll] of Horse - - & 10[s] as Capt. & 2 horses.	00	12	00
	The Pay of a Maior - - - & as Capt. & 2 horses.	00	05	06
a day - -	The Pay of a Capt. - - - & 2 horses.	00	10	00
	The Pay of Left[n] - - - & 2 horses.	00	06	00
	The pay of a Cor[tt] [cornet] - - & 2 horses.	00	05	00
	The pay of a Quarter[mr] - - & 1 horse.	00	05	00
	The pay of a Corpor[all] - - -	00	03	00
a day - -	The pay of a Private Trooper - -	00	02	03
	The pay of a Cirugion - - - & one horse.	00	04	00
	The pay of [a] Chaplyn - -	00	06	08
a day - -	The Paye of [a] Trumpett[er] -	0	2	8

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	li.	s.	d.
The Paye of Oliuers Cap[t] of his Guard - - -	01	10	00
The Lef[tenant] of the Guard mayor Paye - -	00	18	00
The Cor[t] pay Cap[t] of Horse - - - -	00	15	00
The Quarterm[r] pay Lef[t] pay - - - -	00	10	00

	li.	s.	d.
The priuate Gen^{tm} - - - - -	00	06	08
Guner Gen^{l} a day - - - -	01	05	00
priuate Guners a day - - -	00	03	08
muntrosses [? *mattrosses*] - - -	00	02	00

At this pay in 1654, 1655, there was established 60 Reigm^{ts} of Horse and ffoot, consisting of 30,000 men, 6,000 Horse & 2,400 ffootte in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

This is alsoe the pay now established.

A large folio volume of 934 pages (many of which are blank) in the handwriting of Colonel Whitley; without title or date.

It contains a great number of miscellaneous articles and definitions arranged in alphabetical order, and it may have been a common-place book.

A MS., without title or date, consisting of 600 loose foolscap pages (many of them cancelled), apparently written by Colonel Whitley as materials for a Dictionary. It contains long treatises on Armies, Fortification, Government, Tactics, &c.

A bundle of letters (with more legible copies of the same in Colonel Whitley's handwriting) addressed to Colonel Whitley by Joseph Williamson. Dated, at the Camp at Cologne, $\frac{7}{17}$ Jan^{y} 1673 to $\frac{14}{24}$ April 1674.

Colonel Whitley's Diary of his movements, visitors, engagements, &c., for every day from April 11th 1684, to July 15th 1697. [On loose sheets of foolscap.]

Lastly I have to mention—Ten large folio volumes of Post Office Records bound in vellum, and several stitched quires of Post Office Accounts.

Six of these volumes, lettered respectively $\frac{\text{A.E.}}{\text{A.}}$, $\frac{\text{A.E.}}{\text{A.}}$, $\frac{\text{R.W.}}{\text{B.}}$, $\frac{\text{R.W.}}{\text{C.}}$, $\frac{\text{R.W.}}{\text{D.}}$, and $\frac{\text{R.W.}}{\text{E.}}$, contain Debtor and Creditor Statements against the names of the Post Office officials, and of other persons engaged in forwarding the Royal Mails, from 1673 to 1677.

The books marked A.E. seem to have been kept for the Earl of Arlington, and these marked R.W. for Colonel Roger Whitley.

The remaining four volumes of this set of Post Office Records consist of Letter Books into which the official correspondence of the Post Office was regularly copied.

The earliest of these is endorsed "English letter book, 1672," and contains copies of letters addressed to Post Office agents in England from October 26th, 1672, to March 31st, 1676.

The three other Letter Books are consecutive, and contain copies of letters on Post Office business from September 25th, 1673, to October 2nd. 1677.

I much regret having been unable to make any extracts from these State Papers, but I trust they will be consulted and turned to account if ever a history of the Post Office is undertaken. They seem to have come into the possession of the Mainwarings through the marriage of Sir John Mainwaring, the 2nd Baronet, with Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel Whitley.

Sir P. T. Mainwaring's MSS.

In the same chest with the papers and books just described I found a great quantity of deeds, law-papers, memoranda, and letters belonging to Colonel Whitley, but I had not time to examine them. I also found six Commissions signed in blank by King Charles II., one of which is dated 1659.

Colonel Whitley's Diary is the most recent of the Mainwaring MSS. that I took any note of, but as I have already stated, there is a considerable quantity of MS. material at Peover in the form of old Household-books and letters which in all probability would well repay examination.

In conclusion I desire to express my hearty acknowledgments for the kindness and hospitality I received at the hands of Sir Philip and Lady Mainwaring whilst inspecting the MSS. at Peover.

H. Barr Tomkins.

Down, August 15th, 1883.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE MISSES MARYMELLARD BOYCOTT, AND MARGARET ANNE BOYCOTT, OF HEREFORD.

Boycotts' MSS.

The following manuscripts, which were submitted by their owners to the Historical MSS. Commission to be reported on, formerly belonged to Mr. Serjeant Earle, who held the post of the Lord Protector's Sereant-at-Law during the Commonwealth. He had previously been nominated one of the Parliamentary Commissioners for negotiating the Treaty of Uxbridge, and for many years he was the leader of the Norfolk Circuit. The papers show that he was Recorder of Norwich, and was appointed a Commissioner of Assize on the North-western Circuit in 1656 and 1657.

The first paper and the Council Minute appended to it are of historical interest, as showing how strongly the gentry and King Charles the First were opposed to the enfranchisement of copyholders, and others are interesting as recording particulars of the presents of rings and robes that were customarily distributed by the Serjeants-at-Law on their appointment.

1. Petition of Sir John Hobart, Knt. & Bart., to the King. (Undated).

Recites: That the Petitioner's father Sir Henry Hobart Knt. Baronet late Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas held the Manor of Aylsham from the King under a Lease of which 23 years are unexpired and obtained the King's leave to purchase it or exchange lands for it and that accordingly the King referred the finishing of the contract to the then Lord Treasurer: That since the death of the petitioner's father the Manor has been granted with other lands to certain trustees for the Mayor Commonalty and Citizens of London who have contracted to sell it to Thomas Leman John Some and others of its copyhold tenants who intend to enfranchise its copyhold lands "w^{ch} may not only be preiudiciall vnto y^{r} pẽtic', but also inconvenient in point of government in those pt^{es}"; That the Mayor etc. "at y^{e} making of the said contract did not knowe that y^{e} said Leman Some & Pratt purposed to make any nomber of Coppiholders to be freeholders of smale $tenem^{tes}$" and it therefore Prays his Majesty to signify his pleasure that the said Manor should be conveyed to the Petitioner and his heirs on his paying as much as Leman Some and Pratt should have paid for the same.

This petition is minuted at foot as follows:—

At the Court of Whitehall: 7° Decembris: 1632.

His Ma^ty considering how dangerous the infranchising of Copyholds wilbe to government, and holding the Pet^rs desire very reasonable and well grounded is graciously pleased to referre the further consideration hereof to the Right Ho^ble the Lord Trer̃, and to M^r Attorney G'rall, who are to take course for satisfying the Petitioner's desire herein so as the Petitioner be obliged to keepe the Tenants copyholders according to his Ma^ts intent, and his owne promise.

(Signed) FRAN. WINDEBANK.

2. Extract from the Minutes of Proceedings in the House of Commons.

Die Lune 12° Julij 1641.

It is this day ordered in the house of Commons that the Benchers of eũy Inns of Court be authorised by this house to receive the moneyes payable by this Act from such as are membs of their seũall societyes and also to receiwe from the principalls of the seũall Inns of Chancery belonging to their Societyes such moneyes as are paid by the members of those seũall Inns of Chancery. And it is further ordered that the Benchers of the s^d societyes of Inns of Court shall p^rsent a list of the names of such psons as haue paid in their moneyes & alsoe of the sums paid by them to the end it may appeare to the Tr̃ers who have paid in their moneys that they may give acquittances to the seũall psons that haue paid in the same.

JL. ELSINGE, Cler. Dom. Com.

Die Lune 12° Julij 1641.

It is this day declared by the House of Comons that all such as are Vulter Barristers ought to pay 10^li w^thin the intencon of the Statute.

JL. ELSINGE, Cler. Dom. Com.

3. Copy of Opinion, of Serjeant Earle and the Attorney General, on a proposed new charter to be granted to the city of Norwich. Unsigned and undated. Eight paragraphs commenting on the ten clauses of the proposed charter, or in answer to ten questions referred to the writers. It commences "May it please yo^r Lo^pps," and is endorsed "Seriant Earle & M^r. Attorney their Certificate."

The fourth paragraph runs as follows:—

To the seaventh tending to enforce such as inhabite and trade in the Citty as Cittizens to take their Freedoms at reasonable rates and beare the offices of the Citty. It seems to Vs to equall That such as take the benefitt of the trade of the Citty should beare their equall burthens in the Charge of the Citty But wee know not that it hath beene done by Charter.

4. An Opinion of Serjeant Earle, the Attorney General, and the Sollicitor General. Undated.

May it please yo^r Highnes,

In obedience to yo^r Reference Wee haue considered of the Petic'on of John Thompson &c. and of the Proposalls thereunto annexed for Telling Searching weighing Sealing and packing vpp of Calves skyns to be exported. And of the Act of Parliament of 27 H. 8. Cap. 14. And of an Act [1656 cap. 5] made at this Parliament entituled An Act for exportation of severall coñodities of the breed growth and manufacture of this Coñonwealth. And Wee find that your Highnes & the Parliament have by the said last Act appointed the Surveyo^r of the Customes or Chiefe

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Waiter in each Port & Towne to Oversee the Searching weighing Telling and packing vpp of Calves-skyns to bee Exported. Soe as Wee humbly conceive your Highnes & the Parliament having committed the Imployment & oversight petitioned for vpon the Officers in the Act mencõned Your Highness will not vpon the suggestions in the petiẽon & Proposalls thereunto annexed conferr the same Imployment vpon others with a charge vpon the People. And if any defect be in the Lawe or abuse in the Officers it is proper to be remadied by the Parliament.

Which nevertheles with all Submission Wee leave to your Highnes wisdome and Judgement.

ER. EARLE
EDM. PRIDEAUX,
WILLM. ELLYS.

5. A Minute of the Privy Council.

Tuesday 23rd Febry 1657
At the Counsell at Whitehall.

Ordered. That his Highnes Serjt at Law Mr Aturny Generall, and Mr Solliciter Generall be desired to give a Meeting to the Comtee of Parliamt for the Improvemt of the Revenues of Customes and Excise tomorrow Morning at ten of the Clock in the Innr Court of Wards to give their Advice to the said Comtee vpon the Act of Parliamt whereby that Comtee is constituted.

W. JESSOPE
Clerke of the Counsell.

6. An Opinion of Serjeant Earle and others with respect to encroachments on St. James's Park.

Wee are informed that severall psons in the time of the late King or in the time of King James erected severall houses soe nigh the wall of St James Parke that the same doe overhang the Wall soe as the Raine descending vpon the said Houses doth dropp and fall vpon the same Wall to the hurt and decaying of the same. This being the case Wee are of opinion That demaund being first made to the present & respective Owners & Farmers of the said severall houses to reforme the said Nusance. That if it bee not reformed within a convenient time after such demaund made, his Highness may have a Writt of Quod permittat against them respectively to abate the Nusance.

ER. EARLE
24 Decem. 1657. WM. PRIDEAUX
WILLM. ELLYS.

7. A Copy of the report submitted to the Privy Council by the Surveyors appointed to examine the encroachments on the wall of St James's Park. Dated October 16th 1657, and signed by John Embree, John Miller and William Dobyns. 1½ pp.

Endorsed:—"16 Octob. '57. Copie of the Order (and Certificate) before the Counsell Concerninge the New Buildinges vpon James his Parke Wall. Reference to me with others."

8. A letter, signed by Lord Burghley, and addressed "To my Loving friend Thomas Payne gent Steward of the Q. Mates manñ of Cawston."

After my heartie cõmendacõns. Whereas Mr Clement Paston Esquyer farmor of her mates Warren of Conies wthin her Manor of Cawston in the Countie of Norfolke hath informed me of many disorders committd in yt warren by dyvers psons in frequenting those groundes disorderly. These are to requyre yow to make sarch ye Court rolles of the Q. Manor aforesaid presentmtes & penalties as have been made and

Imposed in ye Court there for the killing or feriting of Conyes in ye said Warren & to delyver vnto ye said Mr Paston copies thereof vnder yo' hand wth the dates, having cause to vse the same for his more quyet enioying of the said farm & preservacon of the game there. So fare yow well. At my howse in ye Strand this xxviijth of April 1578.

Yor Loving Friend,

Tho. Payne, Steward. W. BURGHLEY.

9. The same to the same "from the Court at Westmr this ix of March 1579" asking the latter to search the rolls of the Manor of Causton on behalf of Sir Edward Clive.

This letter is signed by Lord Burghley and written on a blank page of a long and very illegible business letter signed by Thomas Payne. On the outer page of the same sheet are written several stanzas of a poem, in Payne's handwriting, which commences as follows:—

Who seketh the renowne to have
And eke the praise of vertue's name
Of wisdome rare he ought to crave
With gladsome wyll to make the same.

10. Letter of Thomas Sydney to the same, dated 5th of Aprill 1580. Certifying that Briget Reve one of the daughters and coheirs of the late John Reve of Cawston is willing that George Sawyer her brother should take up to her use such copyhold lands as she ought to have by the death of her father.

Addressed "To my Vearye Frend Mr Payne at Etringham."

11. A letter from Sir Walter Mildmay to the same, dated 11th of Feby 1580, requesting him to make diligent search in the court rolls of the Manor of Cawston for deeds concerning a certain ground called Jerbridge Wood or Jerbridge Park, and to deliver copies of the same to Roger Towneshend Esquire or to the bearer thereof.

12. A letter from the same to the same, dated 20th of June 1581, requesting him to search the court rolls of the Manor of Cawston for any evidence touching the sheep pasture there called the Fold corse, and to deliver a copy thereof "to Mr Clement Paston Esquier her Mates Fermo of the said manor."

This letter is addressed "To my loving Frendes Thomas Payne, and Arthur F[o]unt[a]yn[e] gent. and other her Mates officers wthin her manor of Cawston in norff' ddz theis."

12. A letter, signed by Lord Salisbury and Sir Julius Cæsar, dated "From the Court at Whitehall this xxiiiith of March 1608."

The address which is torn runs as follows:—" . . . . lovinge freind John [Fountaine ?] gent. Steward of his [Maties] Mannors of Cawston, [Rougham] or Riffam, and [. . .] ham, in the countie of [Norfolk] or to his Deputie."

This letter begins "After or hartie comendacons Whereas directions have bene sent vnto yow heretofore in print, to take fines of such Copieholders *etc.*"

13. A letter, signed by Lord Salisbury and Sir Julius Cæsar, dated "From Whitehall this xxth of December 1610," and addressed at foot "To our loveinge Freinds John Fountaine Esqr his Mates Bayliffe of the said Manor Edward Hamond Clarke, George Sawer, Edward Lombe and his mates Heyward there for the tyme beinge."

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This letter asks for a further and more exact rental of the Manor of Cawston than his Majestys Commissioners had recently returned, and is endorsed "My Lord Tresurer his Letter—20 Dec. 1610."

14. The Oath, on the Parliamentary printed form, of Erasmus Earle Esq^{r} that the sum of seventy pounds is the twentieth part of the estate he was possessed of "at the time of the making of the Ordinance of the 29th of November 1642, for Assessements, or at any time since to the day of the date hereof. Such Manno^{rs} ℘ Landes as were setled vpon my eldest son ℘ othe^{r} my Children, before the said 29th Nov: 1642 ℘ such Manno^{rs} ℘ landes, as were assigned to my said Eldest son for the Terme of 1000 yeares or thereabouts, for the Assuring of the payment of 800^{li} ℘ interest for the same excepted, And desperate debts about 80^{li} also excepted.

Jurat quint die. Febr. 1644. ER. EARLE.
corā me Edw: Rich
vera copia exam̃
℘ me Tho. Baker."

15. A printed notice addressed to M^{r} John Earle of Lincoln's Inn, dated June 23rd 1645; informing him that he is assessed by the assessors sitting at Habardashers Hall at the summe of Foure hundred pounds.

Minuted at foot "paying 65^{li} this day to be discharged M. Dallison
Aug^{t} 1° 1645."

Also minuted "Deposited 1° Aug 1645. 65^{li}.
E. 50 A. f. i. d. Jul. 28."

16. Habd^{rs} hall. August 1°. 1645.
Receipt signed by Martyn Dallison "clerk to the comittee of Lords & Comons for advance of Money &c" for 65*l.* paid by M^{r} John Earle, son of Erasmus Earle Esquire, for the 20th part of his personal estate and the 5th part of his yearly revenue.

17. A paper addressed to Mr. Serjeant Earle; showing the cost of the presentation rings that had been made for him, and how they were to be distributed:—

Mr. Serg^{t} Earles Ringes are 47.

	li	ses	d
They are in weight 6 oz. 1 d^{rs} 14 g^{rs} w^{ch} att 3^{li} 10 0 ℘ oz come to - - - - -	21	05	08
And for the Fashion att 10^{d} ℘ Ringe - - -	01	19	02
	23	04	10

Theis are all sorted into 5 Boxes conteyninge

1. 4 of 18 *s* a peice for { Com^{rs} of the Great Seale - 3 ; Lord Cheife Justice Roll - 1
2^{d} 8 of 18 *s* for - The Lord Cheife Baron. Master of the Rolles. 5 Judges. S^{r} Gilbert Gerard.
3^{d} 11 of 12 *s* for - The Cursitor Baron. 7 old Serg^{tes} (to sixe only one ringe remaynes). 3 Prenotaries of the court.

4th 6 of 6 *s* for - Mr Boils Clerke of ye Crowne Chancery.
Mr Hoskins Master of ye Pettie Bagge.
Mr Aske Clerke of Crowne in Kings Bench.
Mr Whightwicke Cheife Clerke there.
Chyrographer } In the Com̃ Pl.
Clerke of the Warrants }

5th 18 of 3 *s* 6 *d* for - Philizers - 15–13 { Dodington, Thelwell. }
Exigenters - 3
2 rings of this last sort yett remain in the box.

18. A paper, endorsed "Rings and Roabes," showing the rules of Serjeants Inn, in the reign of Charles the First, as to the customary distribution of these complimentary gifts.

Ringes.

		li	s.	d.
Att comon Charge	The Kinge	06	13	00
	The King's Children: Duke Gloster	3	00	00
	The King's Children: LadieElizabeth	2	00	00
	The King's Children: Ladie Anne	02	00	00
		li	s.	d.
	The Palsgrave	03	00	00
	The Lord Generall a Ringe inameled	03	00	00
	Everie Lord of the Parliamt	18 *s* a peice		
	One Clerke of the House of Lords	12 *s*		
	The Speaker of the House of Comons	18 *s*		
	Everie member of the House of Comons	16 *s*		
	Sergt att Armes to the Speaker	12 *s*		
	One Clerke of the House of Comons	12 *s*		
	Warden of the Fleete	12 *s*		
	Vsher of the Exchequ	12 *s*		

The Ringes to be given by eũie pticular Sergt.

Earle of Kent as Keep	18 *s*
Lord Grey of Warke as Keep	18 *s*
Mr Whitlocke	18 *s*
Cheife Justice Kings Bench	18 *s*
Cheife Baron	16 *s*
Master of the Rolles	16 *s*
Justice Bacon	16 *s*
Justice Jermayn	16 *s*
Justice Feasant	16 *s*
Justice Chreshald	16 *s*
Baron Trevor	16 *s*
Baron Atkins	16 *s*
The Cursitor Baron	12 *s*
Kings Sergt Finch	12 *s*
Sergt Ward	12 *s*
Sergt Clarke	12 *s*
Sergt Turnor	12 *s*
Sergt Greene	12 *s*

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	Sergt Bramston - - -	12 *s*
	Sergt Berkley - - -	12 *s*
Qu[ery.]	Sixe Clerkes a piece - -	[?]
	Clerke of ye Crowne in Chancerie Mr Bolls - - -	6 *s*
	Clerke of the Crowne in ye King's Bench Mr Aske - -	6 *s*
	Prothonotorie Mr Corie - -	12 *s*
	Prothonotorie Mr Pinsent - -	12 *s*
	Prothonotorie Mr Farmor - -	12 *s*
	Prothonotorie in the King's Bench Mr Whightwick - - -	6 *s*
	Chirographer - - -	6 *s*
Qu[ery.]	Custos Brevium - - -	[?]
	Clerke of ye Warrants - -	6 *s*
	Fifteene Philizers & Exigenters a piece - - - -	3 *s* 6 *d*
	Chancellor of the Dutchie Sr Gilbt Gerrard - - - -	16 *s*

Agreed touching Ringes.

To private Friends.

Knights - - - -	10 *s*
Readers - - - -	8 *s*
Esqrs & utter Barristers - -	6 *s* 8 *d*
Ordinarie Gent - - - & Attornies - - -	5 *s*

None to giue above these Rates.

None to be given before the Solempnitie bee past.

Robes - { French Russett & Murray.

	price li	p s.	yd d.
To the Cheife Justice & ch̄ Baron for sixe men a piece j yd & đi [per] man - - -	00	11	00
Everie Judge 4 men a peice - - -			
The Cursitor Baron & Kings Sergt 3 men a peice			
The old Sergts 3 men a peice - - -			
These are to be made vpp att the charge of ye new Sergts.			
The Warden of the Fleete 4 yards of Cloth -	00	16	00
	00	14	00
The Marshall of the Excheqr ye like - -	00	16	00
	00	14	00
Vsher of the Kinges Bench ye like - -	00	16	00
	00	14	00
Vsher of the Chancerie 3 yds - - -	00	09	00
	00	08	00
Fower Vshers of ye Excheqr 4 yards a peice -	00	09	00
	00	08	00

4 Cryers Com̃ pl 3 yards a peice - - -	00 09 00 00 08 00
Porter of ye Com̃ pl 3 yds - - -	00 09 00 00 08 00
2 Deputie Cryers King's Bench 3 yards -	00 09 00 00 08 00
Porter of the King's Bench 3 yards -	00 09 00 00 08 00
Cryer Porter of ye Chancerie 3 yds -	00 09 00 00 08 00
Mr Steward, Mr Cooke Porter & Butler of each Sergts Inne 3 yards a piece - - -	00 09 00 00 08 00
Steward, Mr Cooke, 5 Butlers & Porter of each Inne of Court 3 yds a peice - - -	00 09 00 00 08 00

Note.—From the names of the persons to whom Rings were to be given it would appear that this paper was drawn up towards the end of the year 1648. Philip Jermyn was raised to the Bench in Oct. 1648, and Mr Justice Cresheld refused to act after the execution of Charles I. In Foss's "Biographia Juridica" under the name of Justice Atkins it is stated that the last call of Serjeants at Law in the reign of Charles I. took place on May 19th 1640, but these papers would seem to prove the contrary, unless this call at Serjeants' Inn took place after the execution of the King and the retirement of Justice Cresheld.

19. Copy of a Memorandum dated "The 7th day of June Anº Dom̃. 1652." Signed by Chief Justice Oliver St John and Sir William Drake.

Whereas I have this day agreed to Admit Sr William Drake of Shardelowes in the county or Buckenham knight and Barronet into the Office of Chirographer of the Court of Com̃on Pleas at Westminster For the haveing of which office the said Sr William Drake hath heretofore cbteyned Letters Patents of the late King. If betweene this and the end of Michaelmas terme next it shall be thought fitt by the Councell of the said Sr William to have the said Letters Patents Inrolled in the said Court of Com̃on Pleas For the better strengthening of his Right and title in and to the said office Then it is agreed betweene me and the said Sr William that such a saveing [clause] shall be added vpon the Roll vpon which the said Letters Patents shall be entered at the foote of the Inrollemt of the said Letters Patents As shall be thought fitt by Sergt Browne and Mr Hales of Councell with the said Sr William Drake or by either of them And by Sergt Earle of my Councell For the prserveing of such Right and Tytle As I and my Successors Cheife Justices of the said Court of Com̃on Pleas have or of right ought to have to dispose of the said office in the future After the determinac̃on of the said Letters Patents by the death of the said Sr William or otherwise.

Subscribed in the prsence of
JOSEPH BULKELY.
THOMAS KEN.

OL. ST JOHN.
WILLIAM DRAKE.

20. A paper headed "The Stewards Accounts for my Lord Earle expended in the North-west Circuitt at Somer Assises in the year of or Lord 1657."

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In house keepeing.

3 July 1657.	Expended at Abington - - -	07	18	02
6 July 1657.	Expended at Oxford - - -	10	00	10
10 July 1657.	Expended at Glouc^{r} & Burford - -	15	06	08
15 July 1657.	Expended at Monmouth - - -	08	19	04
16 July 1657.	Expended at Hereford - - -	14	08	03
22 July 1657.	Expended at Worcester - - -	11	06	00
25 July 1657.	Expended at Bridgnorth - -	14	04	09
30 July 1657.	Expended at Stafford - - -	10	02	04
		92	06	04
	My Lord Earles moyetie is - -	46	03	02

My Lords private expence.

At Maidenhead for 4 horses 6*s.* 8*d.* hostlers 8*d.*	00	07	04
Att Abington the horses & to the hostlers	01	06	00
Att Oxford for the horses & hostlers -	00	16	06
For lodgeing there - - -	00	14	00
Att Gloucester for the horses - -	01	07	10
For lodgeing there - - -	00	15	00
For a paire of boote 12*s.* strapes 3*d.* -	00	12	03
At Burford for the horses - -	00	07	08
At Monmouth for the horses - -	01	06	04
For lodgeings there - - -	01	00	00
At Hereford for the horses - -	01	16	04
For lodgeings - - - -	01	00	00
At Worcester for the horses - -	01	05	09
For lodgeings - - - -	01	00	00
At Bridgnorth for the horses -	01	17	06
Att Stafford the horses - - -	01	00	00
For lodgeing - - - -	00	10	00
Will Baylyes Bill - - -	00	07	06
	17	10	06
	46	03	02
	63	13	02

[Overleaf.] There remaines due to mee from my Lord vpon my last accounte into the North at Lent Assize - - - 03 07 00

Paid to Willm Bayly at Preston by my Lords order not sett downe - - 01 07 00

	04	14	00
On the other side -	63	13	02
	68	07	00
To the Cooke for my Lords moyetie -	04	00	00
	72	07	00

July 6th 1657.	Rec of my Lord at Oxford - -	02	00	00
	Rec for my Lords divident for 34 Fines from Mr Thorne - - -	05	13	04
	Rec for 12 Fines taken before my Lord -	04	00	00
	Rec of Mr Dey ye Marshall - -	49	00	00
	Rec more of him - - -	11	13	10
	Rec. - -	72	07	02

J. PITTOCK,
Steward.

21. "A note of my Lawe bookes":—

1. Bracton. 2. Britton. 3. F[leta] Abridgmt. 4. Br[acton] Abridgmt. [Year books] 5. H: 6: 1: pte. 6. H: 6: 2: pte. 7. E: 3: 1. 2 et 3. pte. 8. E: 4. 9. H: 4. 10. H: 7. 11. Plowd[ens] Com[mentary] 1: et 2: pte. 12. Dyer. 13. Rast[ells] abridg[ment]: of: stat[utes]. 14. Booke of Assises. 15. Crokes rep[orts]. 16. Cokes rep[orts]. 17. Pulton de pace regni &c. 18. F[leta De] Na[tura] bre[vium]. 19. Vet[era copia De] Na[tura] bre[vium]. 20. Stamphor de plees. d[e]l. Corone. 21. Nashes Table of Stat[utes]. 22. Doct[or] Cowell['s] Institutons. 23. Doct: Cowell &c. 24. Kitchen. 25. Lord Cokes table. 26. Diers table. 27. Dyers abridgm̃t. 28. Abridgm̃t de H: 7. 29. Wests prsidents. 1: et: 2: pte. 30. Doct[or] et Studient. 31. Perkins. 32. Littleton. 33. Plowdons Abridgm̃t. 34. Petit Brooke. 35. Magna Charta. 36. Table of H: 7. 37. Gregories moote booke. 38. Forest Lawes. 39. Glanville. 40. Fruits del pleadings. 41. Lamberts Justice of &c. 42. Abridgm̃t del livre des Assises. 43. Αρχαιο-nomia. 44. Thelwell. 45. Poulton de pace regni &c. 46. Long. quinto. E. 4. 47. Booke of entres. 48. Register. 49. Ashes greate tables. 50. Swinborne wills & testam̃ts. 51. Fortescue et Hingham. 52. Diuersitie des Courts. 53. Articuli ad novas narrationes. 54. Prima et secūda pars veterū statutorū. 55. The preparation to the Lawe. 56. Termes d[e]l Ley. 57. Sr. Tho: Smiths Coñon wealth. 58. Lawyers Logike. 59. Postnati. 60. Ecclesiasticall Constitucons. 61. The old booke of entres.

22. A list of the Sheriffs, and Under Sheriffs, of Norfolk, from 1653 to 1713.

23. Copy of petition to the House of Commons from Sir Ralph Hare, Bart., and Erasmus Earle Esqr (unsuccessful candidates at the election of members for the county of Norfolk held on Feby 18th 1715) bringing charges of bribery, treating, and intimidation, against Sir Jacob Ashley and Thomas de Grey Esqre. The latter were returned as elected and were not unseated.

24. An Order made at Quarter Sessions at Norwich Castle, 13th Jany 1718, by Henry Negus Esqre [chairman], Sir John Hobart and Sir John Holland, Barts. Thomas Tanner, S.T.P., (Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich) John Knyvett, John Buxton, Jacob Preston, John Peck, Henry Davy, George Warren, and Thomas Durrant, Esquires, and other Justices of the Peace, with ten signatures. The Order runs as follows:—

It is ordered by this Court that the Treasurer for the Vagrants do pay over to the Reverend Dr. Thomas Tanner Treasurer for the Maimed soldjers & mariners of this county the sum̃e of Twenty pounds for prsent supply of the Treasury & three shillings for this order.

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At the foot in another hand:—

January 15th 1718.

Received then of Erasmus Earle Esq. Treasurer for the Vagrants by the hands of Henry Duckett the full contents of this Order for the use of Dr Thomas Tanner to day Recd as aforesaid by me,

THOM. JACKSON.

25. Letter from Sir Arthur Hopton to "Mr. Erles" dated "Madrid May $\frac{20}{10}$ 1639."

While my Nephew Sr Ralphe Hopton was at Leasure I had some body to speake wth you about my businesse and to give mee an account, but now hee is gon into the North I must intreat you to pleasure mee wth a word or two of how my businesse standes and particularly what hath bin doon in the Office, And to advise mee what you thinke is fitt for me to doe, for though I bee absent I shall finde meanes to doe my businesse there, if it bee to [be] doone in London, and if it bee a cuntry businesse I must presume vppon yor helpe.

Amongst other inconueniences that my absence doth occasion one is that I cañot shewe my respectes to you as I ought, but bee you assured it shalbe most faithfully performed, both in the rights of yor profession, and if euer it lye in my power I will sticke as close to you to doe you good, as I hope you will doe to mee to settle my businesse. The bearer hereof Mr Mathew is hee that receaves & sendes my ſres if you please to deliuer him a ſre I am likely to receave it. And soe wth my loue I remaine

Yor very affectionate freind,

ART. HOPTON.

26. A paper addressed "To our much Respected Friend Mr Erasmus Earle there present," and dated Feby 29th, 1643.

Sr, We desire you to afford a meeting at Norwich upon tuesday next being the fift of March for the putting in execution of the Ordinance made for the taking of the league & covenant, which is ordered to be taken throughout this kingdome. It being straightly directed that there should be a generall meeting of the Comittee without fayle for that purpose we Remayne

Yor Affectionate Frends,

J. HOBART
JOHN POTTS
THO. WINDH'M
RICH. BERNEY
THO. WELD
THO. RUSSELL
ROBT. WOODE, ju.

27. A certificate dated 29th of July 1645 and given under the hands of John Tolye, John Thacker and Richard Bateman "being of the Committee imployed for the raiseing of money in the County of Norff' and Cittie of Norwich. According vnto the Ordinance of Parliament for the better Inableing of our Bretheren the Scotts for our Assistance . . . That Erasmus Earle of the Cittie of Norwich Esquier Hath willingly lent and paid Five pounds to the purpose aforesaid. And that he hath therein paid portionable to his whole Estate."

28. A letter from W. Paston addressed "to my worthy friend Er. Earle Esqr at Norwich," dated at Oxnett, 29 July 1645.

I sent Prattant into Flegg this morne, I am not sure whether yrselfe, Mr Dey, or himselfe have Mr Holman's Lettr in wch the use and Creditors are specified, for that must be Mr Dey's direction. If yrselfe or Mr Dey have itt (I dd. it to him in the sessions weeke att Sr Jo. Hobart's to shew yow) I would haue him goe wth yow now; he shall have 5li for his Jorny as I ꝑmised him; & I shall desire Both yr aduise & care; wth his paynes in this affayre. I shall retourne the monie on munday next, but I must Know though by a messinger (if he haue the Lettr) what ye sum is. Thus wishing yow a happy & quicke Jorny & a dispatch of my Leasses wch yw have longe ꝑmised, & have beene patiently expected from Sr

Yr assured Friende & Seruant,
W. PASTON

29. A letter from John Hardwicke, Robert Barrow, and Thomas Pride, addressed "To the Right honrble Erasmus Erle Sergt att Law and one of the Judges assigned to take the Assizes for the county Palatyne of Lancr." Dated August 16th 1656.

The writers, having been appointed by the Protector referrees in a dispute betwixt widdow Anne Hellmaraw and one Robert Jepson, give the latter a bad character for litigiousness and beg that the petition order and report in the said dispute may be read at the trial about to take place at Lancaster in an action between the said Robert Jepson and one Mr Lightbowne. It ends:—"that see not only youre Lordshipp but the Jurie may take nottice what a contentious persson he hath bin for these many yeares past this my lord is onley the request of your Seruantes."

30. A letter addressed "For the Honrble Judge Earle at Carlisle" dated "at Awkland Castle 22 Augt 1656."

My Lord

These few lines are only to putt yow in mind of ye Cause wch I hinted to yow att Durham was to be tryed att Carlisle, wherin a friend & relation of mine is concerned; John Farrer is plt̃ & Tho Warwick viccar of Aspatrick s deft. ihe had a Verdict went agt him ye last assizes by some mistake, & his Councell Mr Turner was advised by Baron Steele yt it should be brought on againe, for he was misinformed concerning it, he was purchaser of it from yc State, & if yc title be not good, ye Comonwealth as well as he will haue ye losse, I prsent my service to yow & am

My Lord
Yor most affectionate servant
ART[HUR] HESILRIGE.

31. A letter, dated 14th Feby 1658, and addressed "To the right worshipp[l] Erasmus Earle his Highnes Seriant att lawe & Recorder of the Citty of Norwich att his Chamber att Lincolnes Inne," by the Mayor and Aldermen of Norwich.

Sir

Yor Answer to or Letter doth necessarely put vs upon a replye to acquaynt you that it was soe farre beside or intentions as it came not in or thoughts to put you vpon layeinge downe yor place; but as yor Recordershipp & or Loves have hetherto gone together soe we desire that they maye soe still continue & therefore doe not accept of yor Layenge downe the place; It is onely the longe time since we have held Sessions & the sufferinge of many prisoners by not beinge brought to triall that hath made vs desirous for that dispatch wch cannot be had

Boycotts' MSS.

wthout the helpe & prsence of yor selfe or the Steward And we now hearinge that the Assises are put bye we hope yor occasions will the more timely pmitt yor comeing into the Country wherby we may obteyne or desires; of wch if you shall please to give vs notice we shall appoynt the Sessions & ꝑpare the busynes accordingly And in the mean time remeyne

yor assured lovinge Frends

Roger: Mingay: Major, Christo: Fay, Henry Watts, John Tatten, Adryan P[ar]minter, Edm: Borman, Tho: Baret, B. Church, John Man, Tho: Tofte.

32. A letter, dated May the 27th 1659, and addressed "For ye Honoured Erasmus Earle Sergeant at Law Cittizen of Norwich one of ye Honourable Assembly of plyament."

Honoured Sir

After our due Respects prsented Having had experience of yor good affections to or worstead weaving trade wee hope you will at this tyme excuse vs in prsenting of or humble Requests that you would be pleased when opportunity serve, to vse yor Indeavours to have or Act confirmed by this prsent plyament wch was made in November 1653 and confirmed by the plyament in the yeare 1656 Intituted an Act For Regulating the making of Stuffs in Norff' & Norwich And when ye more weighty affaires of ye nation will pmitt to Assist in ye making of such Further Adittions As the Wisdome of the Honorable Assembly shall thinke Fitt to grant & the Necessity of better Carrying on the government of or trade for the benefitt of yeComon Wealth doth Require wch will Further Oblidge

Yor humble servants to serve you in what they may,

B. Church. Prsident, Walter Berkham, Will: Hardingham, Jehosaphat Davy, Sam Rawlins, Tho. Safre, John Balderston.

33. A letter to Serjeant Earle from his son John, dated June 22nd 1663. 2 pp.

34. A letter from the same to the same, dated at Elsing April 11th 1659. 3 pp.

35. From the same to the same, dated April 14th 1659. 6 pp.

36. From the same to the same, dated April 13th 1656. 2 pp.

37. A letter to Serjeant Earle from his son Martin, dated June 23rd 1663. 1½ pp.

38. A letter from Serjeant Earle to his son Martin, dated at Lincolns Inn July 6th 1658. ½ p.

39. From the same to the same, dated at Lincolns Inn 17o Dec. 1659.

40. A love letter, unaddressed, from Erasmus Earle to Mistress Frances Fountayne, whom he afterwards married; dated at London on Decr 4th 1615. 1 p.

41. A poem of 28 lines commencing:—

"The proverbe is and some to[o] true it find"

and ending—

"And to conclude, this line my love shall tell,
How here I fare; I wish my Franke farewell."

42. A letter from Erasmus Earle to Mistress Fountayne, dated at Lincolns Inn Feby 20th 1615.

43. A letter from the same to the same, dated at Lincolns Inn May 18th 1616. The writer subscribes himself "Thyne onely and wholly thine." BOYCOTTS' MSS.

Several other letters from Erasmus Earle to the same lady are also preserved in this collection, and a letter from Mistress Fountayne to Serjeant Earle laboriously written in characters formed like print.

Petley's, H. BARR TOMKINS.
Down, Kent.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF LORD MUNCASTER, M.P.

The muniments at Muncaster Castle are carefully kept in tin boxes, and a hand-list of them has been recently made, so that any particular document can be readily found. I subjoin notes of the more important of the mediæval deeds, the references to which indicate their respective positions in the different bundles. LORD MUNCASTER'S MSS.

The second section of this report is a calendar of the contents of a volume in which are transcribed a great number of letters and official documents relating to the government of the border land of England and Scotland during the early years of the reign of James I.

The third section consists of extracts from the logs kept by Admiral Pennington, in the reign of Charles I., before the outbreak of the Civil War.

Two letters of later date give some particulars concerning the Rebellion of 1745.

I. 1. Grant by Hugh de Standisch and Elizabeth his wife to Alan de Penyngton, knight, of the manor of Mulcaster, and of lands, etc. in the vill of Gosforth, and in Langlewergh, and in le Meles in the vill of Britby, co. Cumberland, for the term of the life of the said Elizabeth, for eight marks and ten shillings a year. March 10, 11 Henry IV.

VI. 1. Release by William Walays of Anesthwayt and Elena his wife to Sir John de Peniton, knight, of all their right in lands etc., which lately belonged to William the son of Ivo de Ravenglas in the vill of Mulcaster. (Date about A.D. 1330.)

X. 1. Grant by Alice de Lascy of Crumwelbothym, widow, daughter of Alan de Penyngton, to William de Wayburthwayt, of land, etc. in Wytewra in the territory of Cornay. Witnesses:—Sirs John de Hodeliston, Alan de Penyngton, John de Sotehil, John de Hetone, Alan de Coupeland, knights, and eight others named. (13th century.)

Release by John Penyngton, knight, to John Kirkeby, of all manner of actions, etc. 12 Henry VI. Seal attached.

Release by John de Penyngton, knight, son of Alan de Penyngton, knight, to John son of Richard de Kirkeby, of all his right in a tenement called Whitwra in the parish of Cornay. 15 Henry VI. Heraldic seal attached.

1*a*. Grant by William son of Richard, and Alice his wife, daughter of Thomas son of Walter, to Richard son of Ingryth and Idonia

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his wife, daughter of Thomas son of Walter, of land, etc. in the hamlet of Little Cornay in the vill of Seton. 28 Edw. III.

19. Release by Richard Hodilston, son and heir of Oliver Hodilston of Hiton, to John Knoblowe, parson of the church of Lamplogh, Robert Rosgill, parson of the church of Egremont, and William Ferlem, chaplain, of all his right in a messuage called Graynes, in the parish of Cornay. February 7, 39 Henry VI. Seal attached.

XIV. 1. Release by Richard son of William de Dalton to Adam son of William de Wayburthwait, of all his right in seven acres of land in Sevenhowes and Bowelton, concerning which he has impleaded William son of Adam de Wayburthwait, father of the said Adam and the said Adam jointly. Witnesses:—Richard le Fleming, Ralph de Bethom, knights, and seven others named. (Date about A.D. 1310.)

2. Copy of a grant by Thomas de Irland and Robert de Retyngton to John son of William de Waybrethwayt, of the manors of Waybrethwayt and Dalton, and other lands within the liberty of Egremont, and the reversion of lands which James son of the said John and Agnes wife of the said James, hold of the grantors in tail, with remainder successively to Peter, Edward, and William, sons of the said John. November 10, 21 Edward III.

3. Grant by James de Wayberthwait to Thomas de Berdesey, of the manor of Wayberthwait, with the advowson of the church, etc. Witnesses:—William de Hodeleston, Alan de Coupland, Nicholas de Stanlaw, Richard de Sothayk, William Boyvill. 6 Richard II.

4. Grant by William de Wayberthwayt, rector of the church of Wayberthwayt, to Sir John de Hudelyston, knight, of lands, etc. and a moiety of his salt pit (saline) of Esk, which he had of the gift of his father John. Witnesses:—William de Hudelyston, and four others named. November, 7 Richard II.

7. Grant by Thomas de Berdesey to Sir Richard de Kyrkeby, knight, of the manor of Wayburthwayt, and the advowson of the church of St. James of Wayburthwait, with the reversion of the lands which Isabella, relict of James de Wayburthwait holds in dower. Witnesses:—Sir John Hudleston, knight, William de Hudleston, Richard de Hudleston, and two others named. 15 Richard II.

8. Grant by Richard de Kyrkby, knight, to Robert de Fereby, rector of Egremont, and William de Brygham, rector of the church of Wabirthwayth, of the manor of Wabirthwayth, etc. 7 Henry IV. Heraldic seal attached.

10. Release by William de Borowedale son of Richard de Borowedale to Isabella relict of Richard de Kirkeby, knight, and John, son of Richard de Kirkeby, of all his right in the manors of Wabirthwayte and Kelton. 10 Henry VI. Seal attached.

13–21. Deeds etc. of the Kirkbys of Uprawcliffe co. Lancaster, and the Bellinghams of Over Levens co. Westmoreland, relating to the manor of Waberthwayt, in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth.

XIX. 1. Grant by Matilda daughter of Alan, widow, by consent of her son Patrick, to Robert her younger son, of lands in the vill of Dreg, which her father Alan had of the gift of Nicholas de Stutevile. Witnesses:—Richard Fleming (Flandrensi), knight, Richard de Gedenay, then bailiff of Egremont, William de Punzunby, and eight others named, among whom is John de Punzunby. (13th century.)

18. Release by John de Eglesfield to Sir William de Thorneburgh, chaplain, from a bond for 100*s*. 20 Edward III. Heraldic seal attached, showing three eagles displayed, as on the arms of Queen's College, Oxford.

XXIV. 1. Release by Walden de Scarth to John son of his brother Adam de Scarth, of all his right in lands etc. at Scarth in the vills of Ponsonby and Gosforth. (14th century.)

XXVIII. 2. Release by Adam de Singelton to Richard de Hodeleston, of all his right in lands in the vill of Bretby. Witnesses:—William de Hodeleston and others. 46 Edward III.

XXIX. 9. Grant by John son of Sir Richard de Hodelston to Richard son of John son of Benedict, of land in the vill of Seton. 16 Edward III.

12. Grant by William Blys to Idonia Johndoghter (called also Jondotor) of a tenement called le Holehous, etc. in the vill of Seton. 17 Richard II.

15. Grant by Idonia Johndoghter Amyson (*sic*) to Alice relict of John Coke of Cornay, of a tenement called le Holehous, etc. in the vill of Seton. August 1, 10 Henry V.

XXX. 3. Grant by William, Lord de Haryngton, knight, to John Urswyk and Agnes his deceased wife (uxori ejus jam defuncte), and John their son, of a close called le Spytell with all the land called le Spytell lands in Urswick, and pasture between the King's highway called Stretegate on the south side, and pasture called Swartmore on the north, and the land of John de Penyngton, knight, called le Penyngton felde on the west, and the land of the Prior of Conyngeshed called Conyngeshed felde on the east, in Ulverston, for their lives. April 20. 25 Henry VI. Heraldic seal attached.

7. Agreement between Henry, Duke of Suffolk and James Bardesay of Warmefelde, co. York, gentleman, with large heraldic seal of the former attached. 6 Edward VI.

XXXII. 5. Grant by Thomas de Egelesfeld to Richard de Preston son of Sir Richard de Preston and to Anabilla his wife, of a yearly rent in Sygiswych. Witnesses:—Sirs Roger de Burton and Thomas de Pykering, knights, and seven others named. (14th century.)

6. Demise by the Abbot and Convent of Cokersand to Richard de Preston in Kendall, of the mill of Preston, etc. Witnesses:—Sir Henry de Lee, Sheriff of Lancashire, Sir Alan de Singilton, Sir Henry Butler (Pincerna), Sir William Butler (Pincerna), Sir Benedict Gernet, Sir William de Heton, Sir John de Thacham. 10 Edward [I].

8. Grant by Richard de Preston to Richard his son and Anabilla his wife, of land, etc. at Preston. (14th century.)

9. Release by John de Wyndesore to Richard de Preston concerning the park of Preston. April 30. 9 Edward III. Heraldic seal attached.

13. Grant by Richard de Preston to Richard de Milnthorp, of all his goods and chattels. December 8. Richard II. Heraldic seal attached.

14. Deed of Cecily relict of Thomas de Strickland (Stirkeland), knight, appointing her son Thomas de Strickland to be steward of all her lands, etc. in Westmoreland. Dated at Preston in Kendal. 2, or 12 (duszime) Richard II.

15. Grant by Nicholas Radclyff, knight, John Knobilhowe, parson of the church of Lamplogh, William Farlam, and Robert Roskyll, chaplain,

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to John son of John Penyngton, esquire, and to Isabel his wife daughter of John Broghton, esquire, of a yearly rent after the death of John Penyngton, knight, in Preston in Kendale. August 12, 30 Henry VI.

XLVII. 3*a*. Release by Edmund Maunsell to William de Wyndesores, knight, of all his right in a moiety of the manor of Alston in the Duchy of Lancaster. Dated at Heversham, co. Westmoreland, Easter, 37 Edward III. Heraldic seal attached.

4. Release by Roger, Lord de Clifford, to Cecily, relict of Thomas de Stirkelond, knight, and to Thomas de Stirkelond her son, of all his right in a sum or 8*l*., in which the said Cecily was bound to Sir Ralph de Dacre. April 11, 4 Richard II. Heraldic seal attached.

6*a*. Grant by Thomas Forster of Cockermouth to Richard, the door-keeper of the Castle of Cockermouth, of a messuage, etc. in Cockermouth. Palm Sunday, 10 Richard II. Heraldic seal attached.

7. Release by William de Thwaytes, Thomas Flemyng, and John Flemyng, of a yearly rent of 30*s*. in Ravenesfors, granted to them by Robert Waleys, in consideration of a marriage between Thomas de Stanlow and Margaret. 15 Richard II.

13. Agreement between Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, Lord de Nevill, and Marshal of England, and Richard Otway, esquire, witnessing that the latter is engaged to serve the former for the term of his life against all persons save the King of England and his heirs, receiving for his fee in time of peace four marks a year from the Earl's receiver at Cockermouth, and in time of war such wages as the said Earl shall pay to others of his degree, rebating the amount of his fee in time of peace. It is agreed that the Earl shall have one third of the prizes taken in war (*les tierces de guerre agaigners*) by the said Richard or by the men whom he shall have at the cost of the said Earl, and that if any captain or man of rank (*home destat*) be taken by the said Richard or his said men, the Earl shall have him, on paying a reasonable reward to the captor. June 21, 9 Henry IV. Seal attached. (Compare a somewhat similar agreement noticed in the 5th Report of the Historical MSS. Commission, p. 330.)

15. Grant by Richard Carneby, rector of the church of Bootle (Botill), and William Marshall, to Nicholas Baron son of Thomas Baron, and to Joan his wife, of all the lands, etc. which they had of the gift of the said Nicholas within the county of Cumberland, in tail, with remainder to the heirs of Richard Oteway. Witnesses:—Richard de Hodelston, esquire, William de Thwaytys, Nicholas de Stanlawe, and others. March, 8 Henry VI. Two seals attached.

17. Bond of James de Standysch, esquire, of the county of Lancaster, to John de Penyngton, knight, of the county of Cumberland, in the sum of 100*l*. November 2, 15 Henry VI. Heraldic seal attached.

19. Award of William, Lord of Haryngton, between John of Penyngton, knight, and his men and tenants on the one side, and John of Broghton, esquire, his men and tenants on the other. He orders that the said John Penyngton and John of Broghton shall become "full and sadde frendes." Inasmuch as William Lowte struck Christopher Coupland grievously, he is to pay him six marks before the feast of Whitsunday, and when the said Christopher next goes to Furness, he is to go to the arbitrator that he may make him take the said William by

the hand in token of friendship. He awards various payments for "hurts" and "strokes" given by different persons. Dated at Ulverston, Wednesday after the Feast of St. Michael, 21 Henry VI. Seal attached.

20. Bond of Christopher de Curwen, knight, Thomas de Curwen, his son, esquire, Edward de Curwen, and William Bethome, to Sir John de Penyngton, knight, in a thousand marks, to secure the descent of certain manors, etc. to Christopher de Curwen son of the said Thomas, after the deaths of the said Sir Christopher and Thomas, saving the rights of the lady Elizabeth wife of the said Sir Christopher, and Alice wife of the said Thomas. 22 Henry VI.

21. Bond of Lawrence Longworthe of Sharples (Schgarples) co. Lancaster, and Adam de Lever of Haigh (Haghe) in the said county, to James Standissh of Duxbury (Docusbury), in the sum of 40*l*., that the said Lawrence shall sufficiently array "a man of armes with thre able archerres" to be ready "at the first day of moster and truly serve James of Standissh" in the King's wars for one year, according to the great indenture made between John, Duke of Somerset, and the said James Standissh. May 2, 21, Henry VI.

21*a*. Grant by Hugh Burgh, parson of the church of Gosforth and Robert Burton, chaplain, to Isabel relict of Hugh Salkeld, daughter of John Broghton, esquire, of the manor of Little Salkeld and a moiety of the mill of Little Salkeld, and other lands, etc. which they had of the gift of Hugh Salkeld, esquire, grandfather of the said Hugh, for the term of her life. July 4, 30 Henry VI.

22. Award, ordinance, and "doome," of Doctor Stanlaw, Prior of St. Bees, Sir John Hudelston, knight, Sir William Martyndale, knight, Master Thomas Eglisfeld, parson of Dean, Christopher Curwen (Culwen) of Workington, Richard Eglisfeld, and Robert of Lamplwgh, esquires, between Sir John of Penyngton, knight, and Sir Thomas Lamplwgh, knight. March 12, 5 Edward IV.

27. Certificate in English of Thomas of Tunstall, Robert Laurence, William of the Lee, John of Lawmplogh, Thomas of Stirkelande, and Nicholas of Radclif, knights, and twenty-four others, among whom are Thomas of Bethom, John of Broghton, John of Eglesfeld, Hugh of Lowther, Alexander of Radclyf, Robert of Belyngeham, Thomas Flemyng, Thomas of Midelton, and Nicholas of Lawmplogh, that on Friday before the feast of St. Clement, Henry Doggeson, John Benson of Burton, Gylon Lawson of Lancaster, Margaret Fairthwayt, and Alison Otteway, came before them in the church of the Friars of Lancaster, and swore upon a mass-book and upon the holy evangelists that Margaret daughter of Nicholas Otteway, sometime wife of John of Monkes, was born of one Alice of Midelton a year and more before the marriage of the said Nicholas with the said Alice. The said Alison Otteway was sister to the said Nicholas. 7 [Henry VII]. Eighteen small seals attached.

28. Declaration by John of Midelton and Richard of Midelton that whereas, at the instance and on the information of some of their friends, they had written under their seals that Margaret daughter of Nicholas Otteway sometime wife of John of Monkes was "muliery borne and noght bastard," they have since that time received better information to the contrary, and they pray to be excused. Heraldic seal, and seal with device attached.

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30. Grant by James Harryngton, knight, to John Pennyngton, knight, George Martyndale, and William Pennyngton, son of the said John, of all his lands, etc. in the county of Cumberland, except the advowson of the church of Bownes. May 31, 7 Henry VII.

31. Royal commission to Gawayn Eglesfeld of Netherhall, co. Cumberland, esquire, to enter upon the manors, etc. of John Penyngton, esquire, deceased, and out of the issues thereof to pay 40*l.* yearly to the King's ward John Penyngton son and heir of William Penyngton, esquire, deceased, brother and heir of the said John. Greenwich, November 9, 8 Henry VIII. Royal signet and sign-manual affixed.

32. Award between Sir John Penyngton, knight, and Rauland Threlkelde and Elena his wife, as to a tenement called Whynwray. October 21, 9 Henry VII.

33. Bond of Rauland Thrylkelde and Lancelot Thrylkelde to John Penyngton, knight, to abide by the award of Thomas, Abbot of Furness, and other arbitrators. October 6, 9 Henry VII.

35. Award of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, lord of the honours of Cockermouth and Petworth, Lord Ponyngs, Fitzpayn, and Brian, between Sir John Penyngton, knight, and John Lamplugh, esquire, to whom jointly he had granted the "office of Maistir forstership" of all his woods and game within his lordships of Eskdale (Esshedaille) and Wastdalehead (Wasedaillehede) co. Cumberland. Neither is to execute the office without the assent of the other. May 4, 19 Henry VII. "Sign-manual" affixed.

61. Grant of arms by Charles II. to Sir Edward Nicholas, late Principal Secretary to the King's father, in augmentation of his own arms. The arms granted:—Argent on a cross *gules*, a cross imperial, are to be used either alone, or in the first place quarterly with the proper arms of the grantee's family:—*Argent* a fesse wavy between three ravens *sable*. Crest, a lion azure *starry*. Dated at Castle Elizabeth in the island of Jersey, December 17 in the first year of the King's (nominal) reign, 1649. Sign manual "Carolus R." The seal is missing. The margin is illuminated with shields, etc.

70. Copy of an award by Edmund, Bishop of London, between the Dean and the Canons Residentiary of St. Paul's. February 15, 1554.

A. 3. Grant by Henry, Earl of Northumberland, and lord of the honour of Cockermouth, to his esquire John Penyngton, of the office of Bailiff of Copeland co. Cumberland for the term of his life. December 14, 1470.

B. 3. Agreement between James Laybourne of Konnyswyke co. Westmoreland, esquire, and Sir John Pennyngton of Muncaster (Monkastyr), for a marriage between Thomas son and heir apparent of the said James, and Margaret daughter of the said Sir John, relict of John Lamplogh. February 8, 2 Henry VII.

4. Acquittance from Nicholas Rigmaydene of the county of Lancaster, esquire, to John Penyngton, knight, for eighty marks in part payment of the marriage (maritagii) of John Rigmaydene son and heir of the said Nicholas with Catharine daughter of the said John Penyngton. A.D. 1489.

5*a*. A similar acquittance for 10*l.*, from Nicholas Righmaidyn of Weddacre, esquire. July 26, 8 Henry VII. (Cf. XLVII. 25, 26).

LORD MUNCASTER'S MSS.

A folio volume in a parchment cover, fastened with an ancient clasp. It contains copies of letters and other documents relating to the Commission appointed by James I. for the pacification and government of the borderland of his two kingdoms. They are all in one small, neat, hand, and almost in chronological order. There is reason to believe that they were made for Joseph Pennington of Muncaster, one of the Commissioners, from originals in the possession of Sir Wilfred Lawson, the most active of his colleagues, and the custodian of their papers. The name of Graham is generally given as Grayme, and Grey as Gray, but in the following calendar I have modernised these and most other proper names.

f. 1. [February 25, 1605.] The King to Sir William Selby, Sir Robert Delaval, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Sir William Seaton, and Sir William Home, knights, Joseph Pennington, Edward Grey of Morpeth, Patrick Chirmeside of East Nisbit, John Charteris (Chartrows) of Amesfield, and Gideon Murray of Elibank, esquires. Commission for the speedy suppressing of offenders in the counties of Northumberland, Westmoreland, and Cumberland, and in the shires and parishes of Norham, the Holy Island, and Bedlington, parcel of the county palatine of Durham, and in the shiredoms and towns of Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Peebles, Dumfries, and in the stewardries of Kircudbright and Annerdale. (Printed in Rymer's "Fœdera.")

f. 2. February 25, 1605. The King to Edmund, Lord Sheffield, President of the Council in the North, and to his two justices of assize in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and to Sir Thomas Hesketh, Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries, Sir William Selby, Sir Robert Delaval, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Joseph Pennington, and Edward Grey of Morpeth. Commission of oyer and terminer. (Latin.)

February 14, 1604 [–5]. Whitehall. The Council to the Commissioners appointed for the government of the late borders. Instructions as to the execution of the commission. Those malefactors of the surname of Graham who have been received to their submission are not to be meddled with for any offences committed before their submissions. Persons under bail to appear at the gaol delivery are to be left for trial there. All persons living within the bounds of the commission, or in certain other specified districts, are to be forbidden the use of all manner of armour and weapons, and of horses, "savinge meane naggs for their tillage," excepting noble men and gentlemen and their household servants. The evidence of a Scotsman against an Englishman, and of an Englishman against a Scotsman is to be received.

f. 3. N.D. The King to the Commissioners. Instructions as to the execution of the Commission. One of the English side is to be commander of the rest for the first three months, and then one of the Scottish side for three months, and so afterwards alternately. All deadly feuds are to be suppressed. Fugitives from one country to the other are to be delivered to the ordinary officer on demand. All idle vagabonds are to be expelled from the bounds of the commission. All in whom there can be expected no hope of amendment may be removed to some other place, "where the change of aire will make in them an exchange of their manners." The armour "which hath served the broken people within those bonds in their lewd actions may be taken from them." A certificate of proceedings is to be sent to the Councils of both kingdoms every two months, or oftener.

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f. 4. February 23, 1604[-5]. Whitehall. The Council to the Commissioners appointed on the English side. Order to meet at Carlisle "on the Monday seavnnight after Easter daye next" at latest.

f. 5. April 9, 1605. Carlisle. Articles agreed upon by the Commissioners. (Printed in Nicolson and Burn's "History of Westmorland and Cumberland," vol. i, p. cxxvii.)

f. 6. February 22, 1604[-5]. Verbal instructions delivered to the Commissioners by Viscount Cranborne at the Council Table. "After we had received the names of such as had submitted themselves, we should after our returne, consider of 150 of them fytt for his majestee's service, and by sendinge away of whome the countrie might be best eased."

February 23, 1604[-5]. Verbal instructions delivered to the Commissioners by the Lord Chancellor at York House, as to outlawries and pardons.

March 23, 1605. Edinburgh. Alexander Dunfermeling, Lord Chancellor of Scotland, to Sir Wilfred Lawson. Letter accompanying the Commission, sealed with the Great Seal of both kingdoms.

April 17, 1605. Dumfries. The Commissioners to the Council. We met at Carlisle on the 8th inst., and summoned all the Grahams who were bound for themselves and their followers. Whereas two of every branch were bound, we have ordered that six of the principal of every branch shall be bound for themselves and their followers, and that each of these six shall find two sureties. We have made orders "for the better government of the broken people of either countrie," subject to reform by the Council. We send a list of one hundred and fifty Grahams who have submitted themselves, and whom we think most fit to be sent away. Many of the said Grahams appear to be poor labourers and undertenants to the rest. Many complaints are made by English and Scots alike about offences made before the death of the late Queen.

f. 7. "The copie of the names of the Graymes which are to be sent away." One hundred and forty-nine names are given. Among them are:—1, William Graham of Mote; 2, Arthur Graham, his brother; 3, Richard Graham, son to Walter of Netherby; 4, Richard Graham, alias Jocks Ritchee; 6, John Graham, alias All our Eames; 7, Hutchin Graham, alias Young Hutchin; 13, George Graham, alias Geordies Sandie; 15, Richard Graham, alias Long Ritchee; 67, Thomas Graham of Easton, alias Ritchies Wills Thom.

f. 8. April 17, 1605. Carlisle. The English Commissioners to the Scottish. Since our departure from you today, we have learned that the leaving out of Richard Graham, son of Walter Graham of Netherby, is so evil taken, that we shall be taxed of partiality. We wish therefore to add his name to the list. We desire also to have all the different branches of the Grahams before us, face to face, so that we may see which are most fit to be sent away.

f. 9. April 18, 1605. Dumfries. The Scottish Commissioners to the English. Concerning Richard Graham of Netherby, and the offence against John Skelton.

April 26, 1605. Greenwich. The Council to the Commissioners. They forbid them to punish persons for actions done by virtue of warrants from the Earl of Cumberland, who deserves well of the King.

April 29, 1605. The Court. The Earl of Cumberland to the English Commissioners. Encloses a copy of the King's warrant.

f. 10. June 22, 1604. Greenwich. The King to the Earl of Cumberland. Warrant to stay the prosecution of those who, on the King's first entry into England, had in rebellious manner disturbed the peace and spoiled many persons, but who were known not to have been malefactors before that time.

May 6, 1605. Carlisle. The English Commissioners to the Earl of Cumberland. Concerning their proceedings against Hetherington, and John Musgrave.

f. 11. May 4, 1605. Greenwich. The Council to the English Commissioners. Order for the postponement of the trial of Robert Wallis of Hamilton on a capital charge.

May 6, 1605. Carlisle. Two English Commissioners to Viscount Cranborne. At the gaol delivery at Carlisle, four persons have been condemned and executed for murder, and one for horse-stealing.

May 6, 1605. Carlisle. The English Commissioners to the Council. The country is at present peaceable, and not much infested with murder or theft.

May 12, 1605. Newcastle. The same to the same. At the gaol delivery for Northumberland, six persons have been condemned for horse-stealing and other felonies. We do our best to encourage true men to complain of such as have committed felonies.

f. 12. May 17, 1605. Greenwich. The Council to the English Commissioners, in reply to the letter dated at Dumfries on the 17th of April. The King's clemency towards the Grahams who have submitted themselves has been shewn in pardoning their lives, and furthermore in disposing of them so that they shall be in no worse condition than his other good subjects who were not offenders, being appointed to be sent to serve in the garrisons and cautionary towns of Flushing and Brill, places where many honest men desire to be maintained in service. You are to appoint two very discreet persons to conduct them to Newcastle by the last day of June, whence one hundred will be conveyed to Flushing, and fifty to Brill. For the the charges of their journey to Newcastle, we require you to provide as much money as will serve them at the rate of 8*d.* a day to every man, and 4*s.* a day for each of the conductors, and the money so disbursed by you will be repaid out of the Exchequer.

Same day and place. The same to the same. It has been no pleasing information to his Majesty, and evil news to us, to hear of the escape of twenty-eight or twenty-nine prisoners from the prison at Carlisle. It seems strange that you have not told us what has become of them, or what course has been taken for the recovery of them.

f. 13. April 27, 1605. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to Viscount Cranborne. Having heard that the prisoners condemned when the Earl of Cumberland was his Majesty's Lieutenant here had broken the prison on Wednesday last at night, I have repaired to Carlisle, where I find that twenty-nine out of thirty-three have escaped. Enclosed is a list of their names. Eight are Scots, who have gone to Scotland; the rest are Englishmen, of whom nine or ten should have been met yesterday between Penrith and Appleby, travelling southwards.

"The names of the prisoners that made an escape forth of Carliell Castle." Seven bear the name of Armstrong, and five that of Graham.

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April 27, 1605. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to Sir J. Charteris. Concerning the escape of the eight Scotsmen from the Castle.

f. 14. April 30 ("this penult of Aprill"), 1605. Dumfries. Sir J. Charteris to Sir W. Lawson. I have spoken to Lord Maxwell, who is steward of the country, and master of most of the Scotsmen, so that none of them should be "resett" or "have any supplement" within his Lordship's bounds, urging him to send his baily to take up their houses and remove their wives and families. The countries must be charged to rise and assist the garrisons.

June 2, 1605. Berwick. The English Commissioners to the Council. Two of the escaped prisoners, Matthew Graham and Richard Blackburne, have been apprehended. It will be difficult to get men of some quality as conductors of the Grahams for 4*s.* a day.

f. 15. Same day and place. The Commissioners to the Council. We have taken order that Sir Henry Leigh and Sir William Cranston, with the horsemen in his Majesty's pay under their charge, shall go to the west parts, to search for the condemned prisoners who have escaped from Carlisle, and, if they have taken the woods, to demolish their houses and expel their families, and to apprehend their "aiders and comforters." Forty horsemen have been enrolled for this service.

June 3, 1605. Berwick. Sir W. Lawson to the Earl of Salisbury. Confirms his letter of April 27.

June 2, 1605. Greenwich. The Council to the English Commissioners. Each of the two conductors of the Grahams is to have 6*s.* a day instead of 4*s.*, and each may have a lieutenant with an allowance of 4*s.* a day. Whosoever of the men appointed to go to the cautionary towns shall run away, must expect to be punished with death.

f. 16. June 13, 1605. Berwick. Thomas Parkinson, Mayor of Berwick, to the Commissioners. "I caused a drume to warne all the ould servitors, such as were or had been officers, to meet togither in the parado, where I read and shewed your letter." William Breddiman gentleman, sometime under-marshal, and William Nodder, gentleman, late officer to Sir John Skinner, offered themselves to be leaders, and William Lambe, late officer to Captain Bowyer, offered himself to be lieutenant. These are approved by general opinion of all. They will not fail to be at Carlisle on the 18th. They pray that they may be well paid, and desire to have allowance for two drums.

June 27, 1605. Edinburgh. Sir William Cranston to the English Commissioners. I have burned all the houses on the Scottish side, at Staykhue.

June 29, 1605. Carlisle. The English Commissioners to the Scottish. We have denounced seven of the principal men of the hundred-and-fifty Grahams as fugitives, and we pray you to take order for their apprehension.

f. 17. Same day and place. The same to Sir William Cranston. Order to repair to Carlisle with all speed.

"The names of the principall Graymes that made default. 1. Hutchin Graime alias Young Hutchin," and six others.

June 29, 1605. Carlisle. The English Commissioners to the Scottish. We send a copy of his Majesty's warrant delivered to us by Hutchin Graham. We have answered him that he should have what in duty and reason thereunto appertained, but he, giving it out to be a

warrant to free him and all his clan from going over to Flushing or Brill, absents himself and sets a lewd example to others.

May 13, 1605. Greenwich. The King to the Commissioners. Warrant to spare the lives of Hutchin Graham and other malefactors who were in the field when Sanders Ringell Armstrong was taken, and to whom, for that service, pardon was promised.

June 29, 1605. Carlisle. The English Commissioners to the Governor of Brill, or his deputy. We have received orders from the Council for sending away fifty of the Grahams to Brill, under a sufficient conductor and lieutenant, who are thence to return. We have chosen Thomas Carleton as conductor, and William Lambe as lieutenant. They have spent long time in the wars, and being now desirous to serve his Majesty, we commend them to you for employment.

June 28, 1605. Carlisle. The same to the Mayor of Newcastle. We should have sent one hundred and fifty of the Grahams by the last of the month, but their appearance has been so slack that we can send only fifty, who are to be shipped to Brill. We hope to send one hundred for Flushing within four days.

f. 18. June 30, 1605. Carlisle. The same to the Earl of Salisbury.

Same day and place. The same to the Council. Three of the escaped prisoners have voluntarily submitted themselves to prison, where they now remain with the four that fled not and the two that were formerly apprehended. At present the woods yield some relief to the others. We summoned the bondmen to appear on the 21st inst., then again on the 25th, and again on the 28th, but there appeared only eighty-five. We have therefore sent fifty to Brill, and delivered the others to their conductor, William Breddiman, and his lieutenant, William Nodder. We have caused Hutchin Graham and seven others to be denounced as fugitives. He is a man generally evil thought of here. We marvel at the absence of Sir William Selby from this service, and of the ten men in his Majesty's pay who are with him.

f. 19. List of the fifty Grahams sent to Brill.

f. 20. The fifty Grahams sent to Brill to the English Commissioners. Many of us who were true men confessed ourselves offenders, by reason of the Earl of Cumberland's promise that provision should be made for our wives and children nearly a thousand in number, as good as that which we had upon Esk. We therefore pray for the fulfilment of this promise. We could in a month raise three hundred able men to serve his Majesty under our own leaders. We are willing to go to the mouth of the cannon, to the block, or to the gibbet, to show our loyalty.

f. 21. The same to the King. Petition to the same effect.

May 13, 1605. Greenwich. The King to the Commissioners. Warrant as before.

f. 22. June 26, 1605. Skipton. The Earl of Cumberland to Sir W. Lawson. Encloses letter from the Council, dated June 1, 1605.

June 1, 1605. Greenwich. The Council to the Earl of Cumberland. Complaint has been made to us by William Wicklyffe, servant to the Earl of Northumberland, of an attack made on him and the Earl's auditor and others travelling along the borders, by certain persons who robbed them, and carried him to prison. He says that there are certain persons, chargeable with offences of their own, who can make proof against Roger Witherington and Randell Fenwick in this

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matter. They are to receive assurance for coming and going in safety.

July 1, 1605, Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to the Earl of Cumberland. David of the Bankhead has come in and humbled himself to his Majesty, and it is thought that Hutchin and others will do likewise today.

f. 23. June 25, 1605. The Earl of Montrose to the English Commissioners. Although you have determined to transport certain of my cousins to Newcastle on Saturday night, there to remain in ward, I entreat you to permit Richard Graham, son of Walter of Netherby to remain with me. I will be answerable for him to the King, to the Council, and to you.

June 30, 1605. Carlisle. The English Commissioners to the Earl of Montrose. We may in no way alter the list of those who are to be sent over to the Low Countries, and the name of Richard Graham is on the list sent to us by the Privy Council of England.

July 4, 1605. Newcastle. Thomas Riddell, Mayor of Newcastle, to the English Commissioners. I pray you to give me certain warning of the coming of the hundred men, otherwise I shall be forced either to stay a ship, or to stay them, at the King's charge.

July 6, 1605. Carlisle. The English Commissioners to the Governor of Flushing. As we cannot get the whole number of a hundred Grahams, we send seventy-two under the charge of William Breddiman and William Nodder.

[July 6, 1605.] Testimonial of the English Commissioners that David Graham of the Bankhead, appointed to go to Flushing with others, differs from most of the rest of his surname in that generally he has not been accounted a thief or a "resetter" of thieves, but a man of more civil government and behaviour than most of the rest.

f. 24. July 6, 1605. Carlisle. Testimonial of the same that Richard Graham, appointed to go to Flushing, is the eldest son of Walter Graham of Netherby, the chief of all the Grahams dwelling between Leven and Sarke, who should receive such favour as to his "demerit" shall appertain.

July 7, 1605. Carlisle. The English Commissioners to the Earl of Salisbury. We have sent seventy-two Grahams to Newcastle. Hutchin Graham of the Gards and John Graham, alias Jock of the Pear-tree, have much hindered this service, and their offence ought not to be passed over.

Same day and place. The same to the Council. We have sent seventy-two Grahams to Newcastle, with 2*s.* apiece for three days, 7*l.* 4*s.*, and 19*l.* for their conductors. Of the seven principal Grahams whom we denounced as fugitives, four have submitted themselves, and have gone with the others, viz., Richard Graham, son of Walter of Netherby, David Graham of the Bankhead, Alexander Graham of Kirkanders, alias Geordies Sandie, and Hutchin Graham of Rowcliffe. Hutchin Graham of Gards still gives out that he has a free pardon for himself and all his, whereas the King's warrant applies to five only, of whom two dwell in Scotland, one has been hanged, and one has willingly gone to Flushing. Jock of the Pear-tree is the other. We have expelled the families and uncovered the houses of those who still stand out. There are persons of other surnames whose lives have been no better than those of the Grahams.

f. 25. List of fifty-four Grahams named in the schedule and sent to Flushing.

f. 26. List of eighteen Grahams, sent to Flushing in place of others named in the schedule, who are dead, sick, or hurt, or otherwise unable to go.

List of twenty Grahams, named in the schedule, who are unable to go, with the causes of their unfitness.

f. 27. List of nineteen Grahams who have not appeared.

List of six Grahams, who were named twice in the schedule.

July 6, 1605. Skipton. The Earl of Cumberland to Sir W. Lawson. Comments on his proceedings.

July 11, 1605. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to the Earl of Cumberland In defence of his proceedings.

f. 28. July 14, 1605. Skipton. The Earl of Cumberland to Sir W. Lawson. Expresses satisfaction.

July 18, 1605. Seaton Delaval. Sir R. Delaval, and E. Grey, to Sir W. Lawson. Enclose a letter from the Earl of Northampton, and ask for his advice in the matter.

f. 29. July 10, 1605. Whitehall. The Earl of Northampton to the English Commissioners. Enquires as to the truth of the petition of George Graham, and William Graham, alias Rosetrees the younger, who say that they have not been guilty of any crimes. Petition, etc., enclosed.

July 20, 1605. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to Sir R. Delaval and E. Grey. If the two Grahams mentioned in the Earl of Northampton's letter are not already gone to Brill, they may be respited; otherwise enquiry must be made as to their behaviour, especially during what is called "the busie weeke."

f. 30. August 4, 1605. Haddington. [Sir William Seaton] to the English Commissioners. Invites them to send one or two of their number to Hawick on the 26th inst. to be present at the trials.

August 6, 1605. Same place. The same to Sir W. Lawson. Sir W. Selby or Sir W. Lawson would be the fittest to attend at Hawick. The English Commissioners must inform Sir William Cranston, before the 20th inst., of the person or persons selected, and of the number of the train, because the commodity of lodging is much worse at Hawick than at Dumfries.

f. 31. August 14, 1605. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to Sir William Cranston. We have been expecting to hear from you and to receive some of those who broke his Majesty's castle, and some of the fugitive Grahams, who, we hear, go about openly at Edinburgh and elsewhere.

August 8, 1605. Newcastle. Sir W. Selby, Sir R. Delaval, and E. Grey, to Sir W. Lawson. The commissions of oyer and terminer for England and Scotland are distinct, and it appears to us that we have nothing to do with the meeting of the Scottish Commissioners at Hawick.

June 27, 1605. Westminster. The King to the English Commissioners. Warrant for a certificate concerning forfeited recognisances.

August 20, 1605. Grafton. The Earl of Northampton to the English Commissioners. Sir Henry Leigh has asked for the escheats of the

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goods of fugitives and their abettors, with the benefit of all forfeited recognisances, on the English side, in order to enable him to bear the burden of his service. The King, however, will not grant his suit until he has heard your opinion in the matter.

f. 32. April 30, 1605. Normanby. Lord Sheffield to the Commissioners. Warrant for the apprehension of Nicholas Musgrave and others, for assault upon one Thomas Lancaster.

July 13, 1605. York. The same to the same. Encloses and supports a petition from Hugh Carliel of Birtley.

N.D. Hugh Carliel of Birtley to Lord Sheffield, Lord President of the North. Petition for the apprehension of Thomas Rotherforth of Rochester, John Rotherforth, alias John the Galliard, and seven others, notorious offenders, who cut off the petitioner's left hand. He has been striving for nine or ten years to have them apprehended, although they go publicly abroad.

f. 33. August 31, 1605. Seaton Delaval. Sir R. Delaval and E. Grey, to Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington. Sir William Selby alleges that his men are too busy to apprehend the persons named in the Lord President's letter. The Sheriff of Northumberland is absent, and very busy about his Majesty's affairs, touching recusants, etc. Give directions to Sir Henry Leigh to apprehend them, and subscribe our names. We perceive that Sir W. Selby will keep his men to himself, and will not be at our directions. There are nightly divers stealths in this country, and they are likely to increase. It is desirable to write to the Council for authority to send away persons of bad disposition for the King's service abroad.

September 7, 1605. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Selby, Sir R. Delaval, and E. Grey. Supports the suit of Sir Henry Leigh to the King.

September 1, 1605. Barmore. Sir W. Selby to Sir W. Lawson. I send the articles concluded at Hawick. There was a somewhat vehement disputation. The Commissioners of Scotland "made no bones" to kill such fugitives or felons as made resistance. I was not of that opinion concerning those that should be taken on our side. Give Sir Henry Leigh your opinion in the matter. He is very discreet, but he relies much on your judgment.

August 28, 1605. Hawick. Articles agreed upon by the Commissioners, concerning the prosecution of suits between Englishmen and Scots.

f. 34. September 7, 1605. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Selby. Concerning forfeited recognisances.

September 7, 1605. Same place. The same to Sir R. Delaval, and E. Grey. Concerning the apprehension of offenders in Northumberland.

September 13, 1605. Carlisle. The same to the Scottish Commissioners. Common report says that the Armstrongs of Kinmouth who were the principal prisoners who escaped from Carlisle Castle, remain quietly at their houses, and that Hutchin Graham with his followers, who were the chief causers of the disobedience of the Grahams, go openly up and down, in Scotland. This is a hindrance to the King's service, and a pernicious example. Postcript.—Four of the Grahams who were sent to Flushing (whose names are given) have returned

without licence and fled into Scotland. Pray give order that they may be apprehended.

f. 35. September 14, 1605. Isell. The same to Sir Henry Leigh. Concerning the wife of Ritchie Geordie.

September 17, 1605. Dumfries. Lord Amesfield to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning a horse bought at the last fair at Carlisle by a gentleman of Scotland, William Glendynninge (Glendon).

July 19, 1605. Whitehall. The Council to the Commissioners. Order enquiry into the petition of Mungo Ribton.

f. 36. N.D. Mungo Ribton of Cockermouth to the King. As he was travelling in Gillesland, co. Cumberland, with William Wickliffe, esq., and William Stockdale, upon the affairs of the Earl of Northumberland, they were beset by a company of barbarous people, who spoiled them of horses, money, and apparel, to the value of 200*l.*, and carried away Wickliffe and Ribton into Scotland as prisoners, and ransomed them, to the overthrow of their estates and families. They also spoiled Stockdale of all that he had, to the value of 100 marks. The petitioner prosecuted the matter at Carlisle, but no punishment has been inflicted upon the offenders, or recompense on him. He prays for the apprehension of the said offenders, and of one of the chief of them, Geoffrey Carleton, who remains near London.

September 20[,1605]. Lord Applegarth to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning a horse.

September 17 [,1605]. Dumfries. William Glendynninge to Lord Applegarth. Concerning the same.

September 26 [,1605]. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to Lord Applegarth. Concerning the same.

September 26, 1605. Same place. The same to Sir J. Charteris. Concerning the same.

f. 37. September 7, 1605. Appleby Castle. William Hutton, Christopher Pickeringe, Gerard Lowther, and five others, constables of the Earl of Cumberland in the forest of Nichol, and the parish of Arthuret, co. Cumberland, to Sir W. Lawson, and J. Pennington. Desire to be sworn as constables, and to be allowed to bear arms.

September 27, 1605. Morpeth. E. Grey to Sir W. Lawson. In support of Sir Henry Leigh's suit to the King.

September 26, 1605. Seaton Delaval. Sir R. Delaval to Sir W. Lawson, J. Pennington, and E. Grey. In support of the same.

f. 38. [September, 1605.] Sir W. Selby's opinion concerning the same.

October 6, 1605. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Selby. Concerning forfeited recognisances.

October 7, 1605. Same place. The same and J. Pennington to Sir W. Selby, Sir R. Delaval, and E. Grey. Many of the Grahams have returned, and daily return. We will commit such of them as have returned without warrant, until the pleasure of the Council be known. None of the nineteen fugitives, or of the Armstrongs of Kynemouth, have been brought in, although several letters have been sent to the Scottish Commissioners, and to Sir William Cranston. We send you a draft of an answer to the Earl of Northampton concerning Sir Henry Leigh's suit. Postscript:—By Sir H. Leigh's means, Hutchin Graham

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has submitted himself to his Majesty's mercy. We have committed him prisoner to Carlisle Castle.

f. 39. October 7, 1605. Same place. The same to the Council. About twenty-four of the Grahams who were sent to Flushing have returned, and it is said that as many more have landed in divers parts, and they are daily expected here. Some have licences of divers sorts, as some to return within two months, etc. We have issued a warrant to Sir H. Leigh for the apprehension of such as have returned without licence. The better sort much mislike the return of the Grahams. There is some stealing here, and it is likely to increase by reason of the return of these Grahams. Sir H. Leigh has done good service with regard to Hutchin Graham.

October 8, 1605. Same place. Sir W. Lawson to the Earl of Salisbury. Being one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Cumberland, and also one of the Commissioners for the middle shires of Great Britain, I desire to know whether it is the King's pleasure that I should come up to serve at the Parliament, or remain here.

f. 40. October 7, 1605. Same place. The same to the Earl of Northumberland to the same effect.

List of nineteen Grahams returned from Flushing, with and without licence.

October 7, 1605. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington to Sir H. Leigh, Provost Marshal at Carlisle. Warrants for the apprehension of such Grahams as have returned without licence, and for the detention of Hutchin Graham.

f. 41. October 5, 1605. The Duchy House. The Earl of Cumberland to Sir W. Lawson. I had some conference yesterday with the Earls of Suffolk and Salisbury, and they resolved that it was fit that you should come up to the parliament, and thus acquaint their lordships with your proceedings.

October 23, 1605. The English Commissioners to the Earl of Northampton. They endorse the opinion of Sir W. Selby concerning the suit of Sir H. Leigh.

October 23, 1605. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to the Earl of Cumberland. I am troubled with an infirmity in my leg and unable to undergo a long journey. We have appointed a gaol delivery at Carlisle on the 6th of November, and another at Newcastle on the 11th. I therefore crave that my absence may be pardoned. Otherwise on further advertisement I shall perform the commands given to me to the uttermost of my power, if I can travel but ten miles a day. More of the Grahams are returning daily. If some order be not taken, they will all be shortly at home again.

f. 42. Same day and place. The same to the Earl of Salisbury. To the same effect.

October 24, 1605. Same place. The same to the same. By the negligence of the gaoler's servants, who left the door open when they brought in the prisoners' supper, five notable thieves escaped out of the gaol here last night, of whom one only has been taken again. There remain eight to be tried at the next gaol delivery. This is the third time that prisoners have escaped since the present sheriff entered office.

Same day and place. The same to Sir W. Selby, Sir R. Delaval, and E. Grey. To the same effect. The Scottish Commissioners have been invited to attend the gaol deliveries.

f. 43. Same day and place. The same to the Scottish Commissioners. Demands the apprehension of certain persons, and invites the Commissioners to attend the gaol deliveries, to see justice indifferently ministered. Two of the prisoners who have escaped from Carlisle are Scotsmen.

October 19, 1605. Whitehall. The Council to the English Commissioners. His Majesty has been acquainted with your care and diligence in sifting out the manner and means of the return of the Grahams from service in the Low Countries. His pleasure is that all who have come with a pass shall be sent back to Newcastle to be there embarked and returned to the captain under whom they served. We have written to the Mayor of Newcastle and to Viscount Lisle, Governor of Flushing. It has been usual to grant leave of absence for two months to ordinary soldiers, and the Governor and his deputy did not know that the men sent over from your parts were destined to remain beyond the seas without returning. You are to proceed according to justice against those who have returned without licence concerning their former offences, and keep them in prison until his Majesty's pleasure is known. The passports subscribed by the name of Philip Thormington are counterfeit, for he is not captain of any company in those parts. Sir H. Leigh has done acceptable service in procuring the submission of Hutchin Graham, who is to be detained in Carlisle Castle until further directions. When these orders have been obeyed, Sir W. Lawson is to repair to parliament.

f. 44. October 14, 1605. The Court at Hinchingbrook (?). The Duke of Lenox to the English Commissioners. The King has promised to give leave to young William Graham, alias Rosetrees, to return from Brill, upon your certificate of his honesty and good behaviour, which pray send by the bearer, who will wait for it.

September 28, 1605. Hampton Court. Sir Roger Wilbraham to the same. On behalf of George Graham of Burnefoote, who has shewed his loyalty in apprehending one Sander Rynion, a rebellious malefactor. You have threatened to press him for service in the Low Countries. He is lame and impotent, and he has the charge of a wife and twelve children.

May 23, 1605. Warrant from the Earl of Cumberland to stay proceedings against William Taylor for a burglary said to have been committed thirteen years since. He has been employed in his Majesty's service and has deserved well therein, especially in the taking of Robert Sandie, a notable thief and murderer, who was at the murder of Sir John Carmichael. Taylor had a promise of mercy from the Bishop of Carlisle and Sir Charles Hailes.

October 13, 1605. Carlisle. Sir W. Selby, Sir R. Delaval, and E. Grey, to Sir W. Lawson, and J. Pennington. Concerning the gaol deliveries.

f. 45. October 28, 1605. Whitehall. The Earl of Salisbury to Sir W. Lawson. Considering your infirmity, the King is not strict in the matter of your coming up at the time of the Parliament, and he refers it to your own discretion.

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November 14, 1605. Newcastle. The English Commissioners to the Council. Some of the Grahams have been apprehended at Newcastle. We have proceeded against two for leaving the King's service. The prisoners here say that of the seventy-two sent to Flushing there are at most fourteen remaining there. Sir H. Leigh has had no great success in apprehending them. He alleges that they flee into Scotland. Hutchin Graham's example has not been followed. Four notable thieves were executed at the gaol delivery at Carlisle, and ten at Newcastle. The King's pardon to particular malefactors encourages others. In our opinion the provinces within our commission ought to be exempted from any general pardon by special proviso. English malefactors are received in Scotland, especially in the west.

f. 46. November 14, 1605. Same place. The same to Sir Roger Wilbraham. George Graham of Burnfoote did not any service to the King on the borders in the apprehension of Sandie Rynion. When all the Grahams were commanded to come before us at Carlisle, he stood out and caused his sureties, two honest men, to forfeit a thousand pound bond, to their utter undoing. He stands outlawed of felony, and, as we are informed he was in "the ill weeke" at the spoiling of Orton, the burning of Richard Johnson's house, and the spoiling of Little Orton, in the first year of his Majesty's reign.

f. 47. November 12, 1605. Same place. Sir W. Selby, and Sir W. Lawson to the Earl of Salisbury. On Sunday the 10th instant, on our way from Carlisle to Newcastle, we first heard of the horrible and graceless conspiracy against the King and the whole state. Knowing that William Ord, a pensioner of 20*d.* per diem in Berwick, had the keeping of the Earl of Northumberland's castle of Prudhoe (having been preferred to that place by Thomas Percy the traitor) and had become a recusant, we thought good to search the said castle, before going to Newcastle. We found none there except servants. Ord had left on the previous day. He was as likely as any to conceal the said Percy. There is not a more suspicious place in this country. We only learned that Percy was there a fortnight before.

November 12, 1605. [Newcastle.] The English Commissioners to the same. The postmaster of this place has received a packet from George Whithead, captain for the Earl of Northumberland in the castle of Tynemouth. After some conference, we have thought it our duty to send it to you, so that if the said Earl be in his Majesty's good favour it may be delivered to him, otherwise that it may be disposed of as shall seem best to you.

November 14, 1605. Newcastle. Sir W. Lawson to the same. I have heard of a warrant directed to Sir Henry Widdrington by the Lords of the Council, authorising him to take into his hands the castles of Alnwick, Tynemouth and Cockermouth, in the county of Northumberland, as being in the custody of Thomas Percy the traitor, or of his adherents. The matter for Cockermouth is mistaken. It is in the south-western part of Cumberland, nearly forty miles from any part of Northumberland, and in my custody, who, I trust, shall never be so far destitute of God's grace, as to become an adherent of that vile traitor. The castle itself is for the most part ruinous. My wife's son dwells in the gate-house, by my direction. About fourteen years since, the Earl of Northumberland made me Lieutenant of the Honour of Cockermouth, with a fee of 10*l.* With this office I have the keeping of the castle, which is situate within two miles

of my house. The dispossessing me of this castle, which is of small moment either for offence or defence, will breed in the heads of the people an opinion that some suspicion is held of my loyalty, and disgrace me in the government of these parts.

f. 48. Same day and place. The same to Sir Vincent Skinner. I pray you send by the bearer 50*l.* for my allowance of 100 marks per annum, which began on the 11th of February, as by his Majesty's privy seal will appear.

November 14, 1605. Same place. The English Commissioners to [the Earl of Salisbury ?]. Demand for 28*l.* 4*s.* laid out by them in the conveyance of fifty Grahams to Brill, and seventy-two to Flushing.

November 15, 1605. Gunnerton. Sir Henry Widdrington to Sir W. Lawson. I cannot meet you at Carlisle according to promise. I desire you to make known to the Sheriff of the county and the justices of the peace, such matters as I have made you already acquainted with, for the apprehending of the persons named in the proclamation. As you are interested in Cockermouth Castle, I doubt not that you will have due regard thereof until I may be with you.

November 15, 1605. Carlisle. The justices of the peace of Cumberland and Westmoreland to the Council. These counties are quiet, and there is no likelihood that the traitor Thomas Percy, or any of his adherents, can work any tumult or trouble there.

f. 49. November 16, 1605. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to the Earl of Salisbury. Since Thomas Percy became a Papist, he has not cared to converse but with men of his own quality, and others of a better religion have not been desirous to have much to do with him. He has not commonly resorted hither, save at the times of the Earl of Northumberland's audit. The Grahams are in hopes of a pardon at the end of this parliament. I was hardly able to undergo the journey from Newcastle to Carlisle yesterday.

Same day and place. The same and J. Pennington to Sir William Cranston, Provost Marshal and Commander of the horsemen in his Majesty's pay. On behalf of the poor men of Rawniock. We have received no answer from you concerning the fugitives and the breakers of the castle at Carlisle.

November 15, 1605. Same place. The same to the keeper of the gaol at Carlisle. Warrant to detain malefactors apprehended by Sir H. Leigh.

f. 50. November 16, 1605. Same place. Sir W. Lawson to Christopher Irton. You will do well to send away your wife and children, and to remain at Cockermouth Castle until the coming of Sir Henry Widdrington, who will put you forth and put others in. You must obey the warrant from the Lords of the Council.

November 15, 1605. The Scottish Commissioners to the English. Concerning the time for a gaol delivery.

N.D. The Earl of Northumberland to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning his stay in the north.

November 23, 1605. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Selby, Sir R. Delaval, and E. Grey. Concerning the letter from the Scottish Commissioners.

Same day and place. The same to Sir W. Selby. I wish that the Grahams who have returned might be apprehended, so that they might

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be proceeded against before the meeting of Parliament on the 21st of January. I would gladly go if able to travel.

f. 51. November 23, 1605. Langley. Sir Henry Widdrington to Sir W. Lawson. I am sending my cousin Mr. Carnobey to enter Cockermouth Castle for his Majesty's use, and to place such persons there as he shall think fit.

November 24, 1605. Bothel. The same to the same. I have received letters from the Council desiring that I should forbear to seize or enter Cockermouth Castle, and that it should continue in your keeping. You know that I have not been forward or hasty in this matter.

November 19, 1605. Whitehall. The Council to same. We were misinformed concerning Cockermouth. We would not prejudice your reputation, for we know your good service.

December 4, 1605. Barmore. Sir W. Selby to the same. Concerning the gaol delivery. I have apprehended many prisoners, so that I hope there will be a good bar at Newcastle. My horses are spoiled with over much riding. Stealing is very much abated in this quarter.

December 4, 1605. Seaton Delaval. Sir R. Delaval to the same Concerning the gaol deliverie at Carlisle and Newcastle.

f. 52. December 5, 1605. Barmore. The English Commissioners to the Scottish. Invitation to a gaol delivery at Carlisle on the 13th of January. The Lords of the Council say that the King is highly offended with the return of the Grahams from Flushing and Brill. Sir H. Leigh affirms that he has cleared the border of England, and that they are received in Scotland. You may safely account all English Grahams in Scotland to be of this number. We also desire the apprehension of the prisoners from Carlisle Castle and other fugitives.

December 10, 1605. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Selby. Concerning the gaol delivery, etc.

December 10, 1605. Same place. The same to Sir R. Delaval and E. Grey. Concerning the same.

f. 53. December 4, 1605. Hollows. Sir W. Cranston to Sir W. Lawson. On behalf of William Urwen alias Kange, who has been indicted for an old offence.

December 10, 1605. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Cranston. Concerning William Urwen's case. Demand for the apprehension of fugitives from England.

December 11, 1605. Cavers. Sir W. Cranston to Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington. I am as careful as any in advancing his Majesty's service.

December 25, 1605. Peebles. The Scottish Commissioners to the English. The nearest farmships on your side should be carefully "researched," for we are informed that the fugitives have their maintenance there, dreading our side more than their own. Our country is so desolate, that you had but little contentment in remaining with us. Three or four of us with Sir W. Cranston will attend your gaol delivery on the 13th of January.

f. 54. December 31, 1605. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Selby, Sir R. Delaval and E. Grey. There has not been much stealing, and there would be less if the fugitives were once apprehended. I hear that about twenty of the Grahams from Brill have lately landed at

Leith. Mr. Pearson returned on Christmas eve. He says that he could get no money [from the Treasury], unless he stayed ten days longer.

January 1, 1605[–6]. Same place. The same to Mr. Pailler, Clerk of Assise in the northern circuit. Asks for the indictments against the Grahams.

December 31, 1605. The same to William Marton, Thomas Carleton, and George Crookbane. Concerning the apprehension of the Grahams.

December 20, 1605. The Earl of Cumberland to Sir W. Lawson. God has called my Lord my brother out of this vale of misery, and you have lost an honourable friend. My brother passed an estate in Cumberland to the Earl of Salisbury, myself, and others. The King has granted Carlisle Castle to me for my life and the life of my son, which you know my brother wished.

f. 55. December 16, 1605. Lodging in King Street. The Bishop of Carlisle to the same. I send a copy of the King's speech in the beginning of the Parliament. I took great comfort to hear of the good justice done at the late gaol deliveries at Carlisle and Newcastle. Constancy in such proceedings will, I trust, bring a blessing of peace and truth to that poor country. I hope that you will come here a few days before the 21st of January.

January 13, 1605[–6]. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to the Earl of Salisbury. Few or none of the Grahams have been apprehended since the 14th of November, although many more have returned, to the terror of the better sort here. If the Grahams were not, these parts would be as free from blood and theft as Yorkshire. As their business is not settled in any good sort, I pray for directions about going or staying. I am somewhat better, but I wish to be spared from so long a journey. I cannot offer sufficient thanks for your favour concerning Cockermouth Castle.

Same day and place. The same to Mr. Taylor. I condole with you the loss of so great a friend as your master, the Earl [of Cumberland]. It is fitter for me to stay in the country than to travel to London. If the Earl of Salisbury think fit that I should undergo the office of Sheriff for this year, I shall do my best to discharge the same, although I have no great reason to desire it.

January 17, 1605[–6]. Carlisle. Certificate of pardon to Rynion Nixon for receiving an outlaw into his house.

f. 56. April 26, 1605. York. Sir Charles Hailes to the English Commissioners. Concerning the imprisonment of John Hilton.

May 4, 1605. Carlisle. The English Commissioners to Sir Charles Hailes. Concerning the same.

May 10, 1605. York. Sir Charles Hailes and Sir John Ferme to the English Commissioners. Concerning the same.

April 21, 1605. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to the Earl of Northumberland. On Monday last all the Commissioners, save Sir W. Selby and Sir Gideon Murray, rode from Carlisle to Dumfries, where upon the next day one Alexander Armstong was tried and executed for the death of Sir John Carmichael, his Majesty's late Warden. I cannot but commend the Scottish Commissioners for their care for his Majesty's service. If a convenient number of men from both sides of the border, inured from their youth upwards to blood and theft, were picked out or otherwise sent away, the rest would be the sooner reclaimed.

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f. 57. April 21, 1605. Same place. The same to the Earl of Cumberland. To the same effect.

April 21, 1605. Same place. The same to Lord Cranborne. To the same effect.

July 7, 1605. Same place. The same to the Earl of Northumberland. Among the one hundred and thirty-two Grahams sent away, we have sent all in the schedule who are of any account, except Hutchin Graham and John Graham, alias Jock of the Pear-tree. There are some bad men of other surnames whom it would be good to send away. At the last gaol delivery three persons dwelling within the liberties of Egremont were executed for murder. A man within your liberties of Cockermouth was slain with the wheel of his own wain. I have seized the wain with the four oxen and the two horses that were yoked in it, for your use, as a deodand.

f. 58. July 5, 1605. Edinburgh. Sir William Seaton to Sir W. Lawson. Warm expressions of friendship. Lord Berwick is here, "but a Lord of a doubtsome lordshipp." He will return to Court as Earl of Dunbar. Though you have wealth, we have liberality. Knighthships with you are common merchandise, with us they are rewards of virtue. Captain Boyare has been made a knight in this our solemnity.

August 14, 1605. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Seaton. I am glad that some Englishmen deserve to have the order of knighthood at Edinburgh, as well as some Scotsmen at London. I am troubled with an evil leg, but Sir W. Selby will not fail to be at Hawick on the 26th instant.

N.D.—Sir W. Seaton to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the trial of prisoners.

f. 59. List of fugitives and outlaws who entered not to the King's mercy, upon his proclamation or since, for the most part bearing the surname of Graham, Armstrong, Foster, Urwen, or Blenkinsopp. Some of them are charged with killing the Provost of Dumfries one, Edward Armstrong, is charged with twelve murders.

f. 60. Petition to the King from Walter Graham of Netherby, and seventy-eight others, for the most part bearing the name of Graham. We and others, after the death of the late Queen, disorderly and tumultuously assembled with all the warlike force and power that we could, and invaded the inland part of the eastern side of Cumberland, and spoiled many Englishmen, with fire, sword, robbery, and murder. Some among us of evil judgment had persuaded us that until your Majesty was a crowned King in England, the laws of the kingdom ceased and were of no force, and that all offences done in the meantime were not punishable. We have deserved death and the confiscation of our lands and goods. Many of us have wives and children who may be able, with better education, to do good service to your Majesty in some other parts of your dominions. We therefore pray that we may be relegated and banished, as an evil colony, to some other parts of your kingdom, there to spend the residue of our days in sorrowing for our offences. We bind ourselves and our posterity to be of good behaviour towards all your subjects.

f. 61. List of seventeen feuds between different families.

List of persons outlawed for felony in Cumberland, between the 34th and 44th years of Elizabeth, one hundred and ten in all, for the

most part bearing the surnames of Graham, Foster, Hetherington, or Urwen.

f. 63. List of persons indicted of murder, burglary, or felonies not pardoned, seventy-nine in all, for the most part bearing the surnames of Graham, Foster, Hetherington, or Armstrong.

f. 64. May 23, 1605. Warrant from the Earl of Cumberland to stay proceedings against William Taylor (as before).

August 14 [1605]. Carlisle. Warrant from the justices of assizes to the Sheriff and the Clerk of the Peace of the county of Cumberland to stay proceedings of outlawry against John Matthew and others.

f. 65. Note of the forfeited recognisances in the counties of Westmoreland and Cumberland.

October 13, 1605. Barmore. Sir W. Selby to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the gaol delivery to be held at Carlisle.

List of persons to be sent to Carlisle to appear before the Commissioners on the 6th of November, charged with stealing horses, oxen, and sheep.

f. 66. List of such Grahams as stand indicted and convicted of murder, burglaries, etc., both before and after the death of Queen Elizabeth. 1. Hutchin Graham alias Ritchie Hutchin, outlawed for the murder of Thomas Graham, son of Ritchies Will, and of John Orfeur, gentleman, son of William Orfeur, esq., then in the Queen's service. "Item Hutchin Grayme aforesaid for bringing the lord of Buckclough (Buccleuch) and other Scotts men to the breaking of Carliell Castle, and was the third man that entered the same to the fetchinge of one William Kinnoul forth thereof." Item for taking 200 bushels of big malt and oats from the inhabitants of Cargoe. Item for speeches against the late Queen and the King. Item for spoiling William Nixon of the Bowe and for burning Johnston of Little Orton. 2. William Graham alias Mickle Will, his brother, convicted for several murders, etc. 3. George Graham alias Ritchies Geordie, his brother, convicted for thirty different stealths, etc. 4. William Graham alias Carlisle, his brother, convicted for several horse-stealings, etc., and for taking prisoners into Scotland from Little Orton. 5. Richard Graham alias Lenox, his brother, and five others convicted of the same or similar offences.

f. 67. List of persons to be apprehended by Sir H. Leigh, for robberies in "ill week," and at other times.

f. 68. December 18, 1605. Sir W. Lawson to Sir H. Leigh, Provost Marshal. Warrant for the apprehension of John Hetherington and others.

January 13, 1605[–6]. Carlisle. Proclamation by the Commissioners against the retention of arms and of horses not required for tillage in certain districts, save by noblemen and gentlemen. Order for the suppression of the office of water bailiff. Order that Englishmen and Scotsmen shall enjoy like privileges in all market towns within the middle shires of Great Britain.

f. 69. January 17, 1605[–6]. Carlisle. Sir W. Selby, Sir W. Lawson, and J. Pennington, to Sir H. Leigh. Warrant for the apprehension of all persons of the surname of Graham who have returned from the Low Countries, and all other outlaws and fugitives.

January 17, 1605[–6]. Carlisle. The Commissioners to Sir W. Cranston. Warrant for the burning and demolition of the house of

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Walter Urwen of Kirkpatrick, where the horsemen of Sir H. Leigh in pursuit of William Graham were reviled, and assailed with stones and spears.

January 22, 1605[–6]. Newcastle. Articles framed by the Commissioners for the service against the Grahams and other outlaws. Netherby is to be garrisoned by fifteen horsemen under Sir H. Leigh, and the Hollows by a like number under Sir W. Cranston.

f. 70. January 22, 1605[–6]. Neweastle. The Commissioners to Sir H. Leigh. Warrant for the levy of horsemen.

January 24, 1605[–6]. Neweastle. The English Commissioners to the Sheriff of Northumberland. Warrant for the apprehension of Robert Davison of Alnwiek, servant to Thomas Perey the traitor, indieted for the murder of Roger Smyth, unless William Halle of Heppell, who now has custody of him, will enter suffieient security that he shall not eseape.

January 25, 1605[–6]. Neweastle. Certificate by the English Commissioners of the reprieve granted to Riehard Graham of Randelinton and Arthur Graham of Leven briggs, eonvieted of departing from the Low Countries without licenee.

January 26, 1605[–6]. Newcastle. Certificate by the English Commissioners of the reprieve granted to Miehael Davison of Bitlestone, on the score that he was under twelve years of age when he committed the felonies for whieh he was eonvicted.

January 25, 1605[–6]. Neweastle. The English Commissioners to the Counеil. Five persons were executed at Carlisle, of whom two were Seots, and seventeen at Neweastle, of whom four were Seots. Few of the Grahams who returned from Flushing and Brill have been apprehended. They expect a general pardon at the end of this Parliament, and in the meanwhile shift from place to place. If the Grahams were not, the eountry would soon be freed from theft. We desire that Sir W. Lawson may be allowed to stay with us.

f. 71. Same day and place. Sir W. Selby and Sir W. Lawson to the Earl of Salisbury. Six of the persons convicted at Newcastle were followers of Perey the traitor.

Various notes on the condition of the borders.

f. 72. January 30, 1605[–6]. Carlisle. The Commissioners to the keeper of the gaol at Carlisle. Warrant for the detention of George Graham of Longtowne, and four other Grahams.

List of the Grahams who threatened the tenants of the Earl of Cumberland.

January 31, 1605[–6]. List of the Grahams who have returned, and who ride in troops, with pistols and lanees. Geordie Sandie, Young Netherby, and thirteen others.

February 20, 1605[–6]. Hole House. Sir W. Cranston to Sir W. Lawson. Coneerning the prisoners whom he has in his custody, and those of whom he has taken bonds.

February 21, 1605[–6]. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Cranston. Concerning the same.

f. 73. Same day and place. The same to Sir H. Leigh. Concerning the gaol delivery.

February 26, 1605[–6]. Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington to Sir H. Leigh. Warrant for the detention of Walter Graham of Netherby, and six other Grahams.

February 7, 1605[–6]. Edinburgh. The Scottish Commissioners to the English. Concerning the time of the gaol deliveries.

February 21, 1605[–6]. Berwick. Sir W. Selby to the English Commissioners. Concerning the same.

f. 74. February 24, 1605[–6]. Seaton Delaval. Sir R. Delaval to Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington. Concerning the same.

February 26, 1605[–6]. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington, to Sir W. Selby, Sir R. Delaval, and E. Grey. Concerning the same, deprecating delay.

Same day and place. The same to Sir W. Cranston. Enclose list of persons to be sent to Carlisle for trial, with particulars of the charges against them.

f. 75. February 27, 1605[–6]. The same to Sir H. Leigh. Warrant for the apprehension of certain persons.

f. 76. Same day and place. The same to the same. Warrant for the apprehension of William Graham of Mill hill, and Fergus Graham alias Wills Fergie.

List of charges of theft, etc.

f. 77. List of the Grahams returned from Flushing and Brill, who are fugitives—forty in all.

List of the Grahams who are outlaws and fugitives—eighteen in all.

March 1, 1605[–6]. Penrith. Sir William Hutton to Sir W. Lawson. On behalf of Dicks Davie Graham.

f. 78. February 24, 1605[–6]. Whitehall. The Earl of Salisbury to the Commissioners. The King desires to know how they have proceeded against the "runagates" from the cautionary towns.

March 3, 1605[–6]. Barmore. Sir W. Selby to Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington. The Earl of Salisbury does not seem to understand how distant the Northumberland Commissioners are from the West border. As you have been lately at Carlisle, you can satisfy him about the Grahams. I am displeased that the Provost Marshal left Eskdale without leave, and that any of the Grahams or other fugitives have been enlarged. Sir W. Cranston should be commanded to return to the Hallows.

March 3, 1605[–6]. Seaton Delaval. Sir R. Delaval and E. Grey to Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington. Concerning the time of the gaol deliveries.

f. 79. February 28, 1605[–6]. Barmore. Sir W. Selby to Sir R. Delaval and E. Grey. Concerning the same.

March 2, 1605[–6]. Cranston. Sir W. Cranston to Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington. I will send as many of the prisoners as I can to Carlisle.

March 5, 1605[–6]. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Selby, Sir R. Delaval, and E. Grey. Concerning the time of the gaol deliveries, and the answer to be made to the Earl of Salisbury.

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f. 80. Same day and place. The same to Sir W. Selby. I would as gladly spare your travel as my own, but this business requires your presence at Carlisle.

March 6, 1605[–6]. Same place. The same to Sir W. Cranston. Concerning the time of the gaol deliveries, and the transmission of prisoners to Carlisle.

f. 81. March 9, 1605[–6]. Barmore. Sir W. Selby to the other English Commissioners. Concerning the time of the gaol deliveries, and the answer to be made to the Earl of Salisbury. Suggests a meeting at Hexham rather than at Carlisle.

Same day and place. The same to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the place of meeting.

f. 82. March 11, 1605[–6]. Seaton Delaval. Sir R. Delaval to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the proposed meeting at Hexham.

March 12, 1605[–6]. Isell. Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington, to Sir W. Selby, Sir R. Delaval, and E. Grey. Concerning the same.

March 11, 1605[–6]. Carlisle. Henry Leigh (junr) to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning certain persons arrested by him.

f. 83. March 12, 1605[–6]. Isell. Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington to Henry Leigh. Order that the Grahams in his father's custody shall be kept within the Castle.

March 13, 1605[–6]. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to Henry Leigh and others. Enquiry concerning the number of Grahams who have returned from Flushing and Brill.

March 20, 1605[–6]. Hexham. The English Commissioners to the Earl of Salisbury. Many of the Grahams returned from the cautionary towns, some fugitives of that name, and divers of those who broke out of Carlisle Castle, remained dispersed in Esk and in the adjoining countries of Scotland, with desire rather to hide themselves than to do much hurt. When Sir H. Leigh and Sir W. Cranston, with thirty soldiers, came to garrison in Esk, they withdrew themselves among the Carlisles, the Johnstones, and other families related to them. After Sir W. Cranston's retirement to his own house, many of them returned. Some thirteen have been apprehended, and the rest have been forced to leave Esk. The people of Cumberland abhor and fear the name of Graham. We have required Sir W. Cranston to return to his place of garrison, and given the like order to Mr. Leigh in the place of his father. The state of Cumberland and Northumberland has grown better since the issue of the Commission. There is no stealing save of trifles, and this is as rare as in other shires in England. We have advised the Earl of Cumberland that his grounds should not be farmed to the wives and friends of the Grahams. We have committed to Carlisle Castle divers of the Grahams who have neither been offenders of late years, nor returned from the cautionary towns. Their restraint will not a little bridle their friends who are out. We desire that felonies committed in the middle shires should be exempted from pardon by a special proviso. We enclose several lists.

(1.) The names of the Grahams returned from the cautionary towns without licence—fifty in all.

(2.) The names of the Grahams returned from the cautionary towns with good passports—eight in all, three of them prisoners in Carlisle Castle.

(3.) The names of the Grahams dead since their return from the cautionary towns—six in all.

(4.) The names of the Grahams committed for felony for departing from the service—two in all.

(5.) The names of the Grahams returned from the cautionary towns with counterfeit licences—two in all.

(6.) The names of the Grahams who have good passports at large without return. Matthew Graham alias Plump, and young Hutchin Graham, a prisoner in Carlisle Castle, the ringleader of the first nineteen fugitives, who would not go into the low countries.

(7.) The names of the heads of the Grahams committed to Carlisle Castle upon suspicion of giving "recett" to their friends:—Walter Graham of Netherby and William Graham of Rosetrees, and six others.

(8.) The names of the Grahams and other fugitives apprehended by Sir Henry Leigh between February 18 and March 13, and sent to Carlisle:—Alexander Graham alias Bell Sandie, Matthew Graham alias Plump, and four others, three of whom were of the twenty-nine who broke the Castle.

(9.) The names of the Grahams and other fugitives apprehended by Sir W. Cranston since February 18, but not sent to Carlisle according to directions—eight in all, among whom are John Graham, alias Jock of the Pear tree, a notable thief, "none of his name worse."

(10.) The names of the condemned prisoners who broke Carlisle Castle, and are now in custody—ten in all.

f. 86. March 20, 1605[–6]. Hexham. The English Commissioners to the Earl of Cumberland. Concerning the fugitive Grahams.

f. 87. March 16, 1605[–6]. Cranston. Sir W. Cranston to Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington. Concerning the prisoners in his custody.

March 20, 1605[–6]. Hexham. The English Commissioners to Sir W. Cranston. Order to return to the Hallowes with fifteen horsemen, and to remain there or in some other garrison place near Esk until further order. Peremptory order to bring his English prisoners to Carlisle.

March 19, 1605[–6]. Same place. The same to Sir Henry Widdrington, High Sheriff of Northumberland. Desire to know the names of such as are to be exempted from the general order for disarmament.

f. 88. Same day and place. The same to Sir William Fenwick. To the same effect.

Same day and place. The same to Mr. Talbot. Desire a list of persons indicted.

March 11, 1605[–6]. Whitehall. The Council to the Commissioners. We have received complaint from certain inhabitants of Ridesdale and Tindale in Northumberland that you use "more severe and straite proceedinge" than was intended by the King, by taking into question offences done upon the borders many years ago. They give an instance of one Michael Davison condemned in January last for certain felonies and burglaries committed twelve years ago, when he was but twelve years of age, and of a cousin german of his lately executed for the same offence. We cannot but be somewhat doubtful of your due observation of his Majesty's meaning.

March 25, 1606. Seaton Delaval. Sir R. Delaval to the other English Commissioners. Concerning the answer to be made to the Council.

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f. 89. Same day and place. The same to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the same.

Same day. Usworth. Sir W. Lawson to Sir R. Delaval. Concerning the same.

March 20, 1605[–6]. Hexham. Certificate that execution had been stayed in the case of Fergie Graham of Wall, convicted of felony committed "in the ill week."

March 26, 1606. East Nisbit. Sir Patrick Chirmside to Sir W. Selby. Concerning certain complaints.

March 27, 1606. Barmore. Sir W. Selby to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning certain complaints. Encloses a list of persons cited to appear at Dumfries and Jedburgh, on charges of stealing horses, cattle, etc.—twenty-three charges in all.

f. 91. March 30, 1606. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Selby, Sir R. Delaval, and E. Grey. I have sent to Sir H. Leigh the names of the persons against whom complaint is made in Sir P. Chirmside's letter, "requiringe that no tyme be forflowed to performe what is required" for their apprehension.

Same day and place. The same to Sir H. Leigh or his son. Concerning the same.

March 27, 1606. Barmore. Sir W. Selby to the other English Commissioners. Concerning the answer to be made to the Council.

f. 92. March 29, 1606. Seaton Delaval. Sir R. Delaval to Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington. Concerning the same. Richard Graham of Randelinton who was prisoner in the High Castle of Newcastle, has gone away. On account of sickness he had liberty of the Castle. Graham of the Rosetrees entered into recognisances for him. He may be able to get him again.

March 31, 1606. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to J. Pennington. Concerning the proposed meeting of the Commissioners.

April 2, 1606. Isell. Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington to the other English Commissioners. Concerning the same.

f. 93. January 5, 1605[–6]. John Taylor to Sir W. Lawson. Offers to recommend him, through the Earl of Cumberland, for the office of Sheriff.

April 6, 1606. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to the Scottish Commissioners I have directed Sir H. Leigh or his son to attend you at Dumfries and Jedburgh with the persons named by you. I desire that all offenders be sent in reciprocally to receive punishment where their offences were committed, without respect of nation.

f. 94. March 27, 1606. Cranston. Sir W. Cranston to the English Commissioners. I returned out of Esk because I found it unprofitable to stay there. I will return as soon as my health permits me to travel. You will find after experience that his Majesty could be better served with less stir. I was forced to admit outlaws to bond because my company was dispersed in two or three parts, and I had not the commodity of a gaol. After a lawful advertisement I will present such of yours as fell into my hands, or else a sufficient penalty. As for such as offended in Scotland I will await the advice of "the conjunct commission." If you will needs be commanders, I desire that your discretion may appear as well as your authority. Think not that my body can be

everywhere to do all your services. Our own courts approach. I am charged with the apprehension of the Grahams and several other duties. None come to me with armour. For me to ride to their several houses would be an infinite travel.

April 3, 1606. Crellinge. The same to Sir W. Lawson. Intends to stay five or six days at the Hallows, but his being there openly will do as little good as before.

Same day and place. The same to Sir H. Leigh. Desires the appearance at Jedburgh of seven persons named.

f. 95. April 5, 1606. Penrith. Sir William Hutton to Sir W. Lawson. Complains of the harsh dealings of the Commissioners towards John Taylor, a tenant of the Earl of Cumberland at Levenside.

April 8, 1606. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to H. Leigh. Concerning the same. Matters of title are not to be meddled with.

March 30, 1606. The same to Sir H. Leigh and his horsemen. Warrant for the apprehension and delivery of the persons demanded by the Scottish Commissioners.

f. 96. April 14, 1606. Carlisle. The same to Thomas Musgrave, Captain at Bewcastle. Warrant for the delivery to the King's horsemen of Rynion Blackburne and three others, to be carried to Jedburgh.

April 8, 1606. Dumfries. Sir W. Seaton to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning his movements.

April 12, 1606. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Seaton. Concerning the same.

April 3, 1606. Penrith. Sir W. Hutton to Sir W. Lawson. Mr. Henry Leigh has a warrant to apprehend Thomas [Hetherington] of Holesheils for Hector [Armstrong] of Twedon, who was slain by the garrisons of horsemen and footmen under the conduct of Captain Reed and Constable Ord [in or about August 1603], they being in Lyddesdale by command of Sir Richard Musgrave, the deputy to the late Lord Lieutenant. The killing of him was the best service that was done for the border of England these twenty years, for he was a principal murderer, a great and common thief, a spoiler, and a leader of the rest. If the Commissioners of Scotland shall so earnestly seek for redress of such a notorious thief, what good shall we expect of them? Those whom they complain of will be ready to answer for the fact before the King and Council. "The poore man Holesheiles is marvellously frighted with feare to enter into Scotland," and Lord Cumberland's business is thereby left undone.

f. 97. April 13, 1606. Henry Leigh to Sir W. Lawson. Gives an account of a fray between Sir W. Cranston and some men who came out of an alehouse near the sand beds of Esk.

April 10, 1606. Barmore. Sir W. Selby to the other English Commissioners. Concerning his answer to the Scottish Commissioners and the answer to be made to the Council.

N.D. The same to the Scottish Commissioners. In the roll of names of such as you desired to be sent to Dumfries and Jedburgh, there are those of some men of good quality, free from suspicion of theft. The matters alleged against them were done under the government of the late Earl of Cumberland, by command of his under-officers. We are enjoined by the Council to forbear to call such in question. If, therefore,

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any of them are now sent to you, I doubt not that you will forbear to proceed against them.

f. 98. April 13, 1606. Seaton Delaval. Sir R. Delaval to Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington. I think that the Scottish Commissioners will not care to do according to his Majesty's pleasure. It is requisite that Sir Richard Musgrave and Sir William Hutton should have notice of what we desire to know of them at the next gaol-delivery at Carlisle.

April 11, 1606. Sir R. Delaval and E. Grey to Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington. Concerning the petition of widow Graham of Brackenhill.

April 15, 1606. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Selby, Sir R. Delaval, and E. Grey. On Thursday last, as Henry Leigh and his man were riding from Dumfries to Milleys, the latter was shot in the ribs by Robs Fergie, one of the fugitives. They lost a mare, and their cloaks, and hardly escaped, both upon one horse. Robs Fergie is said to be since dead. On Saturday Rob of Medopp was rescued from Sir William Cranston.

f. 99. April 15, 1606. Sir W. Hutton to Sir W. Lawson. Complains of various wrongs done to the bailiffs of the Earl of Cumberland by Scotsmen.

f. 100. April 16, 1606. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Hutton. Concerning the same.

Same day and place. The same to Sir W. Cranston. Concerning the same.

April 17, 1606. A brief of the proceedings against the Englishmen at Jedburgh.

April 27, 1606. Carlisle. The English Commissioners to the Council. (See Domestic State Papers.)

f. 102. May 3, 1606. Newcastle. The same to the same. (See Domestic State Papers.)

Same day and place. The same to the Earl of Salisbury. Recommend that the Sheriffs should be brought to account.

f. 103. April 21, 1606. Edward Hall of Weyhill, co. Northumberland, to Sir W. Selby. Anticipates trouble on account of his testimony concerning a felony.

April 25, 1606. Christopher Pickering, Sheriff of Cumberland, Thomas Salkeld, Henry Blenco, Sir William Hutton, Lancelot Salkeld, Richard Denton, and Thomas Lamplough, to the English Commissioners. After due consideration of your enquiry, we have found that any forbearance used towards any that were border malefactors has bred greater hurt to the country, and greater insolence in them. Most of these offenders have been so rooted in their "desolate" kind of life, that it is almost impossible to reform their disorder. The due execution of justice has always wrought better effect than lenity.

May 2, 1606. Newcastle. Ra. Lawson, Ralph Delaval, Henry Gurvara, Thomas Gwinburne, Robert Brandlinge, Robert Midford, James Raynes, John Delaval, Joshua Delaval, John Browne, Thomas Midleton, Edward Charleton, and R. Fenwick, to the English Commissioners. To the same effect.

November 18, 1605. The information of Henry Guevara against John and Michael Davison of Bitleston. (See Domestic State Papers, April 27, 1606.)

f. 104. May 3, 1606. Newcastle. Sir W. Selby and Sir W. Lawson to the Earl of Salisbury. (See Domestic State Papers.)

December 16, 1605. Elsden in Ridsdale. John Smaythwate to Sir W. Selby. (See Domestic State Papers, as above.)

April 27, 1606. Carlisle. The English Commissioners to the Council. Concerning the cases of Mungo Ribton and John Skelton.

April 28, 1606. Carlisle. Sir W. Selby, Sir W. Lawson, and J. Pennington to Sir H. Leigh and his horsemen. Warrant for the delivery of David Graham of Bankhead, Matthew Graham alias Plumpe, Alexander Graham alias Bell Sandie, and Rynion Graham, to the Mayor of Newcastle, to be sent into the Low Countries.

f. 105. May 2, 1606. Newcastle. The English Commissioners to Viscount Lisle, Governor of Flushing. We have sent three of the Grahams to be reconveyed to Flushing.

April 19, 1606. Jedburgh. Sir Patrick Chirmside and Sir Gideon Murray to the English Commissioners. Concerning the persons required to appear before them and before the English Commissioners respectively. Enclose a list of the former containing forty-eight names, among which are those of John Musgrave of Edenhall (Ednell), William Musgrave of the Castle brother to Mickle John Musgrave, Thomas Hetherington of Holesheiles, and Thomas Orde, called Constable Orde in Berwick.

f. 106. May 3, 1606. Newcastle. The English Commissioners to the Scottish. Concerning the reciprocal delivery of persons accused.

April 27, 1606. Crellinge. Sir W. Cranston to the English Commissioners. Concerning the same.

f. 107. April 19, 1606. Same place. The same to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the same.

May 3, 1606. Newcastle. The English Commissioners to Sir W. Cranston. Complain that of forty persons demanded none were sent to their gaol delivery, nor any of the Grahams or English fugitives. Require him to go to the Hallowes with his horseman and there to abide until discharged.

Same day and place. The same to the Earl of Cumberland. On behalf of Fergus Graham of Wall, co. Northumberland, who has in great part made satisfaction for felony committed in "the ill week."

Same day and place. Certificate of the opinion of Sir William Fenwick against the pardoning of old offences.

List of persons of the name of Hall outlawed or put upon the *capias* in the countries of Northumberland and Durham.

f. 108. April 27, 1606. Carlisle. The English Commissioners to the keeper of the city gaol. Warrant for the discharge of John Hilton, on bail.

May 5, 1606. Appleby. Sir W. Lawson to the Speaker of the Parliament House. Solicits pardon for his absence. Cumberland is now as free from blood and theft as most parts of England. At the last gaol delivery, on the 24th of April, there were but two found guilty, the one of petty larceny, and the other of a small felony, who had his

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[benefit of] clergy. Northumberland is not altogether so free. One was executed and the other reprieved. If the runagate Grahams were apprehended and brought to justice, these countries would continue peaceable.

Same day and place. The same to the Bishop of Carlisle. I send this to London by Sir Edward Musgrave. If the Grahams could be apprehended, or banished from Esk, this country would become as peaceful as any other. There are bad men on the other side. At the last sessions of the peace I earnestly moved, in accordance with your letter, to have the bridge built of stone, but few or none were inclined thereto, as the charge would be at least 800*l*., and there is no certainty of the continuance of the water in its present course.

May 9, 1606. Denholme. Sir W. Cranston to Sir W. Lawson. I am sorry that your brethern and you have complained of me at Court for having released some of the Grahams on their bonds. If any of you please to attend, you shall hear my defence before the Council on the 17th of this month.

f. 109. April 30, 1606. Whitehall. The Council to the Commissioners. Instructions for the punishment of the Grahams and others according to their offences. Proposal to send some of them to Ireland. Appointment of the Bishop of Carlisle as a Commissioner. (See Domestic State Papers, April 29, 1606.)

f. 110. May 11, 1606. Skipton. The Earl of Cumberland to the Commissioners. I cannot but commend your discreet and even proceedings. The King and the Council are absolutely resolved to have the country reduced to civil obedience. I am now going to the Court, where I shall ever be ready to move the King and the Lords on your behalf. Sir Charles Hailes intends to set forward from York on the 19th inst. for Carlisle, in order to assist you in the service.

f. 111. May 15, 1606. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Selby, Sir R. Delaval, and E. Grey. Encloses the two foregoing letters.

Same day and place. The same to Sir C. Hailes. No fugitives have been apprehended since the last gaol delivery, nor is any gaol delivery yet appointed. You may therefore think it well to stay your journey.

May 11, 1606. Skipton. The Earl of Cumberland to Sir W. Lawson. Desires him to confer with the persons appointed to protect his interests.

May 3, 1606. John Tailor to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the conveyance of the letter from the Council.

f. 112. April 16, 1606. Whitehall. The Earl of Suffolk to Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington. On behalf of the bearer, William Graham alias Rosetrees.

Good Friday, 1606. Sir H. Leigh to Sir W. Lawsen. On behalf of the same, whom the King has been pleased to call "the honest Grayme."

May 11, 1606. Twisell. Sir W. Selby to Sir W. Lawson. I send a letter from the Earl of Dunbar. He requires great secrecy, and therefore made me his clerk, not trusting his own secretary. For aught I know, we two shall be the only English Commissioners at Carlisle on the night of the 20th inst.

N.D. The Earl of Dunbar to Sir W. Lawson. The King at my last parting from his presence, and by letter since the 1st inst., has commanded me to have special care of the peaceable state of the late

borders, by apprehension of the disobedient Grahams, the twenty-nine condemned men who broke Carlisle Castle, and other fugitives, and their abettors. I am informed that Sir Richard Lowther of Cumberland gives "recett" to the Grahams. I pray you to make diligent search in his house about daybreak on the 20th inst., and to bring any fugitives whom you may find there to Carlisle that night, where Sir W. Selby will meet you. The good of this service consists in secrecy. Although I am not acquainted with you, the good opinion held of you by his Majesty and others makes me confident to trouble you with this business.

f. 113. May 13, 1606. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Selby. Being a bad secretary, and unwilling to trust my clerk with the secrecy of this business, I shall not write to the Earl of Dunbar until that be effected which he has appointed.

May 19, 1606. Hexham. Sir W. Selby to Sir W. Lawson. This day Maxwell, Johnstone, Buccleuch, Sir Gideon Murray, and Sir W. Cranston, on the Scottish side, and Sir William Fenwick and I on the English, with convenient numbers of men, search all Esk and the countries adjoining, for the disobedient Grahams, the condemned men who broke Carlisle Castle, and other fugitives, by direction of the Earl of Dunbar. I am ready to go towards the waste of Tindale, where there is a great assembly under colour of a great hunting.

May 20, 1606. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to the Earl of Dunbar. I have made search for disobedient Grahams in the house of Sir Richard Lowther, but I have found none.

May 21, 1606. Sir W. Selby and Sir W. Lawson to the Earl of Dunbar. Six English Grahams and William Armstrong, son of John Armstrong of Kinmout, one of the condemned men who broke Carlisle Castle, have been carried into Scotland. We have received instruction concerning them from the Council, and we therefore pray that they may be safely sent to Carlisle gaol. We also desire the delivery of three other Armstrongs, breakers of Carlisle Castle. Sir W. Cranston has not delivered the prisoners for whom we applied to him. We desire that you will by your own authority cause Sir W. Cranston to return to the Hallowes or to some other convenient place near Esk. Finding our own commands not well obeyed, we think it vain to trouble him by writing. If you prevail as little, we shall be compelled to complain further.

f. 114. Same day and place. The same to the Earl of Salisbury. (See Domestic State Papers.)

f. 115. May 11, 1606. Dunbarton. Sir W. Seaton and Sir P. Chirmside to the English Commissioners. Concerning the proposed meeting of the Commissioners at Carlisle.

May 27, 1606. Sir W. Selby, Sir W. Lawson, and J. Pennington, to the Scottish Commissioners. Concerning the same. Enclose list of fourteen persons whom they wish to be brought to them upon the 14th of June at latest—Grahams, Armstrongs, Urwens, and others.

Same day. Carlisle. The same to John Musgrave, leader of the horsemen under the command of Sir H. Leigh Provost Marshal. Warrant for the apprehension of fugitive Grahams, and breakers of Carlisle Castle.

May 19, 1606. Seaton Delaval. Sir R. Delaval to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the transmission of letters.

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f. 116. May 22, 1606. Morpeth. E. Grey to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the proposed meeting of the Commissioners.

May 25, 1606. Carlisle. Sir W. Selby, Sir W. Lawson, and J. Pennington, to Sir R. Delaval and E. Grey. Concerning the same.

Same day and place. The same to the Mayor of Newcastle. Desire to know whether he will deal with the Grahams to be sent to him as his predecessor did with the former Grahams. Report that the two Grahams already delivered at Newcastle have escaped. "It will not be well taken above."

May 26, 1606. Newcastle. Lyonell Madison, Mayor, to Sir W. Selby, Sir W. Lawson, and J. Pennington. Will obey the directions of the Council. There is a ship now preparing for the Low Countries.

f. 117. May 26, 1606. Carlisle. Sir W. Selby, Sir W. Lawson, and J. Pennington, to the Council. Testimonial in favour of Henry Leigh.

May 29, 1606. Morpeth Castle. E. Grey to Sir W. Selby, Sir W. Lawson, and J. Pennington. Concerning the transmission of letters.

May 17 1606. Edinburgh. The Scottish Commissioners to the English. Concerning their proposed meeting.

June 3, 1606. Carlisle. Sir W. Selby, Sir W. Lawson, and J. Pennington, to Sir R. Delaval and E. Grey. Concerning the same.

June 1, 1606. Same place. The same to the Scottish Commissioners. Concerning the same.

f. 118. June 2, 1606. Same place. Sir W. Lawson to the Earl of Cumberland. Sir Charles Hailes is now at Carlisle. Expressions of friendship.

Same day and place. The same to John Taylor. Concerning his correspondence with the Earl of Cumberland.

Same day and place. Sir W. Selby, Sir W. Lawson, and J. Pennington to Sir H. Leigh. Desire to know how the fifteen horsemen under his command, now sent to garrison in Esk under John Musgrave, are to be paid.

June 3, 1606. Same place. The same to the Council. We have been here since the 20th of May, and shall continue by turns to attend the service. We have sent John Musgrave of Plumpton with fifteen horsemen to garrison in Esk, and have written to Sir W. Cranston to lie there also with his fifteen. We went thither with the Sheriff on the 30th of May, and remained until the Earl of Cumberland's officers had taken peaceable possession of divers tenements within his grants, returning the same evening to Carlisle. No resistance was made. We have left to your consideration certain grounds reputed to be part of his Majesty's manor, and not within the forest of Nicholl granted to the said Earl. A house called Brackenhill is challenged by the widow of Richard Graham lately deceased, as purchased by his father from Sir Thomas Dacres. We shall proceed against the Grahams according to your instructions. Richard Graham of Randlinton has broken prison. We have reprieved Arthur Graham. There is no likelihood of getting a convenient number of them to send away. There are not now remaining in Esk or within the Earl of Cumberland's grants much above thirty Grahams, married or unmarried, fit to be sent away to make up the number of those that are returned or dead. Most of these absent themselves, preferring, it seems, to die at

home with shame than to serve his Majesty abroad with credit. Hutchin Graham had a commission under the privy seal for the apprehension of Sandies Rynion. We hope that Jock of the Peartree and Jocks Ritchee will be sent down from London, together with William Bell alias Cutler. Jock of the Peartree is one of the five who betrayed Sandies Rynion, and so within the remission. Five worse men cannot be found among all the Grahams than those who are within the remission. The country continues peaceable.

f. 120. Same day and place. The same to the Earl of Cumberland. We went with the Sheriff to Arthurett Church, and your officers took possession of divers tenements without resistance. We have reserved the case of Thomas Musgrave and other tenants at Bewcastle for the consideration of the Council, as also that of the widow of Brackenhill. We have acquainted some of the principal Grahams with the King's purpose to transplant some families into Ireland. We find them so willing that they humbly entreat to be settled in the places appointed before winter. We intend to send the unmarried within your grants to the cautionary towns. We pray you to show compassion towards the wives and children of such as willingly went thither at first and did not return. We have not favoured the Grahams or any others more than Christian charity binds us.

Same day and place. The same to the Earl of Salisbury. List of the fifteen horsemen under John Musgrave, gent.

f. 121. June 9, 1606. Twisell. Sir W. Selby to the other English Commissioners. Concerning a letter from the Earl of Dunbar.

June 10, 1606. Morpeth Castle. E. Grey to Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington. Concerning the gaol delivery.

List of the imprisoned outlaws at Berwick—seven Englishmen, all Grahams or Fosters, and eight Scotsmen, Grahams, Armstrongs, and others.

June 14, 1606. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Selby, Sir R. Delaval, and E. Grey. Concerning certain offenders.

June 14, 1606. Edinburgh. Sir W. Cranston to the English Commissioners. Concerning the persons demanded by them. . Excuses for his absence.

f. 122. June 21, 1606. Carlisle. Henry, Bishop of Carlisle, and Sir Charles Hailes, to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the gaol delivery. There is discord among the soldiers.

June 28, 1606. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to John Musgrave. Warrant for the conveyance of certain prisoners to Carlisle.

Same day and place. The same to Thomas Musgrave, Captain at Bewcastle. Warrant for his attendance on John Musgrave with twenty horsemen.

June 24, 1606. The Earl of Cumberland to Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington. Recommends Sir Ralph Sidley.

f. 123. July 2, 1606. Carlisle. Note of the delivery of certain prisoners.

June 26, 1606. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to Sir R. Delaval and E. Grey. Concerning their proposed meeting.

June 22, 1606. Twysell. Sir W. Selby to the other English Commissioners. Concerning the delivery of prisoners to John Musgrave.

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f. 124. June 24, 1606. Greenwich. The Council to the Bishop of Carlisle and the rest of the Commissioners. The acquittal of twenty-three persons out of the twenty-seven arraigned at Carlisle and Newcastle, will make them bolder. If you will certify the Council in Scotland that only two out of fifty Scotsmen accused for recent felonies have been sent to you, they will doubtless take order for the furtherance of the King's service. We wish all means to be used for the apprehension of the Grahams who returned from the cautionary towns. Let a pardon be drawn for those mentioned in your letter of the 3rd inst. It appears that divers of the Grahams and other surnames were formerly planted in the province of Connaught, where they have grown to be men of good desert and quality. Sir Ralph Sidley being likely to have the disposing of a great quantity of land called Roscommon (Rose common), is well able to place forty or fifty households there. He will give you information as to the commodities of the place, and the fertility of the ground, which will doubtless be welcome to those who are threatened with the hands of justice. All severity should be laid upon such as are unwilling to go, the greater part of them having deserved punishment. The country should contribute towards providing them with a stock at the first plantation. We will deal with the King for the charges of their transportation.

f. 125. Note of the particular misdemeanours of Hutchin Graham.

1. On Monday after the death of the late Queen, he neglected to stay his friends from their invasion, although admonished to do so by the Bishop of Carlisle, who saw them from the ramparts of the castle. 2. On Tuesday following he brought one hundred and forty of his kinsmen and friends, English and Scottish, to the town of Cargo, near Carlisle, and provided them with victuals for themselves and their horses, free of cost, at the charge of the town. He had for many years taken this town into his protection, receiving from each husbandman four pecks of malt yearly for black mail, these pecks being of Carlisle measure, 20 gallons to the bushel. 3. On the Wednesday following, he crossed the Eden into Grinsdale, where he and his company as men of war erected two "pensills" of linen cloth on the tops of lances. 4. On that day, he and his company, armed with jacks, spears, pistols, and steel caps, assaulted Captn Bowyer, or his lieutenant, and his soldiers. 5. Seeing a company of the townsmen of Carlisle coming to the rescue of his Majesty's soldiers, he and his company went westward. They spoiled a place called Bow, robbing men in the way, and afterwards spoiled the town of Orton, where they burned the house of Johnston and took prisoners. 6. He went back to Cargo, and there divided such spoil as was brought in by his company, he and young [Graham of] Netherby as captains taking an eighth of the whole spoil. 7. Having obtained from the King a promise of remission, he has not made restitution to the parties grieved. He refused to go to the Low Countries, and became a ringleader of nineteen others of his name who fled into Scotland. Subscribed by the English Commissioners.

Certificate concerning ninety Grahams and their families dwelling upon Esk and Leven. Twenty-three are worth 20*l.* a year and upwards, and are declared fit to be transplanted. Among these are:—Walter Graham of Netherby, his wife and eight children, of whom the eldest is an outlaw, and the second a disorderly person; William Graham Rosetrees, his wife and six children; Hutchin Graham alias Young Hutchin, his wife and three children; one Graham at Flushing and another at Brill. Eleven worth 20*l.* a year and upward are fugitives. Seven worth 10*l.* a year and upward are fugitives. Six worth 10*l.* a year and

upward are declared fit to be transplanted. Eleven are not worth 10*l.* a year. Six are cottingers and outlaws. Twenty-six are cottingers answerable and poor people.

f. 127. July 5, 1606. Carlisle. The English Commissioners to the Scottish. Concerning a proposed meeting of the Commissioners at Carlisle, and the persons whose delivery is demanded. Sir William Cranston has written to us, but, instead of offenders we received only paper. He has neither gone to Esk with his horsemen, as commanded by us, nor made excuse. If these faults be not amended, we must give over the service, and make the cause known.

July 1, 1606. Notes on the letter from the Council of the 24th of June.

f. 128. July 5, 1606. Carlisle. The English Commissioners to the Council. We have called before us those of the Grahams who are confined to the city of Carlisle as pledges for their children and friends, and they, after some deliberation, yielded to the proposal for their transportation into Ireland. Peartree and Jocks Ritchie, prisoners in the Castle, immediately petitioned to be sent thither also, and we have accepted their request in consideration of the great number of that name who by their means might be drawn to be transported. They have promised to bring in their friends, fugitives, within eight days. Hutchin Graham, a man of the greatest mind and means among them, did not petition, relying on the King's remission. We called him to the bar publicly, and told him that he had obtained it upon a false suggestion, as he was not at the taking of Sandies Rynion, and that he had not fulfilled the conditions by good behaviour since. An hour later he also petitioned. The country is at peace. Sir Ralph Sidley has told us that each householder to be transported should have at least 20*l.*, wherewith to maintain himself until the land in Ireland should yield profit. We find that no sufficient sum can be drawn from the benevolence of the country.

f. 129. Same day and place. The same to the Earl of Cumberland. On behalf of John Musgrave, who has taken several outlaws, among whom was Francis Urwen, outlawed for the murder of the Provost of Dumfries.

July 19, 1606. Greenwich. The King to the Commissioners. Warrant for the delivery to Sir Ralph Sidley of the Grahams chosen for transportation to Ireland. Those who wish to go thither from the cautionary towns must come to England at their own expense or at the expense of their friends. Those who refuse to go, and other notorious offenders are to be prosecuted. A dozen horsemen may be obtained from Berwick. Lists of the gentlemen willing to contribute to the cost of transportation, and of those unwilling to contribute, are to be sent to the King.

f. 130. July 20, 1606. Greenwich. The Earl of Salisbury to the Commissioners. Concerning the murder of an ale-house keeper, and the punishment of the murderers.

July 17, 1606. Same place. The same to the same. The King and Council are busy on account of a fresh advertisement of the arrival of the King of Denmark in England.

July 20, 1606. Same place. The Council to the Commissioners. Instructions as to the preparations to be made for the transportation of the Grahams to Ireland.

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f. 131. July 23, 1606. Carlisle. Articles agreed upon by the Commissioners for the government of the middle shires. All causes, civil and criminal, committed before the death of the late Queen, to be superseded until further directions be received from the King or the Council. Offences committed "in the ill weeke," that is to say between the death of the Queen and the 11th of April next ensuing, to be punished according to the letters of the Council. All complaints concerning spoils, etc. done "in the busie weeke" to be made to Sir H. Leigh and Sir W. Cranston, who shall procure satisfaction before the 23rd of October, or commit the delinquents to prison. Causes of felony to be examined by the Commissioners.

July 30, 1606. Carlisle. The English Commissioners to the Earl of Salisbury. Having taken very great bonds, and fathers and sons as pledges, we are persuaded that all the Grahams, seeing a resolute course taken, will no longer hazard their lives, but come in ready for transportation. At the last gaol delivery on the 28th, we executed none of them, and we hope to end the business without blood. We send a list of the gentlemen and freeholders of Cumberland who have offered to contribute to the transportation of the Grahams, but we still think that a competent sum cannot be raised in this manner. Workington and Ravenglass would afford the most ready passage into Ireland. The want of money for stock is now the chief obstacle.

f. 132. List of contributions promised by the gentlemen and freeholders of Cumberland towards the transplantation of the Grahams :— Christopher Pickeringe, Sheriff of Cumberland, 5*l.*; Sir Edward Musgrave, 5*l.*; Sir W. Hutton, 4*l.*; Sir John Dalston refused on the bench in open court; Thomas Salkeld, esq., 40*s.*; Henry Dacres, esq., 50*s.*; Christopher Curwen, esq., 40*s.*; Richard Denton, esq. 40*s.*; and twenty-eight others offer sums varying from 20*s.* down to 2*s.* 6*d.* Thomas Thompson, gent., John Lancaster, gent., and William Cowx, yeoman, refuse to contribute.

July 29, 1606. Warrant for the release from prison of John Noble of the Park head.

f. 133. Same day. Carlisle. Warrant for the release from prison of Hutchin Graham, and six other Grahams, on bail.

July 30, 1606. Memorandum concerning the release of Thomas Nixon of Croft.

July 24, 1606. Citation to John Selbie of Grindon to appear at Jedburgh on the 23rd of October.

August 17, 1606. Greenwich. The Council to the Commissioners. Censure the backwardness of the northern gentry in offering money, and especially the conduct of Sir John Dalston. Those persons named as having means to help themselves in the first plantation may be transported with all expedition.

August 14, 1606. Peebles. Sir W. Cranston to Sir W. Lawson. Sends list of nine prisoners convicted before the Earl of Dunbar and others at Peebles.

f. 134. August 16, 1606. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Cranston. Sends list of thirty-five Grahams who still stand out.

Same day and place. The Bishop of Carlisle, Sir Charles Hailes, and Sir W. Lawson to Mr. Lyons. Concerning the payment of the soldiers.

Same day and place. The same to John Musgrave. Warrant for the apprehension of Clement Hetherington of Tor crossett, son-in-law of the great outlaw Antons Edward, so that be may be sent away to Ireland.

f. 135. August 15, 1606. List of the justices and gentlemen who agree that fifty families of the most notorious offenders of the Grahams be transported into Ireland, and that the country yield a contribution of 300*l.* Among the names is that of Sir John Dalston.

Order that the rate shall be levied, in Allerdale Ward with Millum, 120*l.*, in Cumberland ward 50*l.*, in Eskdale ward 40*l.*, in Leith ward and Alston moor, 90*l.*

August 18, 1606. Assessment of the different townships above and beneath Derwent.

f. 136. September 9, 1606. Naworth. Lord William Howard to Sir W. Lawson. Both Scotland and England "lye onelie upon me," for there is not a week, and scarce a night but they steal either from me or my tenants. It grieves me that so wicked a thief and murderer as Flaughtaile should be transported "without answeringe the law." Pardons have not heretofore been so easily obtained. I can prove that one Archibald Mackwittie, a Scotsman dwelling with one Herbert Maxwell under Lord Maxwell, has stolen my cattle. I pray for his delivery and that of one Archibald Armstrong, brother of Andrew Whithaugh, at whose house five of my cattle were found yesterday. If such open felonies escape unpunished, lamentable will be the state of these parts.

Same day. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to Lord William Howard. Flaughtaile came in upon condition, and therefore he must either be sent away or set at liberty. Will write to the Scottish Commissioners for Archibald Mavittie and Archibald Armstrong.

f. 137. September 10, 1606. Carlisle. The same to Sir John Charteris. Desires the apprehension of four cattle-stealers.

September 12, 1606. Carlisle. The Commissioners to the Lord Deputy of Ireland. Request him to moderate any differences that may arise between the Grahams to be transported and their landlord, Sir Ralph Sidley. The Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, having sustained great losses from the Grahams, have contributed a great sum of money to redeem their peace.

Same day and place. Sir W. Lawson to Sir John Cranston at Denholme. Desires the apprehension of four cattle-stealers, as in his letter to Sir J. Charteris.

f. 138. September 12, 1606. Articles of agreement concerning the transportation of the Grahams, with list of those delivered to Sir Ralph Sidley. (See Calendar of Irish State Papers, 1603–1606. pp. 551–558.)

f. 142. September 13, 1606. Carlisle. The Commissioners to the Earl of Salisbury. We have sent the chief Grahams to the port of Workington, under the conduction of the Sheriff of Cumberland, with the assistance of the county, and of Mr. John Musgrave's horsemen. We have not been able to send away fifty families, because some of the poorer sort who had yielded themselves unto transportation, at the instant thereof fled, out of weariness of their bondage to their masters, the chief Grahams. There are not now left between Leven and Sarke more than three Grahams of ability, of whom two are more than eighty

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years of age. All the notorious offenders whose manner terrified all peaceable men, are gone away. Some of their wives who cannot go now will follow in the spring. By their clamours and our entreaties they have been allowed to gain the corn, hay, and grass, of this season without any allowance of rent to the Earl of Cumberland, so that he can have little or no profit of his "signiorie" this year. We find Sir R. Sidley well affected to use the Grahams well, if they shall so deserve. We have committed to him the 300*l.* levied for them from the country. There yet remains almost 200*l.* to be levied, which may be used either to transport others, or to increase the stock of those now transported. Although Esk, Sarke, and Leven, are purged of evil men, there remain others fit to follow in Bewcastle and Gillesland. The Grahams carry with them many horses and much household stuff. There are yet remaining outlaws the sons of Walter Graham of Netherby, and divers others. Certificates concerning certain prisoners.

f. 143. September —, 1606. The Bishop of Carlisle and Sir W. Lawson to the Council. Enclose an account of the charges of removing the Grahams from Carlisle to Workington. Charges for men and ships pressed for the King's service from the 1st of August to the 13th of September, and for provisions. List of the ships employed—six in all, which carried 45 horses, 114 Grahams, Sir Ralph Sidley and four men Charges for carts, boats, and wages. The total amounts to 135*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

f. 145. September 19, 1606. Warvell. Andrew Oglethorpe to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the foregoing account, and the affairs of the Earl of Cumberland.

September 19, 1606. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to [A. Oglethorpe]. Concerning the same.

Same day. The same to the Earl of Cumberland.

Same day. The same to John Taylor.

September 19, 1606. Naworth. Lord William Howard to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the trial of Christopher Armstrong of the Langholme, and the frequent stealing of cattle from Getsdale Forest.

f. 146. September 20, 1606. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to the Bishop of Carlisle. Concerning the same.

September 22, 1606. Same place. The same to Lord William Howard. Concerning the same.

September 21, 1606. Rose Castle. The Bishop of Carlisle to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the gaol delivery.

Note concerning the trial of William Story.

f. 147. October 3, 1606. Carlisle. The Bishop of Carlisle Sir W. Lawson, J. Pennington, and E. Grey, to the Earl of Salisbury. At the gaol delivery on the 3rd, three Scotsmen and two Englishmen were convicted. Some Grahams have lately returned from the cautionary towns. We hope that they will undertake to follow their friends into Ireland in the spring. The Grahams had a prosperous voyage. They embarked at Workington on the Saturday at night, and arrived safely [at Dublin] on the next Tuesday in the morning. Two knights of their own name and kindred came to them there, and comforted them with kind entertainment and promises of help.

October 5, 1606. Same place. Sir W. Lawson, J. Pennington, and E. Grey, to the Earl of Salisbury. Concerning the death of Christopher Armstrong alias Barnegleese.

Narrative by John Musgrave and nineteen others of the search of the house of Christopher Armstrong alias Barnegleese in Scotland, and of his being killed, on the 22nd of September.

f. 148. October 4, 1606. Dumfries. Sir W. Seaton to Sir W. Lawson. Gives a different narrative of the death of Christopher Armstrong, and complains that the country is scandalised at the action of Sir W. Hutton, and John Musgrave.

October 6, 1606. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Seaton. Sends a copy of the narrative to John Musgrave, who utterly denies the words imputed to him.

f. 149. October 5, 1606. Same place. The same. J. Pennington, and E. Grey to [the same ?]. Complain that restitution has not been made "for hurts done in the busie weeke."

N.D. The same to John Musgrave. Warrant to deliver Watt Urwen alias Kirkpatrick to the Scottish Commissioners.

N.D. The same to Mr. Lyons. Order to pay the wages of a horseman.

October 5, 1606. Note of a pardon granted to John Armstrong late of Hexham for robbery done in "the busie weeke."

October 7, 1606. Dumfries. Sir W. Seaton to Sir W. Lawson. I esteem Mr. Musgrave's narration one of the slightest purgations that ever I heard in such a case. Be so good as to deliver to us Christie Armstrong called Christie of Langholme. As to the restitution to the men of Gillesland, I have been told that Robert Ellnor is using all possible dilligence "to keepe his dyett and appointed tyme." Thomas Graham alias Thomas Stupe, man to Thomas Story of Howend must be sent to us at Dumfries.

October 8, 1606. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Seaton (Selby n MS.). Answer to the foregoing.

f. 150. Same day and place. The same to J. Musgrave. Warrant for the apprehension of Thomas Graham alias Stupe.

October 10, 1606. Annan. Sir W. Seaton to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning a proposed meeting of the Commissioners and the delivery of certain offenders.

October 11, 1606. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to J. Musgrave. Warrant for the apprehension of David Litle of Craigburne, and David Halliday dwelling upon Esk.

October 14, 1606. Cockermouth. The same to Sir W. Seaton. Concerning the proposed meeting of the Commissioners and the delivery of offenders.

f. 151. Same day and place. The same to Sir R. Delaval and E. Grey. Concerning the same.

October 14, 1606. Morpeth Castle. E. Grey to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the proposed meeting.

October 19, 1606. Rose Castle. The Bishop of Carlisle to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning a gaol delivery. John Musgrave will explain the danger that the soldiers were in from some Barneglesse's friends when they last went to Scotland with prisoners.

October 1, 1606. Skipton Castle. Andrew Oglethorpe to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning a petition from the Fosters.

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f. 152. October 14, 1606. Cockermouth. Sir W. Lawson to J. Musgrave. Concerning the delivery of prisoners to the Scottish Commissioners.

October 18, 1606. Newby at Annan. Sir W. Seaton to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the admission of Christie of Langholme to bail. It does not agree with your honour to favour any "limber." If we light not on him, "let us have the extract (estreat) of his bond forfeited to be uplifted to his Majesty's beehoofe." Mr. Musgrave's matter will not be slightly slipped over.

October 19, 1606. Cockermouth. Sir W. Lawson to J. Musgrave. Warrant for the delivery of prisoners to the Scottish Commissioners.

October 21, 1606. Isell. The same to Sir W. Seaton. Concerning the admission of Christie of Langholme to bail, and the death of Barnegleese, at great length.

f. 153. Same day and place. The same to the Bishop of Carlisle. Concerning the foregoing, and the course to be taken with outlaws.

f. 154. Same day and place. The same to E. Grey. Concerning John Musgrave.

October 9, 1606. Penrith. Sir W. Hutton to Sir W. Lawson. Defends himself from the slanderous imputations of Sir W. Seton concerning the death of Barnegleese, and from the charge of having taken money from prisoners for their release.

October 25, 1606. Jedburgh. The Scottish Commissioners to Sir W. Lawson. Notify his appointment as convener.

f. 155. November 5, 1606. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to the officers of the Earl of Cumberland upon Esk. Injunction not to molest the cattle of the Fosters.

November 2, 1606. Whitehall. The Council to the Commissioners. Commend their diligence in the service of sending away so many of the Grahams. Desire to be informed of the names of those who refuse to contribute towards the sum of 200*l.* which has yet to be levied. The King is willing that the Grahams who have returned trom the cautionary towns, and some of the former outlaws, should be allowed to go to Ireland if they will give security for their abode their. He is very desirous that justice should be administered on the late borders. Complaints have been made of the partiality of the Captain of Bewcastle.

f. 156. November 6, 1606. Morpeth Castle. E. Grey to Sir W. Lawson. Lord William [Howard] says that Sir W. Selby is covertly seeking to overthrow the Commission.

November 11, 1606. Rose Castle. The Bishop of Carlisle and Sir W. Lawson to the Council. Two of the Grahams lately transported into Ireland have returned, of whom we have already apprehended one. We hear sundry rumours that many of the most offensive persons among them have landed in Scotland. The Graham now in prison says that they left because they could get none of the money entrusted to Sir R. Sidley for their relief. We beseech you to examine Sir Ralph as to this at his next being at court.

Same day and place. The same to Sir R. Delaval and E. Grey. Desire to see them at Carlisle on Monday next.

Same day and place. Sir W. Lawson to the Earl of Salisbury. Desires to be excused from attendance in Parliament on account of his duties as convener.

November 14, 1606. Seaton Delaval. Sir R. Delaval to the Bishop of Carlisle and Sir W. Lawson. Excuses himself from going to Carlisle on the score of bodily weakness.

f. 157. November 14, 1606. Morpeth Castle. E. Grey to the Bishop of Carlisle and Sir W. Lawson. Excuses himself from going to Carlisle on the score of his wife's illness.

November 11, 1606. Rose Castle. Sir W. Lawson to E. Grey.

November 20, 1606. Carlisle. The Bishop of Carlisle, Sir W. Lawson, and J. Pennington, to the Justices of Westmoreland and Cumberland. Desire them to pay the money already collected for the transplantation of the Grahams, and to use all diligence to levy what is behind.

November 9, 1606. Skipton Castle. Andrew Oglethorpe to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the claims of the Fosters.

November 22, 1606. Carlisle. The Bishop of Carlisle, Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington, to [the Council]. Sir W. Selby has been long absent. We have never had the aid of the horseman under his charge. Sir R. Delaval and Mr. Grey cannot at present discharge their service. After the 11th of December, we will send you the names of those who refuse to contribute. The Captain of Bewcastle readily undertakes the apprehension of offenders within that charge, but he slenderly performs it. How he has stood affected to the good of his country may be gathered by his affinity, in that he matched one of his base daughters with "that bloodie and theevish clanne of the Armestrongs of Whithaughe in Liddesdale, by whom and their allies many horrible spoiles and cruell murthers have been committed." His house has been known as "an usuall receptakle" of those infamous sons of Sandies Rynion, the murderers of Sir John Carmichael. Three of the Grahams are now in prison. Since the beginning of this service, the principal let has been the want of apprehension of offenders. The number of outlaws is great, as appears by the schedule. Our garrison is only fifteen. We pray that the ten under Sir W. Selby may be sent hither, the winter season and the "nakedness" of the woods ministering the best opportunity of pursuit.

f. 158. List of outlaws—Ritchie Graham of Netherby, Arthur Graham of the same, Thomas Graham of the same, and fifty-one others bearing the names of Graham, Story, Urwen, Armstrong, and Foster.

f. 159. Same day and place. The same to Sir W. Cranston. Order for the delivery of George Cang.

Same day and place. Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Seton. Suggests a conference between the English and the Scottish Commissioners on the 24th of January, for the compounding of feuds.

Same day. The Bishop of Carlisle, Sir W. Lawson, and J. Pennington, to the Commissioners of Northumberland. Notice of a gaol delivery to be held on the 11th of December.

November 18, 1606. The Duchy House. The Earl of Cumberland to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning his appointment as High Sheriff.

f. 160. November 28, 1606. Haddington. Sir W. Seton to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the proposed conference on the 24th of January.

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"Giffe God grant abilitie, I sall do goodwill to keepe dyatt." George Cang is a fugitive.

December 6, 1606. Rose Castle. The Bishop of Carlisle to Sir W. Lawson. On behalf of the gaoler, Marmaduke Maungie.

December 3, 1606. Morpeth Castle. E. Grey to the Bishop of Carlisle, Sir W. Lawson, and J. Pennington. Excuses himself from attending the gaol delivery. Sir R. Delaval is not expected to live.

N.D. Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington to the Scottish Commissioners. Notification that Richard Graham of Netherby, Arthur Graham of the same, and three others named, have submitted themselves to the King's mercy.

December 13, 1606. Carlisle. The Bishop of Carlisle, Sir W. Lawson, and J. Pennington to [the Council]. Richard Graham of Netherby, principal of that clan, and an outlaw of the greatest note, has voluntarily submitted himself for transportation into Ireland. Others are and will be drawn to follow his example. Account of proceedings at the gaol delivery. Those Grahams who remain here complain that Sir Ralph Sidley does not perform his covenant with those in Ireland. If this be so, hunger and poverty will thrust them into these parts again.

f. 161. October 27, 1606. Athlone. William Graham of Medopp and Richard Graham to Mickle William Graham, brother of the second. We do not get the money that was set down by the Commissioners. We have spent all our money, and cannot get a penny to buy meat and drink withal. We have come a day's journey with him (Sir R. Sidley) "to be at a point with him," but could not.

N.D. Lord William Howard to Sir W. Lawson. It was resolved by some that you should be discharged of all offices. You now stand charged with double offices. It was decreed at Carlisle that the Commission should be dissolved, and that a new Commission should be granted to one who should have authority both for England and Scotland. Under him Sir W. Selby was to have the sole government in Northumberland, and Mr. Thomas Salkeld in Cumberland. Mr. Thomas Salkeld spoke openly. He expected no cross but by my means, which were not wanting. Remarks about the offences imputed to Christopher Langholme, and Humphrey Bell.

f. 162. December 13, 1606. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to Lord William Howard. Concerning Christopher Langholme and Humphrey Bell. He will endeavour to discharge his duty.

November 30, 1606. The Duchy House. John Taylor to Sir W. Lawson. My Lord's friends continue constant to him. I have been very busy since I came to town. The Lords have been full of business by reason of the term and the Parliament.

December 22, 1606. The Bishop of Carlisle to Sir W. Lawson. Encloses a letter from the King.

December 13, 1606. Westminster. The King to the Commissioners. We do not find so good success of your proceedings as we expected. You were ordered to attend directions from our Council from time to time. It seems necessary to ease you of the labour of sending so far. We have therefore appointed the Earl of Dunbar, who is a councillor in both our kingdoms and likely to be often at Berwick, to resolve any difficulties that may arise in the execution of your service.

f. 163. Same day and place. The same to the Earl of Dunbar. Our meaning is not to give you any authority to proceed as a judge or commissioner, but to require you to assist the Commissioners with advice, and we authorize you to cause search to be made for loose persons, and to deliver them to the Commissioners.

December 23, 1606. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to the Bishop of Carlisle. Encloses letters from the King.

December 20, 1606. Edinburgh. The Scottish Commissioners to the English. We cannot "keepe diett with you" before the 2nd of March at Carlisle or Berwick. We desire to have an enrolment of the feuds between the two countries, so that all parties "interressed in matters of blood" unreconciled may appear and give in their griefs.

f. 164. December 24, 1606. Naworth Castle. Lord William Howard to Sir W. Lawson, High Sheriff of Cumberland. I have sent Christie to Langholme to Carlisle to be committed to gaol. If Sir W. Selby could have had his will, your commission would have been dissolved, and a new commission established, whereby he would have been sole Commissioner in Northumberland and Mr. Thomas Salkeld sole Commissioner in Cumberland.

December 27, 1606. Same place. The same to the same. I pray you to detain Christie of Langholme from delivery into Scotland until the opposite Commissioners deliver to you Archie Mackwittie. Advice about a writ.

January 2, 1606[–7]. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to Lord William Howard. Concerning Archie Mavittie, Christie of Langholme, and Flaughtailes.

December 18, 1606. Whitehall. The Council to the Commissioners. Order to make examination concerning the proceedings of John Musgrave in killing Christopher Armstrong, and to determine the matter according to justice.

f. 165. December 24, 1606. Same place. The same to the same. Those Grahams who have returned from Ireland deserve the least favour. You are to proceed with them in justice, both for their own offences, and for example's sake. Those who returned from the cautionary towns, and those fugitives who now voluntarily enter themselves, may have the favour of transplantation into Ireland if they give good security for their speedy departure thither. Let justice proceed against those who do not give good caution for their departure, and those who are still fugitives. We have written to the Lord Deputy [of Ireland] desiring him to deal earnestly with Sir R. Sidley for such good usage as may encourage the Grahams to continue there. We have written to to Sir W. Selby to send the ten horsemen under his charge to Carlisle, according to your desire. You may call the Captain of Bewcastle before you, and tell him that it is not the King's pleasure that he should by himself command all the inhabitants within that precinct as he has done heretofore in troublesome times, and that he must not interrupt the execution of your warrants.

December 30, 1606. Morpeth Castle. E. Grey to the other Commissioners. Concerning a proposed meeting.

f. 166. January 2, 1606[–7]. Rose Castle. The Bishop of Carlisle to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning letters from the Council and E. Grey. "If you would come and dwell at Carliel, you should have newes pipinge hote as soone as I."

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January 9, 1606 [–7]. Carlisle. The same to the Earl of Salisbury. It is doubted whether Sir W. Lawson and Sir W. Selby, being appointed High Sheriffs of Cumberland and Northumberland, may lawfully sit in judgment in their several counties. At all gaol deliveries, except when Sir Charles Hales was here, Sir W. Lawson has given both the charge and the judgment. No other of the Commissioners is willing to undergo that burden.

Same day and place. The same and Sir W. Lawson to the same, informing him of the death of Sir R. Delaval on the 1st inst.

December 4, 1606. Edinburgh. Sir W. Cranston to Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington. Concerning Geordie Urwin alias Kang.

December 29, 1606. Crellinge. The same to the same. Concerning the same.

January 10, 1606[–7]. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington to the Scottish Commissioners. Concerning their proposed meeting on the 2nd of March, and concerning Archie Mavittie. They approve the proposal to divide the late marches into two parts.

f. 167. January 8, 1606[–7]. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to Lord William Howard. Concerning an enquiry to be held.

January 11, 1606[–7]. Same place. The same to the same. Concerning certain writs.

January 11, 1606[–7]. The English Commissioners to the Earl of Salisbury. Lord William Howard, riding in person with his servants and followers, has apprehended three infamous offenders, Thomas Armstrong, alias Antons Edward Tom, John Armstrong, alias Jock Stowlugs, and Christopher Urwin. He took great pains to pursue them, riding all the night from his own house upon the late borders to the confines of Yorkshire.

f. 168. November 21, 1606. Whitehall. The Council to the High Sheriff of Cumberland. Order to make a list of persons having 4*l.* a year of freehold in their own right, or in the right of their wives, competent to serve on juries, not excepting justices of the peace, so that proceedings in trials may not be so scandalous as heretofore by the return of mean and ignorant people upon juries.

January 11, 1606[–7]. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to the Council. Sends a list of freeholders as required.

January 12, 1606[–7]. Same place. The same and J. Pennington to Sir John Charteris. Concerning a grey mare stolen from Esk.

January 9, 1606[–7]. Naworth Castle. Lord William Howard to Sir W. Lawson. I would have been very glad to have seen you in my poor house, but sorry that you should lose so much labour in this cold weather and in such foul ways. I was away "fishing," and I took as many as I could get. I was in hopes to have taken Antons Edward himself, but, for want of a better, was glad to take his son Thomas Gifford, and Jock Stowlugs, the last but not the least in villainy. I desire you to keep him for a jewel of high price. Pray cause the records to be searched. If you find matter sufficient to hang the other two, "hould up your finger" and they shall be delivered. I confess myself a southern novice.

f. 169. January 13, 1606[–7]. Same place. The same to the same. Concerning the prosecution of the captured offenders.

January 25, 1606[–7]. Carlisle. The Bishop of Carlisle, Sir W. Lawson, and J. Pennington, to Sir W. Hutton. Desire him to come to Carlisle.

Same day and place. The same to Sir Richard Musgrave. Order to come to Carlisle.

January 26, 1606[–7]. Same place. The same to the Lord President of the North and the Council [at York]. A robbery has been committed on the person of Richard Craven, deputy-receiver of his Majesty's revenues in Westmoreland and Cumberland and above 200*l.* has been taken from him besides his books, bills, and bonds. Thomas Musgrave, son of Sir Richard Musgrave of Norton co. York, John Musgrave late of Fairbank co. Cumberland, and Christopher Pickering late of Crosby Ravensworth co. Westmoreland, both household servants of Sir Richard Musgrave of Edenhall co. Cumberland, are believed to have committed the robbery. All three are said to have fled into Yorkshire. They are very young men.

f. 170. Same day and place. The same to George Selby, Mayor of Newcastle. Concerning the same matter.

Same day and place. The same to — Braddell. Concerning the same matter.

January 29, 1606 [–7]. Same place. The English Commissioners to the Earl of Salisbury. John Armstrong, alias Stowlugs, Thomas Armstrong, alias Edward's Tom, Christopher Urwin, alias Gifford Carleton, Robert Graham, and William Graham, alias Flaughtaile, have been tried and executed. The third of these was a fugitive from Brill, returned from Ireland. The last was a most infamous murderer, returned from Ireland. He was taken in the Bishopric of Durham by Lord William Howard, whom we still find a great furtherer of justice. The peace of these parts, which was reasonably well settled, is much disturbed by the robbery of Mr. Craven on the 13th inst. on his travel between Penrith and Kendal. We have reason to believe that John Musgrave of Catterlen caused the robbery to be done. By his own confession he was with the suspected robbers the night before at Penrith, and he harboured two of them the night after in his own house. We have committed him to ward.

f. 171. Same day and place. The same to the Scottish Commissioners. Concerning the exchange and the punishment of divers offenders.

January 30, 1606[–7]. Naworth Castle. Lord William Howard to Sir W. Lawson. "You make on my behalfe a mountaine of a moule hill." Words are but compliments; deeds shall testify my affection to you.

January 31, 1607. Hardington. Sir W. Seton to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning their proposed meeting, and the powers committed to the Earl of Dunbar.

February 1, 1607. Amesfield. Sir John Charteris to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the same.

f. 172. February 4, 1606[–7]. Carlisle. The Bishop of Carlisle to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the fugitive Musgraves, and the proposed visit of the Earl of Dunbar.

February 4, 1606[–7]. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to the Bishop of Carlisle. Forwards certain letters.

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February 10, 1606[–7]. Twizel. Sir W. Selby to the Bishop of Carlisle, Sir W. Lawson, and J. Pennington. There is more need of the ten horsemen in Northumberland than in Cumberland. The Earl of Dunbar desires that their departure should be stayed. Since 1605 the number of outlaws in Esk has become much less. There are now six in Northumberland for one in Cumberland, and only ten horsemen.

f. 173. Same day. The same to the other English Commissioners. Proposes that a gaol delivery shall be held at Newcastle on the 4th of March.

February 13, 1606[–7]. Carlisle. The Bishop of Carlisle to Sir W. Lawson. Encloses a letter.

February 15, 1606[–7]. Sir W. Lawson to J. Pennington. Concerning their proposed meeting.

February 16, 1606[–7]. Isell. The same to the Bishop of Carlisle. Concerning the same.

February 18, 1606[–7]. Morpeth Castle. E. Grey to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the same.

f. 174. February 21, 1606[–7]. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to E. Grey. Concerning the same.

February 23, 1606[–7]. Carlisle. The Bishop of Carlisle to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the affairs of the Earl of Cumberland's servants, and Rosetrees.

Same day and place. John Taylor to the same. Concerning the same.

February 24, 1606[–7]. Sir W. Lawson to the Bishop of Carlisle. Concerning their proposed meeting.

f. 175. Same day. Isell. The same to John Taylor. Concerning the same.

February 6, 1606[–7]. Serjeants Inn. George Snigge (Baron of the Exchequer) to the Bishop of Carlisle, Sir W. Lawson, and J. Pennington. Order to examine the information laid against William Taylor and Plantagenett Ireland concerning misdemeanours against the Countess Dowager ("daughter") of Cumberland.

February 13, 1606[–7]. Berwick. Sir W. Seton to Sir W. Lawson. The Earl of Dunbar has put off their meeting until the 4th of March. He has done good service by executing five men at Foulden, who would have "cambered" both countries "if the had bene maisters of their heads."

February 23, 1606[–7]. Newcastle. Sir W. Selby to the Bishop of Carlisle. Concerning the proposed gaol delivery.

f. 176. February 25, 1606[–7]. The Bishop of Carlisle to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the same. Yesterday John Musgrave's company apprehended Geordie of the Gingler, alias Henharrow, a man of some note upon the borders.

Same day. Carlisle. John Taylor to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the illness of the Earl of Dunbar, and the proposed gaol delivery.

February 23, 1606[–7]. Berwick. The Earl of Dunbar to the Bishop of Carlisle and Sir W. Lawson. "Man purposeth and God determyneth." Hopes to be well enough to meet them on the 18th of March. Mangerton, Whithaugh, William Ellott, Andrew Armstrong,

and Martin Ellott, are executed for very odious and criminal causes, and fourteen others for stealths and other punishable causes.

February 25, 1606[–7]. Carlisle. The Bishop of Carlisle to Sir W. Lawson. Sends a copy of the foregoing.

Same day. Newcastle. Sir W. Selby to the Bishop of Carlisle. Concerning the adjournment of the gaol delivery.

f. 177. January 18, 1606[–7]. Whitehall. The Council to the Commissioners. The King has received a petition from William Graham of the Rosetrees and George Graham his brother that they may be permitted to remain. He is willing that they should not be constrained to go into Ireland as the rest, but they must remove to some place in England or Scotland not part of the late borders. The Earl of Cumberland will provide them with means to settle elsewhere, the measure whereof is to be ordered by the Commissioners.

October 26, 1606. The Court at Royston. Sir Roger Wilbraham to the Commissioners. The King desires to have their opinion on the case of Anne Graham.

Petition of Anne Graham, wife of George Graham, to the King, praying for permission to continue in the house and land which she and her husband rented of her brother, George Storie, keeper of the royal park at Wandles.

January 4, 1606[–7]. Whitehall. John Murrey to Sir W. Lawson. On behalf of George Graham alias Carlisle, a true man who has been outlawed.

f. 178. March 4, 1606[–7]. Carlisle. The Bishop of Carlisle and Sir W. Lawson to Sir W. Selby. Concerning the proposed gaol delivery.

March 2, 1606[–7]. Naworth Castle. Lord William Howard to Sir W. Lawson. On Saturday night I sent my men and apprehended William Graham of the Black house alias Old Will's Willy, who escaped when Flaughtaile was taken. Anton's Edward has written to me, desiring that he may be banished. I have no authority to examine the prisoner Blackhouse, but he voluntary confesses that since his return from Ireland, he and Flaughtaile have been received by Mr. Fetherston of Stanhope (Stannox), a justice of the peace in the Bishopric of Durham, by Dr. Burton there, and by Sir George Hall, clerk, curate of Stanhope. This kind of dealing is intolerable among clergymen and justices of the peace.

March 4, 1606[–7]. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson to Lord William Howard. Concerning a prisoner [W. Graham].

Same day. Naworth Castle. Lord William Howard to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the examination of the same.

f. 179. March 5, 1606[–7]. Carlisle. The Bishop of Carlisle and Sir W. Lawson to Lord William Howard. Concerning the same. As it would be difficult "to circumvent" that ancient murderer [Anton's] Edward, it will not prove amiss to rid the country of him by banishment.

Same day and place. Sir W. Lawson to the same. Concerning the same.

Same day. Naworth Castle. Lord William Howard to the Bishop of Carlisle and Sir W. Lawson. Concerning the same.

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March 4, 1606[–7]. Berwick. The Earl of Dunbar to the Bishop of Carlisle. The gaols at Berwick and Newcastle are full of felons and malefactors. John Musgrave, Simon Musgrave, Christopher Pickering, and Randell Bell, the four taken for the robbery of the King's money, will be sent to Carlisle for trial there. Cause John Musgrave and a sufficient number of his company to meet them at Hexham and convey them thence to the gaol.

f. 180. March 11, 1606[–7]. Carlisle. The Bishop of Carlisle to Sir W. Lawson. The garrison is gone to Hexham, and I expect the prisoners to-morrow. Your presence here will be absolutely necessary. The gaol is much "pestered" and will grow worse. A gaol delivery should be held on the last of this month. You will come sufficiently armed to answer all Scottish objections, and like a right Cumberland man. A precise account will be required of what justice has been done on both sides. Expect to bear the whole burden yourself as concerns the English part.

March 12, 1606[–7]. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to the Bishop of Carlisle. Concerning their proposed meeting.

March 11, 1606[–7]. Newcastle. Sir W. Selby to the same. Concerning the proposed gaol delivery.

Same day and place. The same to Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington. The Earl of Dunbar cannot travel before the 9th of April. The King has sent one of his physicians to him.

f. 181. March 10, 1606[–7]. Berwick. The Earl of Dunbar to the Bishop of Carlisle. To the same effect.

March 12, 1606[–7]. Carlisle. The Bishop of Carlisle to Sir W. Lawson. Desires to see him concerning the gaol deliveries in Cumberland and Westmoreland, the sending away the Grahams, the building of Arthuret Church, and other like works.

March 15, 1606[–7]. Same place. The same, Sir W. Lawson, and J. Pennington to Sir W. Selby. Notice of a gaol delivery.

March 16, 1606[–7]. Same place. The same three to Sir George Snigg, one of the justices of assize at Lancaster. William Taylor had his pistol and his plate sleeves, but he usually wears these things, as he lives in some danger upon the late dissolved borders, where he is an officer for the Earl of Cumberland. Plantagenet Ireland is charged with no other offence than hindering the carrying away of timber in controversy between the said Earl and the old Countess. We find no cause to send them to Lancaster.

March 21, 1606[–7]. Naworth. Lord William Howard to Sir W. Lawson. Concerning two men who have shot in his free warren in Gilsland.

March 23, 1606[–7]. Isell. Sir W. Lawson to Lord William Howard. Concerning the same.

f. 182. Lists of the prisoners tried, and the sentences imposed, at different gaol deliveries at Carlisle, between May 2, 1605, and August 23, 1606.

f. 186. November 21, 1606. Carlisle. Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington to [Christopher] Pickering, Sheriff of Cumberland. Warrant for the apprehension of William Bell and others.

Note of the different sojourns of Sir W. Lawson and J. Pennington at Carlisle, while Sir Charles Hales was there.

List of the Commissioners for numbering the [Scottish] nobility, A.D. 1606. John, Earl of Montrose, and thirteen others.

List of the [Scottish] Nobility. A.D. 1606.

The following letters and papers have been transcribed in the unpaged part of the volume by different hands and at different times:—

July 17, 1635. Nomination of Deputy Lieutenants for the county of Cumberland.

December 6, 1634. Whitehall. The Board of Green Cloth to the Justices of the Peace for the county of Cumberland. Concerning provision for the King's house.

August 16, 1635. Skipton Castle. The Earl of Cumberland to the Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Cumberland. Forwards letters.

October 31, 1635 (?). Whitehall. The Council to the Lord Lieutenant of the northern counties. Order for muster-rolls.

July —, 1635. Arundel House. Four Lords Lieutenants to the Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Cumberland. Order for muster-rolls.

April 27, 1635. Whitehall. The Council to the Lord Lieutenant of the northern counties. Order for a muster.

May 31, 1635. Same place. The same to the same. Concerning the cost of the muster.

July —, 1635. Arundel House. Two Lords Lieutenants to the Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Cumberland. Concerning the march to be used by the English nation.

March 10, 1635 (?). Whitehall. The Council to the Lord Lieutenant of the northern counties. Concerning the measure to be beaten by all English drummers.

March 24, 1606[–7 ?]. Same place. The same to the same. Order for a muster.

May 20, 1607. London. The Lord Lieutenant of the northern counties to the Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Cumberland. Order for a muster.

August 17, 1637. Whitehall. The Council to the Lord Lieutenant of the northern counties. Order for the replenishment of the magazines with gunpowder, and for the exercise of the trained bands where there is not the infection of the plague.

September 7, 1637. Kirkby Thore. Lord Clifford to the Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Cumberland. Order for a muster.

[September, 1637.] Sir Patricius Curwen and William Pennington to Lord William Howard. Concerning the proposed muster.

October 20, 1637. Cockermouth Castle. The Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Cumberland to the Lord Lieutenant of the northern counties. They cannot give an exact account, by reason of the many late taxations and the sickness at Newcastle, from whence they should have obtained necessaries for the magazines.

January 8, 1637. Muncaster. William Pennington to Lord William Howard. There has been of late much stealth of sheep in these parts, so that many have lost a fourth part of their flocks, others a third, and some one half. If some speedy course be not taken, we shall be in

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a worse case than the borders. The thieves seldom take above one or two sheep at a time. It is thought that they bestow the flesh underground or in some other secret place. The pelts, after pulling them, they throw away, and the bones they burn. If they chance to be taken, there is nothing to be found with them but suet, or wool. Though they have no sheep or goods of their own, they fare as well on this trade as those who have good farms. This country stands altogether upon the flocks of sheep. Abraham Singleton, a notorious thief is now in prison.

August 31 [, 1639]. Canterbury. Nomination of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey, and Lord Maltravers, as Lieutenants of the county of Cumberland.

February 26, 1639[–40]. Nomination of Deputy Lieutenants of the county of Cumberland.

N.D. Order by the Earl of Northumberland, Lord General, for the levy of forty footmen for the garrison of Berwick.

August 24, 1640. Carlisle. Thomas Alcocke, Serjeant Major, to Leonard Dykes. Since writing to you on Saturday, I have received another letter from Sir Henry Vane, to require to raise the trained bands and all other forces, to resist the progress of the enemy. I have written to Sir Patricius Curwen and Capt^{n} Pennington.

August 22, 1640. Same place. The same to the same. The Scots are marching into England, to prevent whose progress the King is at York. He intends to be at the head of the army himself, my Lord General being indisposed. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is declared Lord General. This I have from Sir Henry Vane, who has ordered me to write to him this night at York.

A table of the men, muskets, and pikes, to be provided by the several townships in Allerdale Ward, according to the appointment of Sir Patricius Curwen, Sir William Musgrave, and Leonard Dykes, Deputy Lieutenants. Total 236 men, 160 muskets, 76 pikes.

December 7, 1640. H. Elsynge, clerk of the House of Commons, to the Justices of the peace in the county of Cumberland. Order to present the names of all recusants.

December 22, 1640. Carlisle. (Sir) Thomas Dacre, Peter Senhouse, and Leonard Dykes, to the High Constables in Allerdale Ward. Order to present the names of all recusants.

Whitsuntide, 1710. Inventory of goods [at Muncaster Castle]. One of the rooms is described as "King Harry Room," in allusion to the visit of Henry VI.

(17th century.) List of able bodied men at Muncaster, 51 ; at Cornay, 19 ; at Bootle, 7 ; at Wayberthwaite, 33 ; at Drigg and Carleton, 43.

November 9, 1637. Sir Thomas Dacre, Sheriff of Cumberland, to Joseph Patrickson, gent., collector of the ship-money in Allerdale Ward above Darwen. Order for the levy and distraint of the sums assessed.

November 6, 1637. Assessment of ship-money in Allerdale Ward above Darwin.

September 18 [,1640]. Carlisle. Sir William Howard, Sir George Dalston, and Sir Thomas Dacre, to the high constable of Allerdale Ward beneath Darwen. We understand that the Scots are preparing to invade this county, and to deal with it as they have done with

Northumberland and the Bishopric of Durham. The landlords of your division are to appear at Carlisle on the 22nd inst. with such men as are under their command, with arms offensive and defensive, and seven day's provision for every man. All such as were dragooners under Sir Charles Howard in Holm cultram are likewise commanded to appear with their arms on the day and at the place aforesaid.

September 28, 1640. Carlisle. Orders issued by the Deputy Lieutenants and justices of the peace. (1) That a general muster be forthwith taken by the landlords, that one able man out of every five be chosen to defend the country, and that the four who stay at home shall provide arms and allowance; (2) That all freeholders shall come themselves or send an able man with arms and allowance, excepting the trained bands of horse and foot, in regard of their more immediate service. That the rendezvous shall be at Carlisle on Wednesday next; (3) That the country in general shall contribute towards the charges of making such works as shall be thought necessary by the Lieutenant Governor for the defence of the city; (6) That upon the firing of the beacons all the men chosen shall repair to Carlisle, with seven days provision, upon pain of death.

Supplementary orders by Leonard Dykes and Thomas Alcock, that every soldier shall bring with him, besides his arms, a spade, shovel, or pickaxe, to the rendezvous at Carlisle, from whence they shall be carried in carts to the places at which they will be used.

July 6, 1639. Workington. Sir Patricius Curwen and Peter Senhouse to the constables of Embleton, Wythop (Widhope), and Setmurthey (Sackmurder). Order for the billet of one hundred and sixty soldiers in Roseley, Westward, and other adjoining places.

July 5, 1639. Same place. The same to the constables of Isell, Sunderland, Old Park, and Bewaldeth. Order for the billet of the company of Serjeant Bray.

November 8, 1642. Note of William Pennington's subscription of £10, for the defence of the county of Cumberland.

The volume also contains some farm accounts of the eighteenth century.

A folio volume of the seventeeth century, lettered "Sir John Pennington's Journal." It contains the smooth log, or fair transcript, of the journal kept on board the successive ships of the royal navy, which were under his command in the years 1631, 1633, 1634, 1635, and 1636. Besides a daily record of the wind and weather, it gives an account of the events of each day, and many particulars illustrative of nautical life. The entries are so terse that I have seldom attempted to abbreviate them in the following extracts :—

"A jornall of my voyge as Admirall for the gard of the Narrow Seas begunn the 20th of March 1631, in his Majesties good shipp the Convertine."

April 6. "Wee came aboard his Majesties shipp the Convertive, rydinge in Tilbery Hope."

9. "My Lord Strange and his Lady, the Countess Levistone, the Count Delavoall, and all their traine came aboard."

12. "Wee sett sayle and fell downe soe lowe as Quinborow [Queenborough], where we anchored in 9 fathum water—my Lord Strange leavinge our shipp before wee came soe lowe as Lee."

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13. "Wee weyed and rann up againe unto Tilbery Hope, where my Lady Strange left our shipp and went to London."

14. "My Lord Strange and his Lady came aboard againe."

15. "Wee sett sayle the second time from Tilbery Hope and came to an anchor about 10 in the forenoone, by the boye of the Redd sand, where wee stayed for the tyde. My Lord Strange left our shipp when wee were before Lee. About one in the afternoone wee weyed and stood over for the coast of Holland."

16. "Wee came to an anchor about 4 or 5 leagues from the shore in 14 fathum water, within sight of Graysand steeple in Holland."

19. "Wee weyed, having a fair gale at N.N.E., and stood in for the Brill Road, where we anchored about 8 in the afternoone some two leagues of the shore in 10 fathum water, wee landing my Lady Strange, my Lady Leavestone, the Count Delavoall, and all their traine there.

20. "Wee weyed and sett sayle for England."

22. "Wee made Scales neere Callice in France, and soe steeringe over for the Downes, where—God be praysed—about 4 a clock in the after-noone wee came safly to an anchor, and found only the Assurance of the King's rydinge there."

25. "Captaine Digbye came from the northward in the Second Whelpe, havinge taken 4 trawles from these men whose names are heere mentioned:—Samuell Halle of Harwich, Master of the Tode; Robert Hunter of Harwich, Master of the Prosperous; Richard Otewell of Barkinge, Master of the Bess, John Faske of Barkinge, Master of the Peter and John."

26. "Wee sett sayle with our whole fleete, being 4 sayle in all, viz^{t}. the Convertive, Admirall, the Assurance, Vize Admirall, the Tenth Whelpe, and the Second Whelpe, beinge all bound to the westwardes, to cleere the coast of Rovers and Pyrates, and as wee passed through Dover Roade, wee mett there with 11 sayle of Hollandes men of warr, wherof two were soe stoote that they would not soe much as settle their topp-sayles untill wee made a shott at each of them, soe—they doinge their dutyes—wee stood on our course."

29. "Wee came to an anchor in Darthmouth range, where ridd two shippes that came from Mallago. Wee sent our boate aboard of them and into the towne to press men, and see what newes wee could learne, where two of our owne men rann away while our boate was ashore."

30. "Wee stood to the westwardes . . . and about 4 in the after-noone wee came up before Falmouth and sent in the Second Whelpe to serch alongst the shore to see where there were any Pyrates or Rovers ryding in Hilford or in any creeke there aboutes, wee lyinge without—with the wind at S.E. and by E.—but by reason the Second Whelpe stayed soe longe, about 7 a clock our Leivetenant went to Hilford in the Pinnace to see what newes was there, who brought word—about 3 a clock the next morninge—that the Whelp was forced to put in to Hilford by reason shee could not ply it off without danger."

May 1. "Wee espyinge to (two) shippes somthing to leeward of us gave them chase, whoe, seeinge they could not goe from us, bore up beefore the wind and stood in for the shore, and about one a clock wee came up with them and found them to bee Hollanders bound for the West Indies, so wee tackinge about held on our course."

2. "Our Vize-Admirall sprange her mainast . . . . The Assurance left us to goe into some harborough where she might fish her mast."

3. "Wee came safly to an anchore in Falmouth harbour where wee found the Assurance."

9. "Wee havinge gott our anchors aboard by 4 a clock in the morninge, but by reason the wind was against us wee warpt out of the harbour, and about 6 wee sett sayle and stood to the eastward, with the Assurance and the 2 Whelpes in our company. This daye about 10 a clock wee tooke a generall muster of all the men belonging unto our shipp." The list mentions John Pennington, Esq. as Captain, and Robert Fox and Thomas Pennington as gentlemen, and gives the names of one hundred and fifty-five other persons with their respective ranks. Among them is "Dockter Ambrose, preacher."

21. "There came up 4 Dunkerke men of warr unto us, who in all submissive wise, with their topp sayles and topgallant sayles lowred upon the capp, saluted us accordinge to the custome of the sea."

23. "In the morninge wee were as high as Donowes, which is the southernmost poynt of the Ile of Wight."

24. Anchored in the Downs.

31. "The 10th Whelpe sett sayle and stood up for Gorend, havinge order to put men aboard of the Falcon of London—which came from Virginia laden with tobacco—and to carry her up the river of Thames to the Port of London."

June 2. "The 10th Whelp came back from Gorend."

11. "Wee received 18 tonne and a halfe of beere, being parte of the 3 monethes victualls which begineth the 9 daye of July 1632."

12. "The tenth Whelpe sett sayle and stoode up towardes Gorend, to looke out for trawlers . . . . About 7 a clock the Whelp came back againe with a very fresh gale at N.W., but could meete with no trawles."

22. "The tenth Whelpe sett sayle . . and stood over for Callice to see when the body of the Ambassador would bee brought thether, that the Assurance might goe and bringe it over."

23. "The 10th Whelpe returned from Callice, but could not learne when the corpes would be brought thether."

27. "The Assurance sett sayle and stood over for Callice to bringe over the body of Sir Isaack Wake."

July 6. "The 10th Whelpe sett sayle with a small gale at S. and by W., shee beinge to waft a hoye loden with victualls over for Callice Roade unto the Assurance, but came back againe before the next morninge, by reason the Assurance was gone for Bullaine (Boulogne) to take in the corpes there."

7. "The Assurance came in with the wind at W.S.W. havinge landed the body of the Ambassador at Dover about 10 a clock the night before . . . . This day my Captain receved order to search aboard of all the shippes under his command for such goods as should bee conveyed out of the Palgrave of the East Indya Companeys." Three bags of cloves, two bags of pepper, a bag of nutmegs, and thirteen other bags of pepper were brought on board the Convertive, and sealed up, to be sent to London.

9. The goods were shipped on board the Susan of London, hired by a servant of the East India Company.

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11. "Monsr Valencie came aboard with 2 other French gentlemen and their servants, and about 6 we weyed and sett sayle."

12. "We . . stood over for Gravelin where we landed Monsr Valencie and his company. . . About 6 we weyed . . and plyed it up for Callice Roade and came to an anchor there about midnight."

13. "We weyed and stood over for the Downes . . and came to an anchor there."

21. "The Second Whelpe sett sayle and stood awaye for Porthmouth . . . there to take in Sir Peter Osborne and Sir Phillipp Cartwright (Carteret), and to transporte them over for the Islands of Garnsey and Jarsey."

22. "The Assurance sett sayle . . shee beinge to goe Admirall for the coast of Ireland."

24. "We weyed and towed our shipp that tide—it beinge starke calme—into Dover Roade where wee anchored about 10 in the fore-noone, wee being there to take in my Lord Ambassador Weston and to tranceporte him over for France."

27. "The Countesse of Suffolke, Sir Edward Deeringe and divers of their followers came aboard of us to see the shippe."

August 8. "About 8 a clock in the fore-noone my Lord Ambassador came aboarde with all his trayne, wee havinge a small gale at N.E., but presently after it proved calme, soe that wee were forced to towe our shippe with our longe-boate ahead untill 3 a clocke in the after-noone, at which time it blew a small gale at N.E. againe; soe about 6 my Lord and all his followers left our shippe when wee were some 4 leagues from Bullain, and went ashore in our boates, for otherwise hee must have layne aboard all night, by reason the wind scanted upon us, but about 9 a clocke at night wee came to an anchor in 20 fathom water."

9. "Wee anchord in the Downes."

11. "Wee weyed and stood away for Margett Roade, where wee anchored."

28. "There came up to us divers fisher-boates belonginge to Hastinges, whoe reported that they were chased by a Dunkerke Sloope as they came from London, but—by reason that there were some shippes goinge over the Flattes which were within their sight—the Sloope left them, and stood away for the North Forland, so wee put in some 40 small shott into a Barke and 2 of these fisher-boates and sent them about the Foreland to sease upon her, but they returned about midnight, and brought word shee was gone."

28. "The aforesayd fisher-men—beinge as high as the Foreland—stoode backe againe, which wee seinge sent our boate aboard of them to know the reason, who certified us that the Sloope was come there againe, and that they were afraid shee would pillage them as they past by. Upon this wee manned the Barke before mentioned and our owne Long-boate with 40 small shott, but to small purpose, for the Dunkerkers perceivinge our intente, weyed and stood over for their one coast."

September 12. "Wee received my Lord of Leisters (Leicester's) baggage and some of his servants."

15. "Wee weyed . . and stood in as neere Margett as wee could, where my Lord Ambassador imbarked himself—about 8 a clock—with all his trayne, at which instant wee stood of to sea."

16. "About noone we made the Flye (Vlieland)."

17. About 7 a clock in the morninge wee had sight of Hollicke Land (Heligoland) . . . About one a clock in the afternoone wee were as high as the first boye goinge into the Elve (Elbe), where wee anchored."

18. "Wee came to an anchor some 2 leagues short of Brownesbottle (Brunsbüttel). This afternoone my Lord Ambassador's Secretary went ashore, my Lord goinge likewise in our Pinnace, but his Lordship returned aboard again before night, and in the eveninge our boate went up to Luxtoad (Glückstadt) with some of his gentlemen."

19. "In the forenoone wee shipt all my Lordes trunkes and baggage and some of his servantes in a hoye, and about 11 a clock my Lord and the rest of his followers left our shipp and went in our long-boat and pinnace to Luxtoad, wee presently settinge sayle, with the wind at S.E. and by S. and stood up as high as Flybrough, where wee anchored."

October 18. "There came a Danish Barron aboard, and the Kinge of Denmarkes cheife phisition to see the shippe."

27. "My Captain returned from Hamborough."

29. "The Admirall for the coast of Norway and divers other Danish Captaines came a board of us."

30. "Wee weyed and fell downe sone 2 leagues below Brownesbottle."

November 1. "Wee weyed and fell downe over the flattes as lowe as Rose Beacon, where wee anchored . . . that wee might bee in a redyness to sett sayle when my Lord Ambassador should come aboard."

10. "Wee gott an anchor aboard expectinge my Lord Ambassadors cominge, but by reason hee came not in the eveninge wee moored our shipp againe."

12. "My Captain doubtinge whether wee might ryde safly heere before Rickebottle (Ritzebüttel) without indangeringe his Majesty's shipp by reason of the ice that was likely to come downe the river if the frost continued, caled the officers of the shipp together to heere their oppinion, viz^{t} the Leivetenant, the Master and his 2 Mates, the Pylot, the Gonner and Boatswaine, who all affirmed wee might safly ryde heere soe longe as the winde continued southerly."

13. "Some of my Lord Ambassadors servants came aboard with his provisions and baggage."

21. "The Earle of Leister, Lord Ambassador extre to the Kinge of Denmarke, and Sir Robert Anstruther, Lord Ambassador the Emperor, came aboard with all their trayne."

22. "We weyed and sett sayle from before Rickbottle."

29. Anchored in Margate Roads.

30. "Wee landed the Earle of Leister . . and Sir Robert Anstruther, ... with some of their trayne in safty at Margett, and at 2 in the afternoone wee shipt all their baggage in 2 small barkes for London, the rest of their followers going about with it."

December 1. "Wee weighed and turned downe as lowe as the North Forland, . . and fell downe that tyde into the Downes, where we anchored."

16. "Wee set sayle for to carrie the Shipp up to Chattam."

18. "Wee came to an anchor at Quinborowe."

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"A Jornall of our voyage in his Majestis Shippe the Vauntgard, shee beinge Admirall for the guard of the narrow seas, begun the first of June 1633."

June 7. "Wee came aboard in a hoye—called the Mary of Milton—which brought all my Captaines provisions— our shippe rydinge at that time before Gillinghame."

9. "We weyed and sett sayle . . and turnd it down almost to Sharpness—havinge the Henritta Maria in our company—but durst not double the poynt."

18. "Wee, with our Vize Admirall weyed and stood awaye for the Downes through the Kinges Chanell."

19. Anchored in the Downs.

25. "Wee, with the Henritta Marya and the 2 Whelpes sett sayle to goe to the westwardes."

28. "About 4 a clock in the afternoone wee were thwart of Donose (Dunnose) which is the southernmost poynt of the Ile of Wight. Heere wee sent in Captain Fogg in the 10th Whelpe to search in Studland and Swansey (Swanage) Bay, and the rest of the creekes alongst the shore—for Pirates, Pickeroones, or any such as disturbes the peaceable traffick of his Majesty's subjectes."

29. Anchored in Portland Road. "Wee carcined our shipp the second tyme, and—God be praysed—found her leake and stopt the same."

July 1. "Wee mett with the 10th Whelpe in Dartmouth Range."

2. Anchored in the Sound. "The 8th Whelpe ran in to Catt Water, there intendinge to hale ashore, and to mend somwhat that was a miss in her gripe. This afternoon our Leivetenant went to Plimouth to see what intelligence hee could gett there, where he hard of some small vessells that had bine pilferinge upon our coast."

3. "In the morninge it blew very hard at S.W. by W. About noone we weyed—leavinge the 8th Whelpe in Catt Water—and stoode of to sea with the rest of our Fleete, knowinge it to bee a very hard matter for any small vessells to keepe the sea in such fowle weather, and the likelyest place for them to shelter in with these winds was Torbaye, for which place wee stood, causinge the 10th Whelpe to goe a head of us and close aboard the shore, with her coullers and ordynance in, that shee might not bee suspected to bee one of our Fleete, the better to intrapp any Pyrates . . . . There was noe body in Torbay."

11. "Wee sent the 8th Whelpe into Mountes baye, to see what vessells ridd there."

12. News "of a Pyrate or two that had bine very lately upon our coast."

13. "Wee spake with a Frenchman that tolde us that there were 3 of our East Indya Shippes upon the coast. The smallest of them—beinge caled the Jewell—came up with us in the forenoone, they wantinge both men and victualls, of all which wee furnisht them."

Anchored off the Lizard. "Wee sawe 6 sayle of Hollanders, the Admirall and Vize Admirall wearinge their flagges aloft, but they havinge the winde of us, kept themselves aloofe off, soe that wee could not reach them with our ordynance."

14. "Wee weyed and plyd it up all the forenoone as neere as wee could lye to gett if it were possible the winde of these Hollanders, which

we recovered about 12 a clock, and then havinge the weather gadge of them, stood right with their Admirall, whoe seeinge hee could (then) gett noe way from us, tooke in his flagge—before wee came within shott of him—and saluted us with 5 peeces of ordynance which wee answered —accordinge to the accustomed manner of the sea—with 3, and presently after shott another at one of his fleete to cause him to strike, beinge in a readyness to give him a whole Broad syde if hee had refused to doe his duety." Musters of the crew of the Vauntgard, John Pennington, esquire, being Admiral, in the months of July and August, 1633.

15. "Wee came to an anchor in Plimouth Sound . . . . with our Vize Admirall and the Jewell of London, which came from the East Indyes, the 8th Whelpe coming in presently after us, shee loosing the company of the 10th Whelpe betwixt the Lyzard and the Rame, they havinge bine both together at St. Ives, wher they mett with the Biskener that was reported—all alongst the coast—to bee a Pyrate, but upon examination they found him to have a lawfull commission—for what hee did—from the Kinge of Spaine, the coppy whereof hee brought unto us, which was sent presently unto the Lords, inclosed in a packett. At our cominge to an anchore wee received a packett in which wee had order to looke out for the Great Sea-horse, shee beinge the shipp that Captain Quaile went to the Redd Sea in."

16. "Havinge our whole fleete together—about noone—wee weyed and stood away to the westwardes, and as wee were turning out wee sente our Pinnace aboard of a Fly boate that was cominge in, that wee might knowe, as our custom is, what shee was, where hence shee came, and what newes there was in these partes where shee had bine, whoe tolde us they were of Plimouth and that they came from the Ile of Maye, laden with salte. Moreover they certefied us of 2 Turkes that were newly come upon our coast, the one havinge 7 the other 11 pieces, which clapt him aboard betwixt the Gulfe and Land's End, and hurt 9 or 10 of his men very dangerously, but at last—God bee praysed—they gott from them and slew 4 of the Turkes—that entered them—outright and drove the rest overboard."

17. "Wee helde a Councell of Warr, where boat (both) the Whelpes were apoynted to make all the haste they possible could unto the Land's End, and to keepe in their coulors and ordynance thereby the better to intrapp those Turkes that are reported to bee upon our coast."

18. "Wee sent in our boate to Hilford to see if any Pyrate ridd there."

19. "Wee mett with the Comforte of Falmouth, which came from St. Christophers." The Master brought news of the Great Seahorse. "Wee sent Capt. Fogg back againe and gave him warrant that if hee could meete with her to spike downe her hatches, that nothinge might bee imbesseled or stoalen out of her, and withall to see her in some safe porte."

21. "Capt Fogg returned from Plymouth, certefying us that hee had left the Great Seahorse there, soe then, havinge our whole fleet together wee plyd it up to the eastward."

31. Anchored in Stokes Bay.

August 1. "The 10th Whelpe sett sayle and came into Porthmouth (Portsmouth) there to wash and tallowe."

3. "Wee fisht our boultspritt."

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8. Weighed, with the Vice Admiral and the 10th Whelp.

9. Anchored in the Downs.

16. Captn Kettleby and Captn Fogg received orders to assist the farmer of his Majesty's customs in levying duties.

20. "Our Vize Admirall and the 10th Whelpe wayed and sett sayle for the westward."

23. "Wee received a packett for transportinge of the Princes of Semay (Chimay) over for Flushinge or Donkerke."

24. "The Great James came to an anchor in the Downes, which brought my Lord of Denbeigh from the East Indyes."

28. "Wee had the Masters of 2 Barkes in the Bilbowes for not strikinge their Topsayles."

September 2. "Wee sett sayle and plyd it up for Dover Roade—there to take in the Princes of Semey (Chimay)."

3. "All the morninge it blew very hard at W.S.W. that wee could not possible send our boate a shore, soe about 9 a clocke the Princes of Semey (Chimay) came forth of the peere in the Barke where their horses were and our Leivetenant with them, soe wee as soone as they came neere us veered our Boate a stearne, thinkinge soe to take in the Princes and their cheife attendantes, but all to noe purpose, for our Boate could not recover the Barke, and, as it should seeme by their werkinge, they were perswaded by some of their followers not to come aboard of us, for they came forth upon a Leeward tyde—when we could not possible gett our anchors aboard—and stood right over for Dunkerke. Thus seeinge they were gone, as soone as the tyde of ebb came, wee weyed and stoode back again for the Downes, where we anchored."

4. "The 8th Whelpe stood over for Callice to see if our Leivetenant were come thether and to bringe him over."

6. "Wee had 2 men in the Bilbowes, vizt. Richard Estwood, Master of a Sandwich hoye, for not strikinge his Topsayle, and John Bennett, Master of a Barke of Dover, which brought goods into the Downes, and did not bringe his cocketes aboard of us."

11. "Sir Edward Deeringe and his Lady, the Deane of Canterbury, and many others came aboard of us."

October 20. "The 2 Whelpes weyed and stood away, the one for Gorend, the other for Dover Roade, to looke out for the Arke of London, and to staye her."

30. "Wee received a packett with order for the cominge in of all our fleete."

November 7. "Wee weyed and stood awaye for Chatham." The coxswain started earlier for Margate, in the pinnace, but was cast away, with eleven other men, on the Coleman, a rock within musket shot of the shore between Ramsgate and Broadstairs.

8. Anchored at Gorend.

9. Anchored at the east end of the Nore.

11. Anchored at Queenborough. The Captain and others went up to Chatham in the long-boat, and so to London.

"A Jornall of our voyage in his Majesty's shipp the Unicorne, shee beinge imployed as Admirall for the guard of the Narrow Seas, under

the command of the Right Worshipfull Sir John Penington, Knight, entringe upon sea victualls the 11 of Aprill, 1634."

April 30. "Our Admirall with divers of his friendes came aboard in Tilbery hope . . . . where wee found Cap^t^ Pett, M^r^ Austin, and M^r^ Boate, whoe came of purpose to see the workinge of our shippe."

May 1. "Wee weyed and stoode to and againe in the River to try our shippe, and found her soe tender-syded that all our companie affermed shee was not fitt to go to sea, for she layd the portes of her Lower Tyer under water, yet Cap^t^ Pett and M^r^ Austin were of opinion that if she tooke in more Ballast she might serve to lye in the Narrow Seas the sommer season."

2. "Wee tooke in 100 tonns of Ballast, which brought her downe some 4 or 6 ynches belowe her breadth." Anchored in Lee Road.

3. "Cap^t^ Pett and M^r^ Austin left us, but M^r^ Boate stayed behinde to see what our shipp would doe . . . . Our shipp stoopt soemuch that we durst not open a porte of our lower tyer, for they were for the most parte under water." Anchored 4 or 5 leagues off the North Foreland.

5. Anchored in Margate Road. The Master mate of the James of London, coming from Virginia, undertook to enter her goods in the Custom House. Cap^t^ Fogg was ordered to accompany the May-Flower of London, coming from Zante, and to hand her over to the farmer of the Customs.

6. Went through "the Gulls" and anchored in the Downs.

"A Jornall of our voyage in his Majesty's Shippe the Charles, shee beinge imployed as Admirall for the guard of the Narrow Seas, under the command of the Right Worshipfull Sir John Penington, Knight." A.D. 1634.

June 4. "Havinge got all our provisions out of the Uincorne and shee moored in our birth, about noone wee sett sayle . . and stoode downe as lowe as Gillingham, where we anchored."

5. "The clarke of the Checque at Chatham mustred our company, which were in all 251."

9. "Wee were forced to come to an anchor without the Kentish Knock in 20 fathom water."

10. "Wee durst not adventure through the Gulls, but, havinge the tyde of ebb under foote, wee kept without the Goodwin." Anchored in the Downs. There "wee found the Admirall of Holland ryding with 18 or 20 sayle of stout shippes, hee having aboard his own shipp 54 or 56 peeces."

12. "Wee sett sayle and stood away to the westwardes."

16. "Wee spake with two shippes, but neither of them could tell us tydinges of any Turkes or Pyrates." Muster of the crew.

21. "The first Whelpe spent her fore topmast," near Falmouth.

23. "Meetinge with a small vessell of Foye (Fowey), they tolde us of a Bisquiner that was in Mountes Baye, which came up with him, and tooke away 2 murtherers, a barrell of beere, some ½ a hundred of fish, and his mizon yarde. Upon this report wee caled a Counsell of warr, and concluded that the 2 Whelpes should take downe their Topgallant Mastes and likewise their coulers, and also to keepe in their ordynance and soe goe like Merchantes Shippes . . . the better to intrapp them."

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24. "The 2 Whelpes stoode about the Lands End, and wee with our Vize Admirall laye to and againe of the Lizard—with a resonable gale at S.W. by S.—where wee spake with divers vessells that came from sundry places with as many severall reportes. One told us of Turkes that were in the Baye of Bisquey, another of Bisquiners that laye of the Lands end, which we were minded to pursue, but were prevented by fowle weather."

29. "The two Whelpes came with us, and brought a Bisquiner with 6 peeces of ordynance and about 60 men of severall nations alongst with them, but could not meete with the Shallopp, soe. havinge a fresh gale at W., wee stoode away for the Sounde, and sent for the Captain the Master and 4 English men aboard of us and examined them aparte, but could gett nothinge out of them conserninge any English vessell, soe in the afternoone our Leivetenant went to Foye for Mr Lukers—that had his murtherers, fish, beere and his mizon yard taken from him—to come and see if any of his goodes were aboard of her. Hee likewise carryed a warrant to the Mayor of Lowe (Looe) to make staye of a Bisquiner that rydd there—a sellinge of goods—untill such time as they had a discharge from the Lords Commissioners for the Admiralty." Four Englishmen were "prest out of the Bisquiner."

30. "Wee delivered over the Biskey man of warr to the deputy Vize Admirall, with all her provisions."

July 1. "Wee with the rest of our fleete sett sayle for the Downes—there to take in our supplye of victualls."

2. "Coming thwart of the heigh land of St. Albons wee stoode in to speake with a vessell that ridd under the shore, whoe put out her flagg to shewe what shee was, but presently strooke it in homage to his Majesty's Shippe and saluted us with 5 peeces of ordynance, which wee answered accordinge to the custome of the sea, our Leivetenant goinge aboard to see what shee was, and found her to be one of the French King's dragoones, of 20 peeces of ordynance, one Capt. Geroone beinge Captain of her, having 2 Pinnaces—one of 6, the other of 2 peeces—in his company for the guard of their owne coast."

3. Anchored in the Downs.

4. "The 10th Whelpe went over to Callice to bye some wine, and in the afternoone wee tooke some 30 tonns of beere aboard."

5. "The 10th Whelp came back from Callice."

9. "Wee had Mr Crooke, one of the Pylatts (pilots) of the Trinity Howse in the Bilbowes for not strikinge his Topsayls."

16. "Wee received all our beefe, porke, and pease aboarde."

22. "Wee received 33 tonnes of beere aboard, with some of our fish and cheese."

24. "Wee received the remainder of our 3 moneths victualls, soe that then wee had 3 monethes and 8 dayes provisions aboarde, which brought our shippe downe to 17 foot 4 ynches Abalft, and 16 foote Afore, and her Ports in the Midshippes 3 foote 2 ynches from the water."

(A page is here missing).

August 9. "Wee mett with the —— of —— in Holland, fraighted by Englishmen at St. Christophers with tobacco and cotton, who were resolved to goe for Holland, but that wee prevented them by sendinge

the first Whelpe alongst with them for Plimouth, and there to deliver them over to the deputy farmers of his Majesty's Customes."

13. "Wee spake with a Hollands man of warr bound for the West Indyes with souldyers, at whome wee made a shott before shee would lower her Topsayles."

19. "Sir James Bagg, Sir Barnard Gomfeild, Sir Nicholas Slaney, and divers others dyned aboard of us" at Plymouth.

20. Left Plymouth for the westwards."

22. "Wee came up with a Flemish vessell—but what they were that sayled her wee are uncertaine—which wee chased all the forenoone, shootinge 17 great shott at her, besides what the 10th Whelpe shott, but could take neither mast nor yarde, thereby to hinder her goinge."

25. "Wee beinge thwart of the Lizard . . discryed 2 sayle, and . . gave them chase . . . The 10th Whelpe came up with them and found one of them to bee a shippe of Dartmouth, which had bine chased by the other which was a Bisquiner of 5 peeces of ordynance, but hee making what wee were borded her not—which otherwise it is likely he would have done—so wee after serch and examination—in regarde of their Lordshipps late warrant conserning them—lett them goe." Francisco Maneta, Captain of the ship called the Lady of the Calmes, belonging to St. Sebastian in Portugal, stated that he had a commission signed by the King of Spain "to attach and make prize of all Hollanders, Turks, Rebells and enemies to the King of Spaine" and "all shippes of Flemish built." His ship was of 70 tons and had 5 pieces of ordinance, 4 of iron and 1 of brass, and 44 or 45 men, of whom 2 were English. These two men were accordingly pressed for the Charles.

September 7. "A shippe of London told us hee mett—to the westward of Silly—with a Bisquay man of warr, which had 26 peeces of ordynance, who sent his Shallopp with 6 men to command the Master aboard, but hee refusing to leave his Shippe, sent back the Shallopp with 3 men, detayning the rest untill the Bisquiner by the way of intreaty desired them againe."

16. "Wee mett with the Bonadventure of his Majesty's come from Ireland, whoe saluted us with 5 peeces of ordynance, and wee answered her with the like."

23. "Wee chased a Flemish vessell, but could not fetch her up."

29. Anchored in the Downs.

October 8. Anchored at Dover Road "havinge order there to take in my Lord Feildinge, and to transporte him over for France. This day wee arested the Elias Bonadventure—and caused her to be delivered over to the farmors of his Majestys customes—which came from St. Lucas, and was minded to goe over for Holland."

9. "My Lord Ambassador came aboard with all his trayne."

10. "Wee landed my Lord Ambassador and all his trayne at Callice, and soe soone as our boates returned wee stood backe againe for our owne coast . . . Wee came safely to an anchor in the Downes, havinge escaped a great danger."

14. "The Royall Marchant and the Mary of London came to an anchore in the Downes, beinge bound to Constantinople."

18. "Wee sent one of our Master Mates and 6 men aboarde the Alexander that came from the Barbados, with order to carry her up to

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London, the Captain beinge minded notwithstandinge his bond to goe over for Holland."

November 29. "My Lord Vandorpe (Van Tromp?) and all his fleete weyed and stood over for the coast of France . . . Wee layde a Frenchman in the Bilbowes for not strikinge his topsayles."

December 9. Anchored a league above Margate.

15. Arrived safely at London.

"A Jornall of our voyage in his Majesties shippe the Swiftsure, shee beinge imployed as Reere Admirall of his Majesties fleete, Anno Domini 1635, under the command of the Right Worshipful, Sir John Penington, Knight."

May 2. "Wee came aboard his Majesties above named shippe, rydinge in Porthmouth Harbour."

6. "Havinge dispatcht our busines and sent warrants aboard the St. George, the St. Andrewe, and the 3rd Whelpe, to make all the haste they could into the Downes after us . . . . wee sett sayle and stood out into Stokes Baye."

12. Anchored in the Downs.

14. Muster of the crew, 249 men in all.

15. Pressed 29 men.

16. Discharged 18 men as "unsufficient."

23. "Wee spake with one of Yarmouth that came from Deepe (Dieppe) who told us that 4 dayes since there came 20 sayle of Flemish hoyes—in there—laden with horses for the warr, and that there was Proclamation in France that noe seaman or fisherman should put to sea till they had further order."

27. "Wee had faire weather with a small gale betweene the W. and N.W., which brought parte of our fleete into the Downes unto us,—my Lord Generall cominge in the Leapard—by reason that his shippe with 8 more went through the Kinges Chanell and were gone before his cominge, but those that came over the Flattes stayed somewhat longer."

28. "My Lord Generall and divers gentlemen dyned aboard of us." The rest of the fleet, except the Antelope, came into the Downs.

29. "Mr. Gayne went aboard of the Plyades to pylott her over for Holland." Copy of instructions concerning the fleet.

30. "The Plyades sett sayle and stoode—with Mr Murray of the Beadchamber—over for Gowrey, at which time we weyed and came to an anchore in the reare of the fleete according to the antient custome of the sea."

31. Copy of a warrant from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to the Earl of Lindsey, Admiral of his Majesty's fleet, or in his absence, to the Vice Admiral, Rear Admiral and all other Captains and Commanders of the Ships, dated at Whitehall, May 15, 1635:—"Complaint is made unto us by the farmors and officers of his Majesties generall customes that wheras heertofore great quantities of forraigne commodities were wonte to bee broughte into this Kingdome from Callice, Flanders and the Netherlandes, to be reshipt from thence for other forraigne partes, for which heere hath bine yeerly much custome payde unto his Majestie, the said course by the practize of some merchantes is now altered, by bringing

their goodes from the aforesayd forraigne partes into the Downes, Gorehend, Dover Roade, and divers other roades and harbours upon the English coast, and loadinge the same into English shippinge bound for the Kinge of Spaines dominions, and likewise by unlading out of English shippinge homeward bound—in the sayd places—divers goodes and marchandizes, transportinge the same for partes beyond the seas, without payinge either custome or other dutie to his Majestie." The King's ships and pinnaces for the guard of the narrow seas are to assist the farmers and officers of the customs to check this practice.

June 1. "Wee received our instructions from my Lord Generall and our fleete was devided into 3 squadrons, vizt.

Admirall's Squadron.

Merhonor, Admirall.
Constant Reformation, vize.
Henritta Marya, rere.
Lyon.
Leopard.
Samson.
Freeman.
First Whelpe.

Vice-Admirall's Squadron.

James, Admirall.
St. George, vize.
Vauntgarde, rere.
Anthelop.
Adventure.
Plyades.
William and Thomas.
10th Whelpe.

Rere Admirall's Squadron.

Swiftsure, Admirall.
St. Andrew, vize.
Rainbowe, rere.
Swallow.
Mary Rose.
Exchange.
3rd Whelpe.
8th Whelpe."

4. "The Lyon, the Freeman, and the 10th Whelpe, sett sayle and stood over for the coast of France."

5. "This daye 2 Dunkerke sloopes clapt a Hollander of 10 peeces aboard, in Dover Roade, and, notwithstandinge the Castell and Towne that shott at them, they had carryed her, had not the Blessinging (*sic*) of London rescued her, and came into the Downes in her company. Tho 8th Whelpe came alsoe from Dover, and likewise the Lyon, the Freeman, and the 10th Whelpe returned, and in their company a Dunkerkes prize, which they mett withall thwart of Blackness, and brought her in to make satisfaction for the Buss that they tooke from my Lord Chamberlaine. This afternoone my Lord Generall, our Vize and Reare Admirall, with my Lord Conaway sate in counsell, and concluded the next morninge to sett sayle, if winde and weather would permitt, and to stand to the westwardes, there to lye to and againe thwart of the Lyzard. They alsoe resolved that if they should come up in the night, or in thick weather—before they were aware—with the French Kinges fleete, of what strength soever they weare, to fight it out to the last man, if they should refuse to doe their duety to his Majesties shippes; but if wee should make them by day and perfectly discover what force they were of, wee were to follow my Lord Generall, which was to give on with resolution upon them, if he thought there were any equallitie, but upon to much disadvantage to make a faire retreat before wee had to farr ingaged ourselves, and [not] wilfully to hazard his

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Majesties royall navie—which under God is the strength of our Kingdome—where there is noe possibilitie of victory."

6. The whole fleet, except the Plyades which was in Holland, set sail. "The Swallow stoode awaye for Rye, where she was to take in my Lord Chamberlaines sonne, and to transporte him for Deepe (Dieppe)."

7. "This daye 2 of the Kinge of Denmarke's shippes came up with us, one of them havinge bine 11 yeere in the Indies, and at her returne put in for Ireland, the other being a man of warr with 14 peeces, which was sent thether to waught her home, there beinge one of the Kinge of Denmarkes sonnes in her."

Copy of orders issued by the Earl of Lindsey, Admiral and Generall of the Fleet:—1. All the officers and company are to offer their best devotions twice a day according to the usual prayers and liturgy of the Church of England. 2. Information is to be brought to the Admiral of any murders, tumults or quarrels. 3. Any common swearer, blasphemer, railer, drunkard, or pilferer, or any one sleeping at his watch, or making a noise after the watch is set, or any one discontented with his proportion of victuals, is to be punished according to the custom of the sea. 4. The Captain is to insist on strict accounts of the victuals and munitions. 5. By reason on the great waste of powder and shot, accounts of the same are to be taken weekly, and no piece of ordnance is to be fired without particular order. 6. The full complement of men is to be maintained. 7. No boat is to go ashore without leave, except to fetch water and the like. 8. The Captains of the different ships are to perform due respect to the Admiral, never taking the wind of him. They are to go on board his ship whenever they see the flag of council in the mizen shrouds. 9. The Captains are to observe and follow the two lights on board the Admiral's ship at night. If in any way disabled, they are to fire two pieces of ordnance. 10. If they see any shipping, they are to give notice by firing a piece and by letting down their main topsails as many times as there be ships. If the ships appear to be Turks, pirates, or sea-rovers, two pieces are to be fired. 11. All ships in the Narrow Seas are to be forced to acknowledge the King's sovereignty there, by performing their duty and homage in passing any of the ships of his fleet. 12. No ships are to be allowed to fight in the presence of the King's ships or in any part of the Narrow Seas. Inasmuch as all men trading or sailing in the King's seas do justly take themselves to be in the King's peace, the King is in honour and justice bound to protect them from injury and violence. 13. Any foreign ships found riding at anchor in any of the King's bays or harbours, with counterfeit colours, are to be apprehended. 14. If any pirate or other offender be taken, the hatches and holds are to be spiked down so that none of the goods be lost or taken. 15. Any British subjects found on board any foreign ships are to be brought before the Admiral, to answer for their contempt of the King's late proclamation. The Captains of foreign ships are to be admonished in a friendly way not to take British subjects on board. 16. British subjects are not to be allowed to buy, sell, or barter with pirates or sea rovers. 17. Any violence done in any of the British harbours or coasts is to be redressed. 18. If they encounter any hostile fleet, the Admiral will attack the other Admiral, the Vice Admiral the Vice Admiral and the Rear Admiral. "The other shippes are to match themselves as they can, and to succour one another as cause shall require, not wastinge their powder at small vessells or victuallers, nor shoote till they come syde to syde." 19. Great care is to be taken to prevent fire in the time of fight. 20. The men are not

to board an opposing ship till the smoke of their ordnance is cleared up, or till their men above the hatches are slain or beaten off. 21. Ships are to sail in their appointed order, the Vice-Admiral's squadron in advance. 22. The Admiral will carry two lights in his poop by night; the Vice-Admiral and the Rear-Admiral are to carry one apiece. 23–30. Instructions as to signals. The watchword is to be "Charles," and the answer "Mary." 31. No one is to wear a flag, but those to whom it properly belongs. 32. The Downs are to be the principal "rendevoues" for the fleet on the East of the Isle of Wight; Falmouth on the West. 33. The men are to be kept in good order, peace, and unity. 34. When the British flag is spread upon the mizen shrouds of the Admiral's ship, the council of war is to come on board; if the red Ancient is spread, both Captains and Masters. 35. The Admiral will give further directions as occasion may require. Dated on board the Merhonour, riding in the Downs. May 30, 1635.

Copy of supplementary orders issued by Sir John Pennington, for the movements of the ships in the Rear-Admiral's squadron. Dated on board the Swiftsure, May 5 (June 5 ?) 1635.

June 8. The fleet left the Downs.

9. "Wee spake with Capt. Batten of London, which came from the Streightes, who told us that thwart of Portland hee sawe 15 of the French Kinges shippes and 12 Hollanders plying to and againe. This day my Lord Generall sent the Ketch to Rye, to hasten the Swallowe with all expedition, and likewise held a Councell with all the Captains and Masters, where it was concluded that whosoever should come up first with the French should presently begin the fight with them, and likewise with the Hollanders if they should refuse to strike, without observinge the order that formerly hath bine used by our nation in ordiringe of a sea fight. But if the Hollanders should doe their duety in strikinge unto his Majesties shippes and not take parte with the French, then a gentleman of quallitie should goe aboard their Admirall with this message from my Lord Generall . . . . that wee did not expect to see the freindes of the King our Master in company with them that doe affront him, therefore wee doe desire them like freinds to stand by and see the sporte." Signed "Lindsey."

13. "The Henritta Marya sett sayle and stoode awaye for the Cowes, and the First Whelpe went into Porthmouth to wash and tallow."

15. "The 3rd and 10th Whelpes went into Porthmouth to wash and tallow. Wee alsoe wrought very harde in fittinge up of our fight rayles, havinge most of the carpenters of our squadron to helpe us."

16. "The Henritta Marya returned from the Cowes . . . Wee harde that the French and the Hollanders made great tryumph at their meetinge in Portland Road, shootinge above 200 peeces of ordynance besydes small shott."

17. "The 3rd Whelpe came forth of Porthmouth . . . Wee mett with 60 sayle of Hollanders which came from Rochell laden with salte, all of them strikinge their toppsayles as they past by us. Some of them saluted our Admirall—with their ordynance—who sent his barge aboard of them."

19. Near the Berry "wee spake with some fishermen, one of which tolde us that on Tewesday last there were 12 sayle of French in Torbaye, and 20 sayle of Hollanders on Sunday, but whether they stoode to the westwards or southwards wee could not learne Wee spake also

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with a Barke of lime that came from St. Mallowes (St. Malo), who certefied us that the French had but 12 sayle of shippes at sea, and 9 makinge ready, which 9 were to waught the fleete that was to bringe salte for Normandy for their fishinge."

20. "The Maior of Dartmouth sent a messenger to certefie my Lord that there were 56 sayle of French and Hollanders upon our coast."

23. "The Plyades—which went over into Holland with Mr Murrey—came into the Sound unto us."

25. "A fisherman tolde us that on Saturday last the French fleete chased a Dunkerke man of warr off to the Southwards, and a Dartmouth man gave us notis of 2 Turks that were some 25 or 30 leagues to the westwards of Silly 9 or 10 dayes since."

28. "My Lord plyed it up as if hee would have gone into Falmouth, but then sprang his luff and stood away for Plimouth Sound—where wee found one of the French Kinges dragoones rydinge, wherof Geroome was Captain."

29. Fitted up new "tressell trees." One of the carpenters was hurt by a "mawle" that fell from the head of the foremast.

July 1. "My Lord Generall and divers of our Captains were invited to dinner by the Maior of Plimouth, from whence they went to Wembrey (Wembury) unto Squire Heales (Hele's), where they laye all night."

2. "My Lord cominge aboard sent Capt. Kettlebey unto my Master to knowe his opinion concerninge the sendinge of a fisherman over for Brest, Blavett, and Conquett, to discover what preparation of shippinge the French made in those partes." He thought the plan hazardous, but, the Vice Admiral being of the contrary opinion, the fisherman was despatched, with victuals for six days.

6. "Wee spake with one of Norden—a towne in Bremerland—that came from Spaine, who told us that the Spaniards ceazed (seized) on all French goods, but they had not as yet proclaymed warres."

11. "The fisherman of Plimouth that was sent by our Vize-Admirall to discover the French fleete returned, who found my Masters words to fall out right, for they were noe sooner come to Conquett but they were ceazed upon by the French and imprisoned every man aparte for 3 dayes, and then were examined one by one by the Governor of Brest, and had it not bine for a tickett that they had from our Vize Admirall they had every man suffered as speyes, but at last—havinge declared as much as they knew of our force and proceedings—they were dismist with a great deal of disgrace and scorne, but could give us no intelligence at all concerninge the French fleete."

13. "Wee spake with a small vessell that came from Galissia (Galicia) who reported that the last weeke there was a Frenchman taken—some 6 or 8 leagues off Silly—by 3 Turks men of warr."

14. "Our Master went aboard of a small vessell that told him of 7 Frenchmen which laye upon our coast and made divers of his Majesties subjects to strike unto them . . . Alsoe another small vessell reported that hee spake with the aforesayd shippes, whoe at first shewed our English coulers, but, takinge them in, presently displayed the French, and that to seaward of them hee sawe 17 or 18 great shippes which stood in with the rest, upon which intelligence wee presently stood away to the westwards to speake with them if it were possible."

15. "Our shippes disperst themselves, chasinge every small vessell they could see."

16. "Wee spake with a Dunkerke of 5 peeces and 86 men that had bine chased off the French coast by 4 French men of warr."

17. "My Lord Generall, my Lord Connewaye, Sir William Munson, my selfe, and Capt. Kettelbey sate in counsell, where it was concluded that wee should plye it to and againe ½ channell over betweene the Lizard and Ushant some 4 or 5 dayes longer, and then send into Plimouth for our Long-boates, and soe goe awaye for Porthmouth.

25. "My Lord Generall and all the principall commanders—except myselfe—dyned with Sir James Bagg at Saltrum."

26. "In the morninge 2 Hollanders that came to an anchore in the night, saluted my Lord, one of which the Vauntgarde shott through in sundry places for not strikinge their Topp-sayles."

27. "Wee duckt one William Whalesbey for runninge awaye from our Pinnace."

August 4. Anchored in the Downs.

7. "The Leopard stoode awaye for Dover Roade, then to take in my Lord Skidimore (Scudamore) and to tranceporte him for France, hee beinge to lye ledger (ambassador) there."

8. "One of our master's mates went to Gore-end in our Pinnace, shee beinge well manned and fitted with small shott and halfe-pikes, where they seazed upon a Barke of Dover that came from Amsterdam."

10. The said bark was delivered to the farmers of the customs.

13. "The Leopard came over from Callice."

25. "My Lord Generall, my Lord Connawaye, my Lord Pawlett, Sir William Munsun, my selfe, with some other of the commanders of our fleete, sate in Councell—where Mr Bushell, Master of the Great Neptune, was fined 500li, and Mr Scott, Master of the Unitie 100li, for their contempt in presuminge to weare their flagges before they were without shott of his Majesties shippes—and then they came all and dyned aboard of mee."

September 4. "Wee left the Samson in Dover Roades, who was to go over for Callis, there to take in Frenchmen and tranceport them for Holland, and likewise the Freeman that was to waught Barkes over for Dunkerke, and the Leopard and the Plyades that stoode away for Deepe."

9. Anchored in Stokes Bay.

24. "There came in a freebooter, and in his company a Barke of Dartmouth laden with Poore John (dried fish) which he tooke in the Channell from a Turks man of warr."

October 4. "Starke calme . . . Wee were forced to towe our shippe with our Longe Boate and Pinnace ahead." Anchored in the Downs.

5. "My Lord Generall left his shippe and went ashore at Deale."

"A memorandum of severall species to move his Majestie and the Lords of the Admiralty in":—1. That the commanders be paid from the dates of their warrants; 2. That seven defective ships be docked and repaired; 3. "That there bee grate care taken for the better orderinge of the victualls, which now is soe badd for qualitie, and small for quantitie, that it doth much discourage our seamen;" 4. That order

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be taken for the relief of hurt and sick men, either by building hospitals, or by sending a stock of money by each purser; 5. "That there may be a course taken in the beginninge of the yeere for the takinge of able seamen for the Kinges service, before the Newfound Land, the Greeland shippes, and others, goe awaye, whoe carryes a great many seamen, wheras one third parte of them would serve their turnes, and the rest landmen, for carryinge of the barrowe, splittinge and dryinge of fishe and boylinge the traine and such like. And further that they change the course of sendinge Press-masters from London or Chatham into every sheire, for effectinge this business, for those people knowes not whome they press, nor where their dwellinges are, nor indeed whether they be sea or land men, but they take up a rabble of poore roagues of all occupations, that knowes nothinge when they come aboard, and that hath neither cloathes to shift themselves, or bodyes or mindes to performe the service. And if they meate with any able men that have money to give them, those are dismist." The best course is to give strict orders to the justices of the peace, Mayors, and Vice Admirals of the different counties to select able men. 6. "That Sir John Penington, whome I have left Admirall behinde mee, may have a paye equivolent to his charge."

8. "My Lord Generall went awaye from Deale, leavinge mee to ryde Admirall in his place, with 6 shippes more that were to staye out all the winter, vizt.:—Swiftsure, Admirall; Vauntgard, Vize Admirall; Anthelop, Reare Admirall; Swallow; Leopard; Mary Rose; 1st Whelpe."

10. "Intelligence from a Frenchman that on the 6th of this present, 7 Dunkerkers chased a States man of warr ashore in Callice Roade, which the Hollanders—themselves—sett on fier, and one of the French Kinges shippes being at that present in the Roade rann onder the Castell for feare of the Dunkerkers, where shee was cast awaye by foule weather. The Hollanders carryed 22 peeces and the Frenchman 28."

12. Copy of a certificate by John Brewster, master of the John of Hustowe, employed in carrying his Majestys packets to Dunkirk, that on the 4th inst. he was attacked by two frigates of Flushing, having respectively 12 and 6 pieces of ordnance, and 100 men apiece. When he struck, they sent men on board and "stripped all the passengers to their shirtes." Two English Gentlemen, Henry Tubervill, and Thomas Campuse, lost above 30*l*, the Master 3*l*. 10*s*. the pilot 35*s*., and the other passengers above 20*l*. Copy of a certificate by several persons that John Shrawsbury of Dover, coming from Rotterdam to London, was chased by a French man of war of Calais with a sloop, which violently took away nutmeg, cloves, money, cheese, tobacco, and clothes, from the master and the passengers. Sept. 24, 1635.

13. "The Major of Sandwich and divers of his breathren dyned aboard of us."

14. "The First Whelpe took in Sir Thomas Culpeper—Leivetenant of Dover Castell—and stoode awaye for Flushinge, where shee was to land him and not to returne till shee had directions from him."

15. "The Vauntguard set sayle for Dover Roade, where shee was to receive aboarde Mr. Mountague, and Sir William St. Ravy, and to transporte them over to Callice." The master of a ship coming from Barbadoes with fusticke and cotton entered into a bond of 2000*l*. to carry her with all her goods to London.

16. "The Mary Rose sctt sayle and stoode over for the coast of Flanders with 14 Barkes that were bound for Newport."

20. "Mr. John Beare, Master of the Grace of Waymouth, advertized mee of a French Pirate that robbed him in July last, and ridd now in the Downes, which wee seazed upon, and upon examination found her to bee the same shippe, havinge changed all her company (but the Captain, the Leivetenant, the Master, and one boye) which were in her when they tooke the Grace. Upon which wee tooke out all her men—but 8 to looke to her—and sent 12 of our owne aboard of her."

21. "My Masters mate with 11 of our owne company and 8 Frenchmen stoode awaye with the man of warr for Dover Peere, and my Master went by lande with a warrant to the Leivetenant of the Castell to receive her into his custodie, and to keepe the men as prisoners untill hee should knowe his Majesties pleasure conserninge them. The rest of their men I sent ashore at Deale with a warrant to the Cunstable to carry them for Dover Castell. . . . This daye wee had the Master of a freebooter in the bilbowes for not strikinge his topsayles, and for givinge ill language." List of the 44 men who were found on board "the Pette Morte" of Dieppe when she was seized. Inventory of the sails, arms, and provisions, that were found on board the said ship, which is of 60 tons. Among the articles mentioned are:—"Iron peeces of ordynance, 6," "Iron murtherers (mortars) 5, Chambers unto them 8," and "Playinge tables, 1 paire."

26. Copy of a certificate by James Clarke, Master of the Blessing of Disert (Dysart) in Scotland, of 80 tons, that on the 25th inst., "about 5 a clock at night, not farr from the N. head of the Goodwin Sands, wee were clapt aboard by two Flushinge freebooters . . . The hulls of both of them were Spanish built, the greater of them a Carravill (caravel), and the other much like a Carravill, the biggest of the two, her beak head turned up close unto the boultspritt, shee had 8 peeces of ordynance, her mainemast stoode somthinge stoopinge forward at the head—with a topp—but her foremast stooped forward extremely at the head noe topp. Shee had a knee upon the boultspritt, the capp wherof I leave aboard with you." Both boarded the Blessing, and beat and misused the company, and did damage to the amount of 42*l.* 5*s.*

29. "The Anthelopp sett sayle and stood over for Dunkerke—with Mr Henry Seymor one of the Queenes paiges."

30. "The Swallowe sett sayle and stoode of betweene Callice and Dover—to see if shee could meete with any of those Pickaroones that robbed our nation . . . This daye my Lord Warden of the Cinque Portes, his daughter, with divers ladyes and gentlemen dyned aboard of us, and afterwards went aboard of the Vauntgarde, which carryed them into Dover Roade"

31. "The Swallowe sett sayle with 6 Scottes Barkes that shee was to waught over for Deepe and Haver de Grace."

November 1. "The Vauntgarde sett sayle and stood over for Dunkerke with 6 small vessells . . . There came 10 States men of warr into the Downes, every one of them salutinge us with 3 peeces of ordynance, and wee accordinge to the custome of the sea, answered them with one, and 4 of their principall comanders came aboard of mee."

4. "We fitted partners upon the middle deck to steddy our mast."

7. The smaller of the two frigates that attacked the Blessing was driven into the Downs. Copy of a certificate to the Lords of the

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Admiralty concerning the mast of the Swiftsure. Copy of a certificate by the master and crew of the Blessing concerning their losses.

8. The frigate from Dunkirk was seized. Copy of the confession of Martin Williams, Captain of the Swan of Flushing, that he fired a few small shots at the Blessing. He denies having done any other mischief to her.

9. List of the men belonging to the Swan of Flushing—64 in all. Inventory of the sails, arms, etc. found in her.

10. One of the master mates took the Frigate to Sandwich, with a warrant to the Mayor to take charge of her, and to hold the captain, the lieutenant, the master, and the steersman as prisoners unless they could procure bail. 140 merchant ships of different nations set sail from the Downs. Copy of a bond of the master and the mate of the Blessing to prosecute the captain of the Swan in the Court of Admiralty.

11. The Hollanders were put ashore.

12. Orders from the Lords of the Admiralty to send in the Swiftsure with Captn. Minnes, and to transfer her crew and her provisions to the Vanguard.

"A Jornall of my voyage as Admirall for the gard of the narrowe seas in his Majesties shippe the Vauntgarde, begun the 13th of November 1635."

List of the men belonging to the Vanguard—138 in all, and 33 added afterwards.

November 15. "There passed a Hollandes friggate through the Downes—havinge 14 peeces of ordynance, beinge bound for the Cape—who told us that 10 dayes since the Paulsgrave sett sayle from Flushinge in a States man of warr, which by a violent storme that tooke them at sea—wherein they spent their mainemast—they were forced to stand back againe."

18. "The Leopard stood away with the 8th Whelpe for the Ilands of Jarsey and Garnesey, and from thence to the Lands End, to cleere all the coast alongst, of Turkes, Pyrates, and all such as molestes his Majesties subjects."

19. "Wee and the Anthelopp weyed and stoode away for Dover Roade, where wee found the Leopard and the 8th Whelpe rydinge." Came up with some ships "and found them to bee 2 of the States shippes that came over with the Paulsgrave, whome I welcomed with 35 peeces of ordynance and severall volleys of small shott, and the rest of the shippes saluted him likewise with their great ordynance. And then myselfe, with the rest of the Commanders of our fleete, and divers gentlemen, went aboard of him, whoe went presently ashore at Dover, where wee waited on him, and gave him a peale of ordynance at his goinge off and at his landinge. All the ordynance about the Towne and Castle were shott off. And in the eveninge 4 other Hollanders came into the Roade, 2 of which saluted us one with 5, the other with 3 peeces."

24. Started for the coast of Flanders, with some 28 or 30 small vessells bound for Dunkirk. Found the coast clear of robbers.

December 2. "The First Whelpe sett sayle for Deepe (Dieppe) in France . . where shee was to take in Madam Parron the Queenes midwife and to bring her over for England."

7. The First Whelp returned "being sore weather-beaten." "Upon her returne I despacht away the Swallowe for Deepe to fetch over the aforesayd Maddam Parroone." Copy of a certificate concerning the condition of his Majesty's ship "the Lyons First Whelpe."

9. Copy of a certificate concerning the condition of his Majesty's ship the Antelope.

10. "Our Master went with the 8th Whelpe on the backe side of the Sand to take marks on the shore for the settinge of the lightes on the S. Foreland."

11. "The Swallow returned from Deepe, but the Queenes midwife came over beefor shee gott thether."

12. "The 8th Whelpe stood awaye for Margett Roade, to looke out for the Diamond of London, that was bound for Barbary, whome shee was to search and make staye of if hee found shee had any powder to sell there."

23. "The Swallowe sett sayle and stood awaye for Dover Roade, there to take in the Rigne Grave (Rhinegrave=Palsgrave), and the French Ambassadors sonne, whome shee was to transporte over for France."

26. "There came 3 small Dunkerkers to an anchore under our stearne that were bound to Dover, but forced in hether by a French Shalloppe."

27. The Eighth Whelp was sent to search for "the aforesayd French Shallopp, or any other Pickeroones that laye pilferinge upon our coast."

28. "The 8th Whelpe came into the Downes with 2 Shalloppes which shee tooke of the Foreland, one of them beinge a Passage boate, which we presently cleered, the other being a Pickeroone having 8 men belonginge unto her . . The Swallowe came in likewise, and with her the Graye Horse of Flushinge, which shee mett withall in Callice Roade—where shee landed the Rigne Grave and the French Ambassador's sonne—shee hvinge all the markes that James Clarke, Master of the Blessinge of Disert—in Scotland—gave as notes the vessell had that pillaged him." The captain was ashore at Calais with most of his men. List of the men and provisions found on board the Grey Horse of Flushing.

29. The caravel and the shallopp were sent to Sandwich with six prisoners.

31. "Wee sett all the Hollanders ashore."

January 2, 1635[-6]. The "Captain of the Graye Horse of Flushinge came over from Callice to see what was become of his shippe."

4. "Mr Clarke returned from Sandwich, certifyinge us that the Gray Horse was not the vessell that pillaged him . . whereupon I gave him a warrant directed to the Major of Sandwich that hee should deliver unto him his shippe and provisions and likewise his men that were in prison." Copy of a certificate by James Clarke. Copy of a document signed by Michael Trauwhandt, Captain of the Grey Horse:—"Wheras there was an offence committed by putting abroad the French flagge in my maine topp in the presentes of the Swallow of the Kinges, and likewise by some unseemely words that was reported I should speake against the Kinge of Great Brittaines royal prerogative, for which I doe confess my selfe to bee hartely sorry for the same, and doe promise never to offend in the like kinde." Minute description of the ship that boarded the Blessing.

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7. "Wee with the Swallow weyed and stood over for the coast of Flanders, with 16 or 18 small vessells that were bound to Dunkerke."

8. Returned to the Downs.

9. Minute description of a frigate of Dunkirk, under Captn. Richard Pronoville.

14. Some 60 or 70 Hollanders came into the Downs, "two of which we shott at, to cause one of them to take [down] his flagg, the other to lower his topsayles.

22. "Wee apprehended William Fenner—by order from Secretary Cooke—whoe was master of one of the French shippes that slew M^{r} Whetstone in the Streights."

February 22. "The Swallow sett sayle and stood into Dover Roade, there to take aboard certaine French gentlemen and to transport them over for Callice."

March 3. "The 8th Whelpe sett sayle and stoode over for Deepe, with my Lord Northes brother and two other gentlemen.

7. "Wee harde that a Dunkerke sloope that came out of Dover Peere clapt a Hamburgers hooe aboard and carryed away for Dunkerke, shee being very richly laden with Hollanders goods."

11. "The Swallow sett sayle for Dover Roade, there to take in Madam Parron—the Queenes midwife—and to transporte her over for Deepe."

15. "Havinge received warrant from the Lords Commissioners for the Admiralty for my cominge to London, I left the command of my shippe unto Doctor Daniell Ambrose, chaplaine, M^{r} Robert Fox, levetenant, and M^{r} Peter White, master of her."

21. "Wee hard that a French Shallopp had—againe—pillaged the Packett Boate, and carryed awaye all the letters, with the Master, for Callice, but the rest of the men they lett goe."

Among a number of letters of the eighteenth century relating to the management of the Pennington estates, are the two following:—

Letter from Joseph Herbert to Sir John Pennington, Bart., M.P. "We had an account this morning that the Rebels are returning and were got back to Preston on Wednesday last, that they burn and destroy all forrage they can meet with, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Duke of Cumberland's army, who is in pursuit of them, and that the Rebels march in one body, and while they keep so together, I hope we are in no danger of their coming this road." Dated at Muncaster, December 13, 1745.

Letter from the same to the same. "Duke of Perth with 120 of his Hussars entered Lancaster last Friday morning, and after seting at libertye the Rebel prisoners then in Lancaster Castle, and plundering Doctor Braken's house, the Doctor being the cause of taking those prisoners, he that day marched to Burton, and the next morning about 9 o'clock he and his Hussars marched through Kendal without halting, when a mob rise upon them and took 5 of them and their horses. Amongst those taken was the Duke of Perth's cook, with a mail behind

him upon a valueable horse, which Cap^tn Wilson of Dallen Towers lost at Carlisle. Upon this the Rebels fired at the mob, killed 2 and wounded 3. One of the wounded is since dead. The mob returned the fire and killed 2 of the Rebels. They turned about at Stramongate Bridge and threatened to burn the Town, but Duke of Perth prevented them, who was heard to say, "You have no powder, drive on." I've heard nothing of those Rebels since with any certainty. The Pretender with the rest of the Rebel Army and all their luggage came to Lancaster the same day that the Duke of Perth left that town, and immediately employed all the taylers and shoemakers in Town to make cloaks and shoes for his army, and on Sunday morning last they marched for Kendal. Dated at Muncaster, December 18, 1745.

Mr. W. J. Hardy has kindly called my attention to a volume written by Sir John Pennington, or at his dictation, in the time of Henry VII., which, amid notes concerning the Pennington estates, contains some curious entries.

A recipe for the cramp with a form of incantation.

List of the free holders and townships that ought to make answer at Egremont Court.

Lists of Sir John Pennington's servants and of the wages payable to them quarterly :—Sir Edward Betham 26*s*. 6*d*., Sir John Baskelle 20*s*., Sir Richard Browne 40*s*., and others, the lowest wages being 3*s*. 4*d*.

List of plate received by Sir John Pennington from his son [in law] Walter Strickland, esquire, as security for 30*l*. lent to him. January 24, 16 Henry VII.

A list of battles in England, as follows :—

" Hec sunt bella infra regnum Anglie ut postmodum apparet :—
Allerdayl rayd fuit A.D. 1384.
Homyldon hyll fuit A.D. 1402.
Schreysbery fuit A.D. 1403.
Agyncourt fuit A.D. 1415.
Mawdelynevyn fuit A.D. 1419.
Ewyl weddynsday fuit A.D. 1448.
Seynt Albons the fyrst fuit A.D. 1454.
Northampton fuit A.D. 1460.
Waykefeld fuit A.D. 1460.
Seynt Albons the second fuit, A.D. 1460.
Palmsondaye fuit A.D. 1461. Et ibidem interfecti fuere 12,400 homines.

Dominus Herbertus devictus cum Roberto Rydysdayll apud Banbery fuit A.D. 1469."

There is also a list of the Holy Places in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem :—

" Thes be the plassys in the Holye land that we vyssyt. Fyrst att port Jaff qwar Sanct Petyre dyd fyche eftyre the assenchone of allmyghte God, and in Jaf he helyd a manne called Eneus of the palssye. Item ij. mylle fro Rama ys a towne callyd Lydda whare Saynct Geors was behedyt; and there Sanct Petyre raysyd a womane callyt Tabyta fro dethe to lyff. Onne thys syd of Jherusaleme and one the left hand a iij. mylle fro the hewaye as we rod ys the castell of Emmaus whar

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Almyghte God aperryt lyk a palmar to hys dyscypels walkyng bye the way one Ester daye eftyr hys Resurrekschone.

Item the plas whar Davythe kyllyd Golyas. Item in Jerusaleme ys the chers of the sepultyr qwarin Allemychte God was beryd, and there he rose fro dethe to lyf. Item there ys mownt Calverye and the holle of the crosse yet in the rocks whar he was crusyfyd. Item there ys the plas qwar he was anointtyd qwen he was takyn downe off the cros ere he was beryd. Item there ys a chapelle of Salve sancta parens whar he aperyt unto hys blessyt modyre after hys Resurrekschone one Estyre daye. Item there ys a pes of the holye cros. Item there Sanct Jhon rayssyd a ded mane with the holye cros. Item there ys the pyllor that our Lord was bondyne to and skorgytt. Item there ys the plas qwar he aperyt to Marye Magdolene and sche had went that he had bene a gardynar and there he sayd Noly me tangere.

Item [there] ys the prisone that he was put in qwyls thay mad redye all thenges to put hyme to dethe. Item there ys the pyllor qwareto he was bondyn qwen the crown of thornes was set one hys hed. Item there ys the plas qwar thaye playet att the dysse for hys cot. Item there ys the plas whar Sanct Ellyne fand the cros. Item there ys a chappell qwar Sanct Ellyne dyd penans. Item in the myddyst of the chers ys a stane with one holle therein qwychs ys callyt the myddyst of the ward (world). Item withowt the chers ys the plas whar Abrame schuld hauf offert upe hys sonne Isak besydes mownt Calverye. In the chers of the Sepulter ys vij^{m} settes of crestmen wychs do there myghtelye s[er]vys.

In Mownt Syonne ys the plas whar also Davyt dwellyt and there he ys byryt and a lampe yyt kepyt overe hym. Item there was rostyd Agnus Pascallys. Item there Allmyghte God made hys maunde (maundy). Item there he weschet hys dyssypels fet. Item there the Holye Gost came down again the apostyls at qwyssondaye. Item there Almeghte God enteryt januis clausys and mad Sanct Thomas put hys hand in hys syd. Item there ys the plas whar Almeghte God satt and hys modyr qwene he prechyt. Item there ys the plas whar Sanct Jhon Evayngelyst sang mes afore our ladye when our lord was gone up into hevyne. Item there ys the plas whar our ladye dyet. Item there ys in one oder chers the ston of the sepulter of allmyghte God, and that ys very gret. Item in an oder chers ys whare Sanct Jame dyid. Item there ys the plas whar Sanct Pettyr warmyt hymself and denyid almeghte God. Item the plas whar the cak dyd crawe. Item in the chers of the sepultur ys the stone that the angelle sat apon when the iij Marys com on ester daye in the mornyng. Item besyddes Calverye ys Galgatha whar Addame hed was fownd. Item onder mownt Syone on the sowth syd ys the vall of Sylos and a lyttyll beyond that in the hyll syd ys—" (ends abruptly).

I have to thank Lord Muncaster for his kind hospitality during my stay at Muncaster Castle, and for subsequent facilities for examining his manuscripts.

H. C. MAXWELL LYTE.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE CORPORATION OF KENDAL.

THE MSS. OF THE CORPORATION OF KENDAL.

The charters granted to the Borough of Kendal by Elizabeth, Charles I., and Charles II., are preserved at the office of the Town Clerk, together with other legal documents of later date. There I also found a large bundle of miscellaneous papers of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, from which I have selected all such as appear to have any general historical interest. These selected papers are now arranged in three packets, lettered respectively A, B, and C. The first contains various documents illustrating the internal history of the town of Kendal. The second contains letters and proclamations, for the most part relating to the military organisation of the northern counties of England, in the time of Elizabeth and James I. The third contains several papers relating to the Civil War in the reign of Charles I. I append a calendar of the contents of these three packets, in consulting which it should be remembered that until the time of Charles I. the chief officer of the Corporation of Kendal was styled the Alderman.

(A. 1.) September 20. 1587.—Copy of a licence from William, Bishop of Chester, for the administration of the sacraments, etc. in Staveley Chapel.

A.D. 1588–1589.—Certificates of the inhabitants of Staveley as to the distance of their hamlet from the parish church of Kendal, giving particulars as to the frequent overflows of the waters. Draft of an answer thereto, and papers relating to a suit for "the unchurching" of Staveley Chapel.

(A. 2.) A.D. 1601.—List of collectors of benevolences for the House of Correction of Kendal.

A.D. 1601.—List of the churchwardens of Kendal.

List of gifts and bequests to the use of the poor of Kendal.

(A. 3.) A.D. 1606 and 1616.—Lists of the inhabitants of Kendal.

(A. 4.) [A.D. 1597.]—"The booke of sessement for the poor in the begynnynge of the plauge."

(A. 5.) A.D. 1630 and 1643.—Assessments for the relief of the poor.

(A. 6.) A.D. 1619 and 1644.—Assessments for public charges.

(A. 7.) May 1, 1593.—Muster of the footmen of the Corporation of Kendal, taken before Wilfred Lawson, John Dalston, and George Salkeld, esquires. According to a summary the numbers were :—Archers furnished 74, Bill-men furnished 12, and able men unfurnished, being poor, 140.

October 16, 1595.—Muster of the footmen, taken before the Alderman and the justices of the peace.

(A. 8.) N.D.—List of householders in Kendal, and of poor persons living by alms.

(A. 9.) A.D. 1674.—List of fire-hearths in Kendal.

A.D. 1675.—List of certificates for fire-hearths.

(A. 10.) A.D. 1656, 1660, and other years.—Lists of brewers and ale-house keepers in Kendal.

(A. 11.) A.D. 1637–1638.—Account of the expense of repairing the Moot Hall of Kendal.

(A. 12.) September 26, 1653.—Proceedings at the election of a Mayor of Kendal. "It is ordered the present day that everie of the Alderme

shall provide for themselves a gowne against the first Sunday after the next Maior shalbe sworne, upon paine to forfeit everie one 40*s.*, according to an auncient order, which gownes are to be all of one forme, and of black stuffe, to be faced with black plush or velvet, and Mr. Maior himselfe to have one readie against Sunday next or else forfeit 40*s.*"

(A. 13.) October 20, 1612.—"Abstract of fines of Leete Courts." Among them are the following :—

"Every affraie (6*s.* 8*d.*) or hubbleshowe (3*s.* 4*d.*) on the market daie or faire (40*s.*) daie is 20*s.* On the sabbath day 10*s.* an affraye. On the weeke daie every one is 3*s.* 4*d.* or 6*s.* 8*d.*"

"Every puttinge of filthie vessels or unclennes in any well is pained 4*d.* or 6*d.*"

"Unwholesome chease, 12*d.*"

"Every stinking skinne laid in Kente, 12*d.*"

"Every butcher gashinge any skinne, 6*d.*"

"Every one drinking after 10 of the clock noctanter, 12*d.* Housekeeper, 2*s.*"

"Stinkinge fishe sold, 12*d.*, cockles 6*d.*"

"Reviling or calling the constable a rogue, 12*d.*"

"Stopping the high way, 12*d.*"

"Drunkennes to be put in the stockes 6 houres, or fine 5*s.*"

December 14, 1612.—"Abstracte of Fines for the Bilawes Courte." Among them are the following :—

"No generall drinkinges at weddinges for monie shall continue after 10 of the clock in the night the weddinge daie (service time excepted), 10*s.*

"Offeringes and bridehowes allowed by Mr. Alderman and 4 Burgesses, and the Vicar then being.

"No churching dinner above 12 wives, viz. for monie taking, nor drinkinges at churchinges sub pœna, 10*s.*

"No bidden dinner at all of tounesfolk above 12 persons for monie, nor nutcastes, merie nightes, etc., sub pœna, every bidder to lose 10*s.*, every goer to loose 12*d.*

"No dinners and drinkinges out of the toune, every bidder to forfeite 6*s.* 8*d.*, every goer to forfeit 12*d.* toties quoties.

"Ale sellers after 10 of the clocke in the night, or in time of divine service, to any inhabitant, 2*s.*

"Every buyer there or drinker to forfeit 12*d.*"

(A. 14) March 19, 1614 (?)—Orders concerning tanners and curriers.

(A. 15.) A.D. 1638.—Order for the union of the Mercers, the Drapers, the Haberdashers, and the Grocers, as one joint company.

(A. 16.) July 5, 1687.—Order of the Company of Glovers as to seniority.

(A. 17.) A.D. 1662-1663.—Warrants from the Court of Record of Kendal to the Chamberlains, to pay money granted by the Court towards the expenses of persons going to London "for the cure of the King's Evil." The sum granted was in one case 30*s.*, and in two others 25*s.*

(A. 18.) A.D. 1601.—A note of the money received "towardes the knyghtes charges of the Parlyement." The sum was 10*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

(A. 19.) A.D. 1657.—Assessment of the borough of Kendal "for and towards the maintenance of the armie and the navies of this Common wealth and for necessarie affaires touchinge this Burgh, as for pavinge, bridges, streetes, within the same, for cranes and hookes and other such like necessaries for the common good of this Burgh."

(A. 20.)—"A particuler of the summes due to the inhabitants of Kirkby Kendall for billetting Collonell Bellingham's souldiers from the 3rd of March, 1644, till the 28th of the same, and some of Collonell Brigg's men, one night or two, after the rates of 6*d.* per diem every foot soldier and 13*d.* per diem horse and man, according to the lord Generall's order." The amount claimed is 82*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

(A. 21.)—Acquittance from Thomas Eskrigge to John Garnett, esq., Mayor of Kendal, for a bill for wine on the town's account. A.D. 1690. Among the items charged are the following:—

June 7, 1688. "Left to pay upon treate with Sir John Lowther, 13*s.* 6*d.*"

October 13. "Left to pay with the Generall of the Scottish army, 13*s.* 6*d.*"

Acquittance to the chamberlains of the said John Garnett, for another bill for wine, A.D. 1690. Among the items charged are the following:—

"1 bottle of sack to the Commissioners, 2*s.* 6*d.*"

"To Sir Daniel [Fleming] 1 bottle of sack by Mr. Simpson, 2*s.* 6*d.*"

"To the Dutch officers, three bottles of wine, 4*s.* 6*d.*"

"For the Judges treat, 2*l.* 5*s.*"

"Spent upon Sir Daniel in sack and ale, 1*s.* 6*d.*"

"For a treat to Sir Christopher Musgrave, 7*s.* 6*d.*"

Warrant to the Chamberlains to pay 20*s.* to the ringers for ringing on the proclamation of the peace, and on the 4th and 5th of November. A.D. 1697.

Acquittance to the Chamberlains for a bill for wine. February 3, 170½. Among the items charged are the following:—

October 25, 1700. "Spent upon the King's returne, 10*s.* Same time in the dining room, 5 bottles wine, 8*s.* 4*d.*"

November 5. For ale to the bonefire and 3 pints wine to the constables, 6*s.* 10*d.*"

June 30, 1701. "Spent upon a treat with Sir Christopher Musgrave, 1*l.* 2*s.*"

(A. 22.)—Note of a resolution passed at Mr. John Fletcher's house, on the 5th November 1745, "that a person should be kept going for the best intelligence that could be got of the motion of the rebells," with an account of the money subscribed for the purpose, and of the payments made on the 5th and 19th of the same month for messengers to Carlisle, Penrith, Newcastle, and Lancaster.

(B. 1.) December 21, 1577.—Carlisle. Henry, Lord Scrope, to Mr. Alderman and his brethren of the Corporation of Kendal. Having received letters from the Lord President requiring him to certify the number of inns, taverns, and ale-houses, within his office, he desires them to assemble themselves together, and certify to him the number of all such as are kept within the franchises or liberties of their corporation.

(B. 2.) September 12, N.Y.—Carlisle. Henry, Lord Scrope, to the Alderman of Kendal, his deputies and brethren. Being in present need of the sum of forty pounds, he asks them for the loan of that amount until the tenth day of November. For further security he sends by the bearer of his letter a warrant to Mr. Braddell or his deputy to receive the forty pounds as part of the writer's "enterteignment," for the office of the West Wardenry due to him at Michaelmas. He offers to make any other assurance that they may desire, and he promises to acquit

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as occasion may be for the courtesy and friendship shown to him in the matter.

(B. 3.) January 31, 1580.—Carlisle. Henry, Lord Scrope, to Sir Thomas Bointon, knight, or his deputy, Steward of the Barony of Kendal, John Myddleton of Midleton Hall, esq., Miles Bracken, Alderman of the town of Kendal, Richard Duckat, Robert Byndlosse, George Gilpinge, esqrs., and Rowland Philipson, gentleman. Having received directions from the Earl of Huntingdon, the Queen's Lieutenant General in the North, for the ministering of the West Wardenry, and putting it in readiness, he charges them to call before them all gentlemen, stewards of lordships, bailiffs and officers, within Kendal and Lonsdale Wards, with all their servants, tenants, and others, and take particular musters of the footmen. They are to note particularly how many are "harquebuzers, archers, pickmen and bilmen, and how they be presently furnished with everie or anie of the said weapons, as harquebusse, calliver or hand-gunne, bowes and arrowes, pickes and biiles." They are to certify the list to him before the 15th of February next. They are to charge the landlords, stewards, and officers, to give special order for the apparel (parelles) of any persons whose armour or weapons are defective, and to "be in readynes upon an houre's warnynge to set forward when they shal be therunto commaunded upon any occasione of hir Majesties service."

(B. 4.) February 4, 1580.—The same to the same. Whereas, by reason of her Majesty's special service, his clerks "were somewhat overseene" in omitting some part of the intent of his former commission, he explains and renews his order for the muster of footmen.

(B. 5.) May 10, 1582.—Levens. Thomas Preston to Mr. Edward Potter, Alderman of Kendal. He has issued precepts for the apprehension of divers persons who have committed offences against the law, meaning to examine them on the Queen's behalf, but the Alderman, as he is informed, will not allow his precepts to be executed in the town of Kendal. He knows no town that has such liberties as to take away the authority of a justice of the peace. He therefore commands the Alderman in the Queen's name to explain his reason for not suffering the precepts to be executed, or, in default thereof, to appear before the justices of assize, bringing with him the charters by which he pretends to have such liberties.

(B. 6.) May 11, 1582.—The same to the same. He has received the letter in which the Alderman states that he is sworn not only as an Alderman but also as a justice of the peace within the borough of Kendal. He does not wish to infringe the liberties of the borough, but he must not neglect his own duty in executing her Majesty's laws. When the liberties of the borough are clearly known, he will not interfere with them. In the mean time he commands the Alderman to have the body of Parcevell Marshall in safe custody, so that he appear before her Majesty's justices at the next general assizes to be held at Appleby.

(B. 7.) May 22, 1584.—Carlisle. Henry, Lord Scrope, and John, Bishop of Carlisle, to the Aldermen and Corporation of the town of Kendal. The Aldermen of Kendal and other gentlemen having lands within the barony, have been at sundry times moved on behalf of the Lords of her Majesty's Privy Council, to bestow a contribution towards the furtherance of the good purpose now in hand for the defence of her

Majesty's subjects upon this border. They and divers of the said gentlemen have nevertheless obstinately refused the same, whereupon the writers have informed the Council of the untowardness of some of the said gentlemen, who have since been ordered either to show willingness on their own behalf and that of their tenants to make payment of the said contribution, or in default thereof to make answer for their contempt. The writers would be very loth to signify any disobedience against the Aldermen, whereby the Council might conceive an evil opinion of them, especially as the gentlemen to whom letters had been sent by the Council, and a great number of others, have now yielded to pay the contribution. They therefore require them to send within fourteen days of the receipt of this letter, a contribution to be levied on their tenants at the rate of 12*d* in the pound, truly and justly without any concealment. They themselves are to contribute in such a manner that "every esquyer of the best living" shall pay 3*li.*, "every esquyer of the meaner habilytie" 40s., and "the meanest" 20*s.*, and other gentlemen 10*s.* Divers other gentlemen and their tenants have paid at this rate "very willingely and without any compulsion," inasmuch as the thing is "of so great benefit to them and their country." In default of this contribution the Aldermen are to appear before the said day, to be dealt with according to the instructions received from the Council.

Endorsed:—"Copie of Lord Warden and Lord Busshopp letter for the dytche."

(B. 8.) N.D.—Petition from the Aldermen and Burgesses of the town of Kirkby Kendal, to the Lords of the Privy Council. They perceive to their grief by letters written in September last that it has been suggested to the Council that they were backward in a necessary service for the strengthening of [the frontier]. They always have been and are ready to obey her Majesty and the Council. Mr. Dacres "the attempter of the pretended service of fortification in those parts" [wishes to levy] 20*s.* apiece from the thirteen burgesses of the town, which rate is equivalent with that imposed on justices of the peace and esquires of the country. "The said justices and esquiers of the country are men of greate worship, lyvinge, and habilities," but the petitioners and the rest of the town of Kendal are for the most part "poore men and suche as lyve onelie uppon their handycraftes and severall occupacons and trades, having neither lands nor tenementes, but onely their bare trades and painefull travailes to mainetayne themselves and their families a poor lyvinge." They are credibly informed that the burgesses and townsmen of Carlisle and Penrith yielded only 40*s.* a town towards the work. Many freeholders and yeomen in the neighbourhood of Kendal, men of much greater wealth than the petitioners, have been taxed at only 4*d.* or 6*d.* a man. They are informed that divers lordships and gentlemen still refuse to contribute any thing. It is thought by many that the work will not be brought to perfection by Mr. Dacres. Those of the townsmen who hold any lands "by tenant-right in the countries thereaboutes have willinglie yeilded and paid their contributions" with their neighbours. Since the receipt of their lordships' letters, the petitioners have conferred with Mr. Dacres, but they could not come to any conclusion with him. Some of them repaired to the Lord Warden and the Bishop of Carlisle, offering to pay their contributions according to a just assessment, but their lordships would not tax or charge them with any contribution at all towards the fortification, "the rather for that there is noe bond nor assurance given by Mr. Dacres for the accomplishment of the same." They therefore pray that they may be discharged or eased of this taxation. They were never charged with the like before, and

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"they are daylie subjecte to her Majesties service in the Weste Marches uppon the commaundement of the Lord Warden." (Copy.)

(B. 9.) July 30, 1584.—Edward Lancaster, Henry Crackenthorpe, George Salkeld, Laurence Pykeringe, and John Sowthaick, to the Sheriff of Westmoreland, or his deputy, and the Aldermen of Kendal. Whereas they have received commission from the Lords Presidents of the North parts, for taking musters in the county of Westmoreland, for the better furniture of her Majesty's service of her frontiers, they command the Sheriff, or his deputy, and the aldermen, to give warning to all esquires, gentlemen, and freeholders, and other fermers, tenants, and inhabitants within the barony of Kendal, to appear at Roderhead at the common place of muster, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, on "Mondaye come a sevynyght beinge the tenthe day of Auguste nowe nexte comynge," furnished with horses, geldings or nags, and other furniture required by law. "All bills exempte to be brought to the sayd musture, and all suche persons as are thought to be infectyd with the plauge." The constables are to present bills of the names of all esquires, gentlemen, and others remayning in their several constableships, and also of those who have dwelling houses in the same, although now absent. (Copy.)

(B. 10.) August 22, 1585.—Warcop. Thomas Brathwat to Mr. Thomas Potter, Alderman of Kendal. The Mayor of Appleby and others of that town feel themselves aggrieved that certain persons who are free with them have of late been distressed by the collectors of the toll in Kendal, whereas they claimed to be discharged of all toll by their charter, which grants to them the like liberties and privileges as the city of York has. He thinks that the matter should be referred to learned counsel to be chosen by both parties, and that in the meanwhile some reasonable stay should be taken for the sake of quietness.

(B. 11.) October 20, 1587.—Proclamation of Henry Scrope, K.G., Lord Scrope, Warden of the West Marches of England foranempt Scotland. He has received intelligence of matters which tend to cause imminent danger on the borders. He therefore commands all knights, [gentlemen, and] freeholders, and all other true and loving subjects within the limits of the West Wardenry, to put themselves in a state of defence and warlike array, and to give good heed to the firing and burning of the beacons set up within the said Wardenry. Upon notice given to them, they are to repair without delay to the city of Carlisle under peril of death. He commands all stewards, bailiffs, constables, and officers who have the charge of the places at which beacons have been usually set, forthwith to direct watchers and keepers to attend upon the said beacons and to take notice of warning given to them by other beacons. Dated at Carlisle, and signed.

Endorsed:—"A proclamation for watchinge beacons."

(B. 12.) November 10, 1587.—Carlisle. Henry, Lord Scrope, and John, Bishop of Carlisle, to Mr. James Wilson, Alderman of Kendal. They have been credibly informed that one Israell Wattes, serjeant, belonging to the company of the mines royal of Keswick, being lately sent for from thence to Kendal about matters concerning his science, was there riotously assaulted, beaten, and unlawfully stayed in the open street by one Robert Sleddell and his associates, and afterwards arrested and forced to find surety. Inasmuch as the writers are, with others, commissioners for the said mines and have royal authority to hear and determine all matters in controversy between the officers, ministers, and workmen thereof and any of her Majesty's subjects within the West

Wardenry, they require the Alderman to supersede the prosecution of Sleddell's actions in his court, and to command Sleddell and his associates to appear before them at Carlisle, where they will be heard according to equity.

(B. 13.) November 25, 1587.—Carlisle. Henry, Lord Scrope, to Mr. James Wilson, of Kendal. By virtue of letters received from the Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Lieutenant in the North parts, he commands him to have in readiness all the "naigmen" and footmen within the corporation in their most defensible array, to be mustered and viewed within two days' warning after the first day of December next. They must be as well provided with armour and furniture as they were at the last muster before his lordship.

(B. 14.) December 5, 1587.—The same to the same, "with speed." Having received letters from the Lords of the Privy Council, directing him to order all officers within his Wardenry to keep a straight watch for the apprehension of certain persons who are said to have intended some notorious crime in the south parts, and to have escaped therefrom, he orders him to cause good and substantial watch to be kept for all unknown and suspected persons, and encloses a note of the descriptions of these persons, as near as can be guessed.

Endorsed:—"Concerninge a streyt watch for travellers." Enclosure missing.

(B. 15.) November 16, 1588.—Carlisle. Henry, Lord Scrope, to the Alderman of Kendal, Roger Dawson, and others, the purchasers of the Lady Knevętt's lands, and to Robert Jobson, gent. Having received letters from the Lord Lieutenant directing him to cause money to be sent to Newcastle for the receipt of the corsletts and pikes there ready, at the rate of 33*s.* 4*d.*, he charges them to send a servant to Newcastle with ready money on Tuesday, December 3, to receive the said furniture of corsletts and pikes at the hands of William Harrington, gentleman, upon payment of the money. Heraldic seal impressed.

(B. 16.) December 26, 1589.—The Court at St. James's. Sir Francis Walsingham to Lord Scrope, Warden of the West Marches over against Scotland. The men of Kendal have made their appearance before the Lords of the Council, pleading the poverty of the town and their inability to bear so great an imposition as is laid upon them for the fortification of the borders. They will however submit themselves to such order as his lordship and the Bishop of Carlisle shall take therein. Heraldic seal impressed.

(B. 17.) August 18, 1590.—Sizergh. Thomas Stryckland to the Alderman of Kendal, or his deputy. Understanding that one George Bronne, a man within the writer's office, who has married the daughter of Ralph Turner, an inhabitant of Kendal, is in that town, he requests that the constables may apprehend him and bring him to Sizergh to answer to such matters as shall be objected against him.

(B. 18.) April 23, 1593.—Carlisle. John Dalston and George Salkeld, to Sir Simon Musgrave, knight, Sheriff of Westmoreland, or his deputy. Having received letters from the Earl of Huntingdon, directing Lord Scrope, themselves, and Mr. Wilfred Lawson, to take a muster of all the able men, both horsemen and footmen, etc., in the wards of Kendal and Lonsdale, on the 1st of May next, they require him to cause public notice thereof to be given not only in all market towns and

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churches, but also by his bailiffs itinerant. The muster is to be held at nine o'clock in the morning on the said day, at the More Hill or Fell commonly called the Hay Fell. (Copy.)

(B. 19.) March 10, 1593.—Robert Carey to the Alderman and brethren of Kendal. Lord Scrope has been commanded by her Majesty to have his whole Wardenry ready upon an hour's warning. He therefore charges the Alderman and brethren to put themselves, their servants, and their tenants in readiness, to be employed as occasion shall serve.

(B. 20.) May 26, 1593.—Copy of a warrant from Thomas, Lord Scrope. He orders the compilation of a book to contain the names of all male inhabitants of the county of Westmoreland, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, sons and servants no less than householders. The book must also give the names of the persons of whom tenants and cottagers hold, stating how all persons have been charged for her Majesty's service in times past, and specifiying the "signory" or manor under which they have hitherto served. The bailiffs and constables are to deliver this book upon oath, at Carlisle, in the month of June.
Endorsed:—"Border Service."

(B. 21.) May, 10, 1594.—Carlisle. Proclamation [of Thomas, Lord Scrope], to be read at the market crosses of Carlisle, Penrith, and Appleby, on the next market days. He has received letters from her Majesty dated at Greenwich on the 24th of last month, expressing the great complaint of the King of Scots about "the receipte and comforte" which has been and is given by divers of her subjects on the borders, to the Earl of Bothwell, whom the King considers a traitor. It is thought that the continuance of this will hazard the violation and breach of the amity so long remaining between the two realms, which her highness desires to maintain and preserve by all good means. She has therefore commanded the Lord Warden to make known her indignation towards all such persons as have given or shall give receipt to the said Earl. If therefore any of her Majesty's subjects in the West Wardenry henceforth offend in this manner, they shall be accounted guilty of a contempt towards her Majesty, and shall sustain punishment.

(B. 22.) June 30, 1595.—Carlisle. Thomas, Lord Scrope, to the Alderman and his brethren of the Corporation of Kendal. Order to make public proclamation that all inhabitants within the barony of Kendal, their servants and tenants, both horse and foot, are to be in readiness, upon an hour's warning, to repair to Carlisle, "upon admonitione of letter, fyer of beacon, or other warninge whatsoever."

(B. 23.) A.D. 1595—Draft of a proclamation to the above effect, with a memorandum that the Lord Warden's letter was received on the 2nd of July, and proclaimed openly on Saturday the 5th, having been on the Thursday before openly published in the street among the inhabitants.

(B. 24.) August 17, 1595.—The Court at Greenwich. J[ohn], Archbishop of Canterbury, William, Lord Burghley, and eight others, [Lords of the Privy Council] to the Earl of Huntingdon, her Majesty's Lieutenant in the counties of York, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, and in the Bishopric of Durham. For some years past there have not been received from him any certificates of the state of the trained bands of horse and foot in the countries under his lieutenancy. They therefore doubt whether the bands are in readiness and complete, and whether sufficient and able men have been supplied in the places of

such as have deceased, or gone out of the country, or set forth into other services. Her Majesty thinks fit that a view should be taken of all the bands throughout the realm. The Lord Lieutenant is therefore required to put her orders in execution, "both for the nombers of the men and for their armes, weapons and provision of powder and matche to be in staple and store." And forasmuch as her Majesty would have her forces to be trained in good discipline, and how to use their weapons, and how to march in good order as captains, leaders, and soldiers ought to do, while it is uncertain whether there be in these countries any persons of experience in the wars, her Majesty will, upon information of the lack of such persons, direct some skilful persons to give instructions to such as shall be appointed captains and leaders, as well as to the private soldiers. The Lord Lieutenant must therefore take order to persuade the able persons of the country to be contributors to the reasonable charges of such persons as shall therein employ their labours and time. (Copy.)

(B. 25.) February 9, 1595.—Carlisle. Thomas, Lord Scrope, to Sir Simon Musgrave, knight, Sheriff of the county of Westmoreland, or his deputy. By virtue of letters from the Lords of the Privy Council he has been appointed to certify the number of able men for service within his office of West Wardenry. He therefore orders a muster to be taken of all the inhabitants "as well horsemen, nagmen, as footemen." The muster is to be given to him in writing on or before the 9th day of the next month. (Copy.)

(B. 26.) August 28, 1595.—Highgate. H[enry], Earl of Huntingdon, to Lord Scrope, and the sheriffs and the justices of the peace in the county of Westmoreland. In consequence of letters received on the previous day from the Lords of the Privy Council, he desires a muster to be taken of the trained men in the several counties of his lieutenancy. He prays that the answers may be sent to him at York. (Copy.)

(B. 27.) May 14, 1596.—Carlisle. Thomas, Lord Scrope, to Richard Hutton, esquire, Marshal Steward of the Marquis fee [of Kendal] or to John Musgrave his deputy. Notwithstanding his sundry letters on the subject, he understands that all or most of the persons under his correspondent are unprovided with horses, nags, armour, and furniture necessary for her Majesty's service. He has therefore once again made stay of their coming to Carlisle on Wednesday the 19th "of this instant," commanding them to take weekly musters, and to be in readiness to come at an hour's warning, "havinge speciall care and regard unto the diligent kepinge, watchinge, and attendinge of the beacons," upon pain of death. They are to be at Carlisle, with the number mentioned in his first letter, by Wednesday at night, the 2nd day of June. If at any time he finds them unfurnished (notwithstanding his frequent warnings) he will not only see the offence duly punished but will also signify their disobedience to the Council.

(B. 28.) "Mr. Allderman cause the beacons to be sett on fyer this night, and by all possible meanes warne all the country presentlie without stay to repayer to Carliell upon payne of deathe. xx. of Marche, 1600. Your frendes, Wilf. Lawson, Francis Lamplughes, William Hutton, Tho. Sandford."

(B. 29.) "Notwithstandinge our former comaundment to sett the beacons in fyer, yett consideringe the seazon of the yeare and the great

trouble of the country by the burninge of the beacons, altho their ys most urgent cause to have great and present strenth for fortifying and defence of her heighness subjects against the invasion of the Scotts, which nightlie they do with great nombers, we have thought good to command the strenth by some other coursse, seeinge the Scotts are returned back after the burning and spoile of two hambletts this daye, and to staye the fyringe of the beacons till further direction, but yett diligentlye to watche the same and have provision for the burning theirof. And yf any come forwardes by fyer before the receyt hearof that yowe tayke some coursse to stay them. In hayst this Fryday at v. of the clokke. Your lovinge Frendes, Wilf. Lawson, Francis Lamplughes, William Hutton. To the Steward of Penreth, and afterwards to be sent with all speed to the Alderman of Kendall, in hayst."

(B. 30.) September 11, 1600.—Kendal. Proclamation by the justices of the peace within the Barony of Kendal. They have received letters from Lord Scrope, Lord Warden of the West Marches of England over against Scotland, giving information from the Lords of the Privy Council that the soldiers who serve at Lowghfoile in the north part of Ireland attempt to pass through the traitors' country into Scotland, and thence into England, to the diminishing of her Majesty's forces. By virtue of the Lord Warden's letters aforesaid, the justices of the peace command all constables within the Barony to detain and attach all strangers "liklie or suspicious to be any of the said felonious persons departing hir Majesties service," and bring them before the said justices.

(B. 31.) May 26, 1601.—Carlisle. Richard Lowther to Mr. John Thwaytes, Alderman of Kendal. The whole Wardenry has of late been charged with service, but the town of which he is Alderman has done no service for a long time past, and is rather "a smotherer of others." He is therefore to repair forthwith to Carlisle with two of his brethren. Heraldic seal affixed.

(B. 32.) May, 1601.—John Thwaytes to Mr. Richard Lowther, esq., Deputy Warden of the West Marches. He has received letters requiring him to repair to Carlisle with two of his brethren. He is stricken in great years, and he has lately been sick, so that he has not yet recovered the little strength that he had before. Many of his brethren are away, but two of them will repair to Carlisle at the beginning of the next week. (Draft.)

(B. 33.) June 14, 1601.—Draft of a memorial to the Lord Warden, setting forth the poverty of the townsmen of Kendal. They hold burgages at very great rents, most of them having only a small garden adjoining, some a little garden and a croft, and others neither.

(B. 34.) A.D. 1603.—Copy of a proclamation published at Kendal town in a great assembly on the 30th of March. By virtue of letters received from the Deputy Warden of the West Marches, commanding the beacons to be set on fire and warning to be given to all gentlemen and officers to repair to the border "for the better safegard and strengthe of the countrye, and the suppressinge of the insolent malefactors, who by their incursions so disobedyentlye perturbe and spoyle hir Majesties subjects," all gentlemen and officers are required to repair to the borders, "in their moste defensible arrayes," and not to fail thereof as they will answer upon their allegiance.

(B. 35.) September 29, 1653.—Lancaster. Thomas Rippon to ——. He has received a letter from the steward of Captain Sadler, saying that

he had appointed the court at Whitewell in Boland to be kept on Friday, October 7. Inasmuch as the writer had made a promise to Captain Sadler to be at his court and to be his bow-bearer there, he gives notice of this as he had intended that Thorneton court should be held on that very day. He wishes it deferred until the 10th or 11th.

(B. 36.) February 16, 1655.—Warrant from Daniel Fleming to the Constables of Kendal town, to summon the trained band of foot to appear before him at Kendal, on March 3, and to furnish every man with three days' pay, at 12*d.* a day, providing every musqueteer with half a pound of powder, a pound of bullets, and three yards of match. The constables are also to be there, and to bring with them 18*d.* for each man in their several divisions who is in arrears for three years to the musters.

(C. 1.) A.D. 1599.—Probate copy of the will of Elizabeth Benson, relict of Alexander Benson.

(C. 2.) October 3, 1644.—Bond of Thomas Holme, of Kendal, chandler, that he will appear before the Mayor and Aldermen whensoever he shall be called, and that in the meanwhile he will behave himself both in words and actions as befits a loyal subject, and furthermore that he will not depart or travel forth of the liberties of the town without licence from the Mayor.

(C. 3.) November 11, 1644.—Bond of Robert Mackereth, of Stricklandketle, in 20*l.*, and of his son Robert, in a like sum, that the said Robert, the son, will not depart out of the county of Westmoreland without licence from the commander in chief, nor give any intelligence to any of the adverse party, but at all times hereafter demean himself as an honest man ought to do.

Bonds of William Dodding, George Walker, and Hugh Forth, to the like effect, with the additional condition that they shall not depart out of the town of Kendal without licence from the Mayor.

(C. 4.) November 16, 1644.—Bond of Henry Wilson, of Grasmere, clerk, and two others severally in 20*l.* to Colonel James Bellingham, "that the said Henry Wilson shall appeare and render his body into the hands of the Provost Marshall at Kendall at the end of twenty dayes next after the date hereof, and in the meantyme shall not travell forth of the county of Westmoreland, nor hold any intelligence nor send any message by word or writeing to any of that party now in armes against the parliament, but in all things demean himselfe well, and not indeavour in any wise to seduce or withdrawe the affections of any of his parishioners or others from the service of the King and Parliament." Attested by James Bellingham, Thomas Brathwaite, and Thomas Kilner.

(C. 5.) December 21, 1644.—Bond of John Layburne, of Witherslack, co. Westmoreland, esquire, and two sureties in 300*l.*, to James Bellingham, of Levens, esquire, that the said John Layburne, shall not travel above five miles from his dwelling houses of Witherslacke and Skelsmergh without licence or a ticket from Colonel Bellingham, nor hold any intelligence with any of the party in arms against the Parliament, but be ready to render his body whensoever Colonel Bellingham shall send for him.

(C. 6.) June 17, 1645.—A similar bond of Charles Saule, of Sollett, himself in 100*l.*, and two sureties in 50*l.* apiece.

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(C. 7.) July 3, 1645.—Bond of Henry Johnson, of Burton, in 100*l.*, to James Bellingham, of Levens, esquire, that his son Daniel Johnson shall not hold any intelligence with the party in arms against the Parliament, nor depart out of the county of Westmoreland, but be ready to render his body before the Standing Committee or other Commander for the Barony of Kendal.

The most valuable manuscript in the possession of the Corporation is a thick folio volume written on paper and known as The Book of Record. Many of the entries were made soon after the issue of Queen Elizabeth's charter in 1575; others date from the seventeenth century, while some few were added in the early part of the eighteenth. The following calendar of the contents of the Book of Record afford many curious illustrations of municipal customs and social life at Kendal.

Fol. 2.—List of "Inhabitannts Fre, with their severall contributions," arranged according to the order of their dwellings.

f. 17.—List of "Unmarried and Yonge Folkes Free," with their several contributions.

f. 20.—Names of the twelve Aldermen. A.D. 1645-1659. Three are marked as "displaced by order of the Parliament," one as "displaced for contempt," one as displaced at his own wish, and three others simply as displaced.

f. 21.—List of the twenty Burgesses. A.D. 1645–1659.

f. 23.—"Forreyners Fremen."

f. 25*b*.—List of the Aldermen of Kendal, from the incorporation of the borough, A.D. 1575, until the issue of the new charter, A.D. 1636.

f. 26.—List of the Mayors of Kendal. A.D. 1636–1710

f. 27*b*.—"Aldermen and Burgesses." A.D. 1603–1614.

f. 28.—"Aldermen and Burgesses." A.D. 1575–1606.

f. 28*b*.—List of the Recorders of Kendal. A.D. 1575–1715.
List of the serjeants at mace. A.D. 1575–1679.
List of the clerkes of courts. A.D. 1575–1709.

f. 29.—List of the twenty-four Assistants. A.D. 1575–1650.
List of the attorneys in Court. A.D. 1575–1676 1730.

f. 30.—Forms of oath for the Aldermen, the Recorder, the Burgesses, the Assistants, the Justices of the Peace, the Serjeants, the Attorneys, the Chamberlains, and the Wardens.

f. 34.—Lists of freemen of the different companies. A.D. 1575–1678. The shearmen are by far the most numerous. No curriers or salters are mentioned by name. The vicar, the curate, and the schoolmaster, were admitted as scriveners on the 5th of October 1674, and Sir Francis North, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Vere Barte, esq. Baron of the Exchequer, on the 16th of August 1676.

f. 179.—List of apprentices enrolled. A.D. 1571–1630.

f. 215.—An order to make and have twenty-four Assistants. A.D. 1575, 1579 and 1630.

f. 215*b*.—List of apprentices enrolled. A.D. 1621–1624.

f. 216.—An order for nightly watches, January 12, 1575. It is ordered that there shall be throughout the year a sufficient watch from 9 p.m. till 4 a.m., to consist of six persons who shal be "tall manlyke

men, havinge and bearinge with them in the same watche every one a halberd, ravynbill, axe, or some other good and sufficiente iron bound staffe or weapon, sallet or scull upon everie one his head, whereby the better made able to ly handes upon and apprehend the disordered nyght-walkers, malefactours, and suspicious persouns, and to prevent and stay other inconvenyences and daungers." Two of them shall go in company in each street.

f. 217.—And order for "clothe dightinge." January 12, 1575.—It is ordered that any person who shall offer for sale any piece or pieces of cloth, "not sufficiently cottonyd, noppid, or fresed" throughout, shall, on the report of the four sworn men appointed for the purpose, forfeit 2*s.* 6*d.* for every piece so offered, one half to the chamber of the borough, and the other to the buyer.

f. 217*b.*—List of apprentices enrolled. A.D. 1628–1633.

f. 218.—An order concerning "bridalles, churchinges, dynners, feastes, and drynkyngs." February 2, 1575. On account of the great waste of wheat, malt, flesh, and other victuals, and of the money which poor persons have of custom been driven to expend at weddings, etc., it is ordered that no inhabitant of the borough shall invite to a wedding dinner more than fourscore persons in all, "whiche makes upp twentie measses off Folkes," or prepare for more than that number of persons any general or open drinking by reason of a new wedding, upon pain to forfeit 22*s.* to the chamber of the borough, provided always that there may be as many country folks as the parties like to have present. (Repealed.)

f. 219.—A further order restricting the number of persons to be invited to a wedding dinner. (Printed in Nicholson's "Annals of Kendal," p. 120.)

It is also ordered that no wife shall invite more than twelve wives to accompany her when she goes to be purified or "churched," as it is termed, or to take part in any dinner, or feasting, commonly called "a kyrkynge or an upsyttinge dynner" for money, or any general or open drinking for money, commonly called "a drynkynge at a wyffe kyrkynge, or a drynkinge at or upon a wyffe upsyttinge," upon pain to the husband to forfeit 20*s.* to the chamber of the borough. Wives may present one another with presents during the time of childbed, but not after purifying.

It is also ordered that no inhabitant shall invite more than twelve townsfolk, which makes up three messes, to any dinner, supper, or feast for money, save only such as have been commonly used at shootings with long bows, at the pageants of Corpus Christi plays, or at the election of the Alderman, and other town days, or make any open or general drinkings, "nutwysts," merry nights, "applecasts," or the like, for money, upon pain to forfeit 10*s.* to the chamber of the borough. Every one going to such dinner or drinking shall forfeit 12*d.*

It is also ordered that no inhabitant shall invite more than twelve persons to any dinner (other than bridal dinners), feast, or drinking, outside the liberties of the town, under pain to forfeit 6*s.* 8*d.* to the chamber, and every person so going to forfeit 12*d.*

f. 220.—It is also ordered that no inhabitant shall sell meat, drink, wine, ale, or beer, during the time of morning prayer, communion, or evening prayer, or after ten o'clock at night, to any person in health, except strangers and travellers upon some needful occasion, under pain to forfeit 2*s.* to the chamber of the borough.

f. 220*b.*—"A Rule for takinge off Apprintices." February 23, 1575.

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f. 221.—"Orders concerninge Tailers." February 23, 1575. It is ordered that the Company of Tailors may nominate four of the most honest members of their trade, to be called Searchers or Overseers, to correct abuses. (This order was repealed in March 1575.) It is also ordered that no person who has not given or promised a benevolence or gift towards purchasing the incorporation of the borough, and so become a freeman, or been made free after, shall take upon him the occupation of a tailor within the borough under pain to forfeit 10*s.* to the chamber of the borough. It is also ordered that any tailor may at pleasure exercise the science of a woollen draper. (The last two orders having been repealed, were revived on the 14th of November 1577.)

f. 223.—"Ordres for metings off the Burgesses at tymes especiallye to be sumonyd." February 27, 1575; January 19, 1581; June 14, 1576; May 22, 1578; October 1578, and May 9, 1617. Among them is an order that on the festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Pentecost, the Alderman and the Burgesses shall wear their best violet gowns, under penalty of 12*d.*

f. 225*b.*—An order "for takinge off tennantes." August 1577. It is ordered that no inhabitant shall allow any person who is not free of the borough to dwell in his or her house without special licence, under pain to forfeit 20*s.* for every month.

f. 226.—An order concerning "play at unlawfull games." January 14, 1577. It is ordered that no inn-keeper, alehouse-keeper, or other inhabitant shall suffer any play at cards, dice, tables, bowls, or any other unlawful games, for money, ale, or beer, or any other things, in his or her house, garden, or yard, during the time of divine service, or after ten o'clock at night, under pain to forfeit 6*s.* 8*d.* for the first offence, and 13*s.* 4*d.* for the second, the player to forfeit 3*s.* 4*d.* for the first offence, and 6*s.* 8*d.* for the second. These penalties are reduced by one half in the case of unlawful games at other times, but the penalties are declared to be over and besides the punishment ordered by the laws of the realm.

f. 227.—An order for dividing the borough into thirteen wards.

f. 229.—"An order for buyldinge within this Boroughe." December 5 and 8, 1577. It is ordered that no person shall build within the precinct of the market place without licence from the Alderman and the burgesses. (Printed in Nicholson's "Annals of Kendal," p. 125.)

f. 230.—"Another order yett for the xxiiij Assistantes." September 21, 1578.

f. 231.—List of the twelve Companies, with the number of wardens eligible by each:—

1. Chapmen, Merchants and Salters, 2.
2. Mercers and Drapers, linen and woollen, 2.
3. Shearman, Fullers, Dyers, and Websters, 4.
4. Tailors, Embroiderers and Whilters, 4 or 2.
5. Cordwainers (cordyners), Cobblers, and Curriers, 4 or 2.
6. Tanners, Saddlers and Girdlers, 2.
7. Inn-holders, Alehouse-keepers, and Tiplers, 4.
8. Butchers and Fishers, 2.
9. Cardmakers and Wiredrawers, 2.
10. Surgeons, Scriveners, Barbers, Glovers, Skinners, Parchment and Point-makers, 2.
11. Smiths, Iron and Hardware-men, Armourers, Cutlers, Bowyers, Fletchers, Spurriers, Potters, Painters, Plumbers, Tinkers, Pewterers, and Metallers, 2.

12. Carpenters, Joiners, Masons, Wallers, Slaters, Thatchers, Glaziers, Painters, Plasterers, Daubers, Pavers, Millers, and Coopers, 2.

f. 232.—"An order to choise wardons and what power is geven to them."

f. 233.—"Orders for Swyne." June 4, 1579. It is ordered that if any swine be found in the market-stead, on any Saturday, before the market be ended, the owner shall forfeit 4*d.* for every such swine, and that if any swine be found at any time within the borough, not sufficiently ringed in the nose according to the ancient orders, the owner shall forfeit 6*d.* for every such swine.

f. 233*b.*—An order concerning measures for draff, grain, and salt. June 4, 1579.

An order against the sale of victuals by any person other than the owner. June 4, 1579.

f. 234.—Orders for cordwainers. January 26, 1578. Among them is an order that no master, journeyman, or hired man, free of the cordwainers, except the known cobblers, shall "spetche or cause or to be spetched" any boots or shoes, under pain to forfeit 3*s.* 4*d.* to the Company. Work is forbidden on Sundays.

f. 235.—Orders for tailors. May 1587.

f. 236.—Orders for shearmen. September 17, 1579.

f. 236*b.*—Orders for the serjeants at Mace. September 17, 1579.

f. 237.—Order for the displacement of Henry Willson from the office of Burgess and Justice of the Peace on account of adultery. January 28, 1579. It is also ordered that Jennett Eskrige be carted through the borough "to the Terror and Feare of other persouns off evill disposition," on account of her adultery with the said Henry Willson, and that she be not suffered to abide in the borough unless she be reconciled to her husband.

f. 237*b.*—Orders for shearmen and for their watchmen called "tenters," May 18, 1581, and November 15, 1582.

f. 238.—An order against drawing heavy weights over the bridges called Stramangate and Nether Bridge. December 21, 1582.

An order against the sale of ware properly belonging to a salter by any person not free. June 13, 1583.

An order for settling controversies among the burgesses. August 1, 1583.

f. 238*b.*—An order concerning the Alderman's dinner. September 13, 1583. It is ordered that no person elected to the office of Alderman shall at his first and principal feast or dinner, generally held on the first Sunday after his admission, invite any strangers except the vicar and the schoolmaster, and such free strangers as happen to be in the town, but only his brethren and sisters of that company, or the twenty-four Assistants and their wives, under penalty to forfeit to the chamber of the borough, as much as 5*l.*

An order for payments to be made by shearmen. November 8, 1583.

f. 239.—An order for the expulsion of Jennett Eskrige. November 8, 1583.

f. 239*b.*—Orders for cordwainers. January 9, 1583.

An order concerning mastiff dogs. October 8, 1584. It is ordered that any person who shall suffer his or her mastiff dog to go about

muzzled in the day-time shall forfeit 6*d.*, and that any person who shall suffer his or her mastiff dog to go about at night shall forfeit 12*d.* if it be unmuzzled, and 6*d.* if it be muzzled.

f. 240.—An order concerning butchers. October 8, 1584. It is ordered that butchers shall close their shops and cease to offer flesh for sale after the ending of the third peal of bells ringing to morning or evening prayer, on Sundays and holy days, under penalty to forfeit 12*d.*

"An order for dischargінge the Jurye for their verdicte for fyndinge owt the perambulations."

"A trewe copie of the verdicte or presentement of the Jurye for the perambulations here." October 8, 1584.

f. 242.—"An order for doinge steades or lyinge of tymber." February 11, 1584. It is ordered that all dung-heaps, timber, logs or stones in the High Street, or the gutters, or "rannells" thereof, in Fyncalstrete or elsewhere where market is held, be removed before Easter next.

f. 242*b*.—An order for the pavement. February 11, 1584.

An order for the displacement of John Thwaitts from the office of Assistant, on account of incontinence. April 19, 1585.

f. 243.—"An order for lyinge away meates called smalmeates, at everie Alderman his principall dynner." July 22, 1585. It is ordered that no Alderman shall at the general feast after his admission provide any manner of spice meats or "accakes," commonly called small meats or spice meats, usually served at the end of the dinner, on pain to forfeit 40*s.*

An order against keeping loads or "fardells" of corn, grain, or meal, in the town, except in the accustomed market-place. November 11, 1585.

An order "for cawlinge and garbage in the stretes and shambles." November 11, 1585. It is ordered that coal, dung, etc., spall be gathered up by Saturday night every week, and that no person shall throw or drop into the street any weeds, carcases, bones, horns, strained crabs, blood-puddings, or the like garbage, under penalty to forfeit 6*d.*

f. 243*b*.—A record of the removal of a pale set up by William Fox in front of his house in the Butchers' Row. December 26, 1585.

An order "for houses not sufficient to have fyer in, and against taking in of single women having children." May 19, 1586. It is ordered that no person shall let any backside or loft as a dwelling house unless it have a chimney or "lover," and that no person shall lie in any leaves or other "eldinge," in any doubtful or dangerous place in any of the same houses under penalty to forfeit 3*s.* 4*d.*

f. 244.—An order "for the Play." September 22, 1586. Whereas very many of the common inhabitants of the borough, preferring their own private commodities and the customs of usage to the benefit and common wealth of all others, covet and earnestly cry for the having of Corpus Christi play yearly as in former time, without allowing any occasion for the omission thereof in any year, it is ordained that the Alderman or his deputy shall not have power to give licence for the play of Corpus Christi, or for any other stage play, without the consent of a majority of the Burgesses.

f. 244*b*.—Further orders for shearmen. July 13, 1587.

f. 245*b*.—Orders for mercers and drapers, and shearmen. July 13, 1587.

f. 246*b*.—Orders for glovers. August 1588.

f. 248.—Further orders for shearmen. October 9, 1589.

f. 248*b*.—"An order made for punishinge of a mayd servant for speakinge sclanderouse speeches of her masteres." December 10, 1589.

f. 248*b*.—A further order for glovers. November 12, 1590.
An order for tailors. October 17, 1612.

f. 249.—Orders for tanners. March 2, 1592.

f. 251.—"An order for a ratable contribution of the Alderman, Burgesses, and the twenty-four Assistantes in all the tounes common causes and affaires." A.D. 1610.

f. 251*b*.—"An order that no Alderman, Head Burges, or sworn officer shall baile any person beinge arrested." November 1606.

f. 252.—"An order for allowinge and disallowinge of common alehouses." January 13, 1603. Whereas through difference of minds and contrariety of opinions of the governors of the borough, sundry good laws concerning common alehouses have fallen into neglect, it is ordered that no Alderman, Recorder, or Chief Burgess, Justice of the Peace, shall license any persons to keep an inn, an alehouse, or a tippling-house, save such free inhabitants as shall be approved by the Alderman, the Recorder, and the Head Burgesses, or a majority of them.
An order "touching apprenticeshipps served part in Kendall, part elsewhere."

f. 252*b*.—An order concerning the manner of electing the Alderman. August 1595.
An order "for expedition of suites against freemen." June 3, 1593.

f. 253.—"An order to imprison the bodies of suche persons as have not sufficient in goodes and chattels to satisfie the fine." December 10, 1589.

f. 253*b*.—"An order concerning the well on Fynkelstrete." June 12, 1594.
"An order for performinge promises and agreements before Mr. Alderman." December 11, 1589.

f. 254.—"An order against common drunkardes, how to be punished, and for common scolds." Whereas some persons without fear of God give up their bodies to dishonour by immoderate drinking of strong ale at unfit times until they become beastlike and insensible to the waste of their goods and the misery of their families, it is ordered that the Alderman or any justice of the peace shall have power to send any persons overtaken with strong drink to the common dungeon, to reclaim them from their detestable offences. It is also ordered that every such magistrate shall have power to commit any common scold to the cuckstool.

f. 254*b*.—"An order to distraine for non-payment of fees and duties in courte." July 2, 1601.

f. 255.—An order "againste suche as refuse to come in uppon a warrante or lawfull commandement, or being to be attached make an escape." July 2, 1601.

f. 255*b*.—An order concerning the election of the Alderman. October 4, 1591.

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f. 256.—An order "touchinge the Free Schoole in Kendall." March 25, 1641.—Considering the great number of young children who come to the free school, whereby the usher is over burdened, it is ordered that he shall not teach or admit any children who cannot read the Psalter, but that he shall reject such children as are learning "the Horne booke, the A. B. C. and Primer."

Four orders concerning subsidies, pastures, apprentices, and shoemakers' stalls. A.D. 1641.

f. 257.—Orders "touching offeringes and drinkinges at weddinges." May 15, 1614. It is ordered that offerings in church at marriages, and drinkings before or after marriages, be not allowed in the future. (Repealed.)

At a court held on the 17th of May 1655, it is ordered that "there shall not goe from henceforth a biddinge through this Burgh for anie offeringe with the Bridegroome above the men, and with the Bride above two maydens, upon paine everie Bridegroome for everie one that he takes above that number to forfeit 10*s*., and the woman to forfeit for everie one that she takes above that number 5*s*. And that they doe not sell anie ale, or beere, or victualls, or take anie money for them the night they go a biddinge, or afterwards, without license, upon paine to forfeit for everie offence 20*s*."

f. 257*b*.—Orders concerning the serjeants at mace. March, 24, 1635.

f. 258.—Orders concerning the Mayor and the Aldermen. A.D. 1641–1642.

f. 260.—An order that whosoever shall play at the football in the street and break a window shall forfeit 12*d*., and pay 3*s*. 4*d*. for the window so broken. A.D. 1641.

f. 260*b*.—List of the leaders of the military companies chosen on the 8th of May 1643, with an order as to the penalties to be exacted from such Aldermen and householders as shall absent themselves on the training days.

f. 261.—An order that all householders shall watch in person from 8 o'clock until 5 o'clock in the morning, and that they shall not harbour recusants being strangers for more than one night, under penalty to forfeit 40*s*. June 6, 1643.

An order that no inhabitant shall leave the borough during the next twenty days without licence from the Mayor, under penalty to forfeit 40*s*. June 9, 1643.

Various orders made in 1655. Among them is an order "that Mr. George Archer shall provide a gowne like the rest of the aldermens gownes against Saturday come sennight if there be materialls for the same within the towne, upon paine to forfeit 40*s*."

f. 261*b*.—An order for an assessment for the benefit of the poor. March 4, 1657.

An order that the Mayor and the Aldermen shall provide two leathern buckets apiece, and every burgess one leathern bucket, for the speedy quenching of fires. March 1657.

An order that all persons above the age of twelve years who shall play in the streets at a game commonly called "Kattstick and Bullyett," shall forfeit 12*d*. April 31, 1657.

An order concerning apprentices.

f. 263.—A note that John Lawson of Lancaster, mercer, took the oath of allegiance. July 19, 1643.

f. 265.—Constitutions concerning the clothiers and shearmen.

f. 269.—Constitutions concerning the mercers, woollen and linen drapers, and haberdashers.

f. 272.—An ordinance that woollen drapers shall sell all sorts of woollen cloth and also hats and bands, that the mercers and haberdashers of small wares shall be accounted as one trade, that grocers shall sell grocery wares, apothecary wares, dying stuffs, and whatsoever is sold by the hundred-weight and gallon measure, and that linen cloth shall be used in common until some will undertake to manage that trade. March 24, 1635.

f. 273.—Constitutions concerning the pewterers. December 5, 1661.

f. 276.—Constitutions concerning the joiners. July 17, 1676.

f. 282.—Constitutions concerning the weavers. A.D. 1682.

f. 285.—Constitutions concerning the butchers. A.D. 1682.

f. 290*b*.—Survey of the boundaries of the borough of Kendal. March, 1714.

f. 301*b*.—List of apprentices enrolled. A.D. 1626–1645.

f. 313.—"Orders and compositions for forreyners with their contributions." A.D. 1576.

f. 320.—List of gifts and bequests for the benefit of the school of Kendal. The first benefactor named is Adam Pennyngton, of Boston, co. Lincoln, who, by his will, dated March 20, 1525, bequeathed 10*l*. a year for ninety-eight years, for the maintenance of a priest to teach a free school at Kendal. Some of the benefactors to the school make further provision for the maintenance of scholars at Queen's College, Oxford.

f. 330.—Extract from the will of John Lowden, of Stratford-le-Bow, chapman, dated November 23, 1618. He establishes a fund of 60*l*. for granting loans to six of the poorest carriers plying between Kendal and London, or between Wakefield and London, provided that they be not Lancashire men.

f. 331.—Extracts from the wills of Robert Jason, of Enfield (A.D. 1610), William Gilpin, of Kendal (A.D. 1635), Henry Wilson and Edward Fisher.

f. 334.—Extract from the deed of Thomas Braithwaite, Recorder of Kendal, and Dorothy Sandys of Esthwaite, his sister. April 12, 1671.

f. 334*b*.—Extract from the will of Thomas Braithwaite, Recorder of Kendal. November 9, 1674.

f. 337.—Extract from the will of Henry Wilson, of Underley. He bequeath mo ney for the maintenance of scholars at Queen's College, Oxford.

f. 338.—Notes of various gifts and bequests to the town of Kendal in the seventeenth century.

THE MSS. OF THE CORPORATION OF KENDAL.

f. 339.—Notes of the boundaries of the borough of Kendal. A.D. 1692.

f. 342.—Note that "this book for the memorable things of antiquity relating to the Corporation ought now to have his quietus, and to be safely laid up among the records of the town, and not to be produced but upon speciall occasions."

f. 347.—Note of gifts to the town by Agnes Robinson, relict of William Robinson, and James Rayburne, esquire, of Cunyswick.

f. 348*b*.—An index of the contents of the book, drawn up by Robert Harrison, Town Clerk. A.D. 1658.

f. 350.—"A rule and rate for tolls."

f. 355.—Forms of oath for the Town Clerk and the Attorneys in Court.

A modern transcript of the Book of Record is kept in the office of the Borough Treasurer, where there are also many large bundles of proceedings in the local Court of Record, and churchwardens' accounts of the seventeenth and eighteenth century, which I have not opened.

Mr. Bolton, the Town Clerk, and Mr. T. Wilson, a member of the Corporation, did everything in their power to facilitate my examination of the records of the borough of Kendal.

H. C. MAXWELL LYTE.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF CAPT. JOSCELINE F. BAGOT.

The more interesting manuscripts at Levens Hall are preserved in five tin boxes, lettered A, B, C, D, E. They consist mainly of deeds of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and of letters of the seventeenth and eighteenth. Among the former are some of the earliest records of the county of Westmoreland now extant.

Box A.

Grant by Torphin de Alvestain and Alan his son to the Hospital of St. Peter at York, of forty acres of land at Crosby near the mill, and nine acres at Blasker, where the buildings of the brethren are situate, and twenty-four acres adjoining, and common pasture, &c., for the soul of Sir Hugh de Moreville, and for the souls of others. They also grant to the brethren, for a yearly payment of 16*s*., six oxgangs of land from the forty acres given in free alms, by the brow of the hill which is called Brunebanca as far as the old ditch (fossatam) which descends from Brunebanca to the path of Asby (Askebi) and so thence to the road which leads from Appleby to Tebay, and so by the bound of Meaburn (Mebrunna) to the land of the church of Crosby, and so again to the said forty acres. They undertake that they will not receive any monks or any rich person in the territory of Crosby, to the detriment of the brethren. Witnesses:—Robert the Dean [of York], Simon the Canon, William Tillemir, Walter son of Fagenolf, Master Robert de

Scot, Stephen the Canon, and thirteen others named. Fragments of equestrian seal and of another seal attached. (A.D. 1142—1186.)

Confirmation by Hugh de Morville of the grant made by Thorphin de Alvestain and Alan his son to the Hospital of St. Peter at York. Witnesses :—Robert, Archdeacon of Carlisle, Robert the sewer (dapifero), Robert Aristotil, and the whole chapter of Appleby, Thorphin son of Robert, Reginald de Belshamp, Gilbert son of Serlo, Gospatric son of Orm, Havard the Constable of Knaresborough (Cnaresb'), Henry the clerk. Equestrian seal attached.

Grant by Torphin and Alan his son to the Hospital of St. Peter, of twenty-four acres of land at Blascharsit, and nine acres where the buildings of the brethren are, and common pasture of the vill of Crosby, &c. They also grant to them a carucate of land which they had in the time of Hugh de Morville, and twelve acres in Blaschersit. They undertake that they will not receive any monks or laymen in the territory of Crosby to the detriment of the brethren. This they grant for the soul of their lord Hugh de Morville, and for the souls of others. Witnesses :—Robert the Dean [of York], Master Robert, Simon the Canon, Stephen Roman, William Tillemar, Walter son of Fagenolf, Robert Morel, and ten others named. Equestrian seal attached. (A.D. 1142–1186.)

Grant by Robert son of Coleman and his heirs to the Hospital of St. Peter at York, of Lingval, with the bounds by which the monks of Byland formerly held of him. Witnesses :—Robert, Dean of York, Hamo the Precentor, Ralph the Archdeacon, Master Guy, Hugh Murdac, Alan, Stephen, Jerold, Thomas son of Paulinus, Adam de Thornover, Reginald Arundel, canons of St. Peter's, and the whole chapter, Murdac, Dean of Appleby, Adam de Overton, Robert de Bamton, William de Kirkebi, Walter de Milnebrunne and the chapter of Westmoreland, Robert son of Peter, Richard English (Anglicus), William le Brit, Hervey Niger, Gilbert d'Engaine, Robert de Sanfort, Thomas de Musgrave. Equestrian seal attached. (A.D. 1144–1186.)

Grant by Gilbert son of Robert son of Coleman to the Hospital of St. Peter at York, of the land which Robert his brother held of him in Asby, and of the land of William his brother, whose heir he is. Witnesses :—Sir Hamo, Treasurer of York, William, Archdeacon of Nottingham, Master Richard confessor of York, Henry de Redeman, Matthew his son, Algar de Wilton, Hugh and Geoffrey de Cottesford, and eight others named. (A.D. 1198–1216.)

Grant by Robert son of Coleman to the Hospital of St. Peter at York, of Lingval with its bounds by which the monks of Byland formerly held of him. Witnesses :—Robert son of Peter, Richard English (Anglico), William son of Maisand, Yvaldevus de Kirkeby, Siward de Winenderwat, Durand de Askebi, John the chaplain, Martin Maltibe.

Demise by Robert son of Coleman to the Hospital of St. Peter at York, of eight score acres of land at Asby (Askebi) in perpetuity, with common pasture for their men, on condition that they shall pay 10*s*. 8*d*. yearly, and shall grind at his mill, and shall help to make the mill pond (stagnum molendini) and shall help with eight men to reap his corn for three days in autumn. He also grants two oxgangs of land containing twenty acres, and pasture for four hundred sheep in that vill, under certain specified conditions. Witnesses :—William his son, Gilbert his brother, Murdac the Dean, Robert son of Peter, Richard English (Anglico), Robert de Sandford, Herebert de Tebay (Tibai), Robert his

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son, Robert son of Ulf de Appleby, William the clerk of Appleby, William his son, William brother of Ulf. Equestrian seal attached.

Grant by Robert son of Durand de Asby (Askeby) to the Hospital of St. Peter at York, of twelve acres of land at Asby and common pasture. Witnesses:—Eudo de Beauchamp (de Bello Campo), sheriff of Westmoreland, Guy de Hellebec, Roger de Beauchamp, Robert de Suleby, and fourteen others named. Seal attached. (A.D. 1211–1212.)

Confirmation of the same by Gilbert son of Robert son of Coleman. Same witnesses. Seal attached.

Confirmation by Guimar de Asby (Askelebi) and William his son, to the poor of St. Peter at York, of all the lands which they have granted to them at Crosby and Asby, and specially the spring by the ash, that they may draw water thence to their mill. They also grant licence to them to feed four hundred sheep in the said vills until the end of the year. Witnesses:—Ralph de Burner priest, Nicholas priest of the Archbishop's chapel, Robert Sckire and Ernis, vicars of the church of St. Peter at York, Adam and Turstin, clerks of the Hospital of York, William de Sumervill, Peter son of Roc (filio Roce), John Lardiner. Two equestrian seals attached.

Grant by Thomas de Hastinghes to the Hospital of St. Peter at York, of forty acres of land at Crosby near the mill, and nine acres at Blascker, where the buildings of the brethren are, and twenty-four other acres, and common pasture of the whole vill, &c., but without any right to make ploughings or enclosures without licence from the grantor or his heirs. Witnesses:—Gilbert de Kirketon, Sheriff of Appleby, Thomas son of John, Henry de Suleby, Matthew de Redeman, Philip de Hastinghes, Walter de Strickland (Stircland), Alexander de Windesoures, William de Morville, Richard de Preston, Alan le Buteiler, Richard de Chambre (de Camera), Roland de Crosby, Walter de Meaburn (Mebrunn). Seal attached.

Grant by the same to the same, of turf and heath in the common of Crosby, for estovers and for the sustenance of the grange at Gathorn (Garthorn). Same witnesses. Equestrian seal attached.

Confirmation by Gerard de Lasceles and his heirs to the poor of St. Peter's at York, of the grant of his brother Alan de Asby (Askebi), and grant to them of common pasture of the vill in which he dwells. Witnesses:— Gerald the Canon, Walter Fagenolf, Robert Gentil, William de Walbegata, Serlo, Thomas the clerk, Waleran. Equestrian seal attached.

Exemplification by Robert son of Gilbert de Asby (Askeby) of a deed by which Hugh the Rector and the brethren of the Hospital of St. Leonard at York release to him all their right in sixteen oxgangs of land, &c., in Asby which they held of him to ferm. Witnesses of the release:—Henry de Suleby, William de Daker, John de Moreville, Alexander Bacum, Alexander de Windleshores, Matthew de Rossegyle, Gilbert de Slenegille, Walter de Ravenesby, Ralph de Dutton. Heraldic seal attached. (13th century.)

Grant by Robert son of Gilbert de Asby (Askeby) to the monks of St. Mary at Byland, of common pasture throughout the territory of Asby for four hundred sheep, in increase of the grant made to them by his uncle, William son of Robert de Asby. He undertakes that he will not make meadow or arable land out of that pasture to their detriment. Witnesses:—Henry de Suleby, Thomas de Cobull, Gilbert de Kirketon, Sheriff of Westmoreland, Robert parson of Killington, William English

(Anglico) of Little Asby, and ten others named, among whom is Sir Honorius, Prior of Byland. Heraldic seal attached.

Grant by Gerard de Lasceles to the monks of Byland, of part of his land at Asby, of which the bounds are minutely specified—Maisiggilla, Laidegrim, parva Lingwal, Widkernefel, and Skerres, and certain rights. The agreement is made by assent of his brother Alan de Lasceles who is a party to it, a witness, and a surety (conventionator, testis, et plegia). Witnesses:—Robert de Lasceles, "who also is a party to the agreement, a surety, and a witness," Robert the Archdeacon and the Chapter of Carlisle, William de Hagaia, Gilbert de Bekwe, Richard de Crosby the son-in-law of Alan de Lasceles, Adam son of Richard de Hilton, Maureward de Appleby, Alan son of Gerard de Lasceles. Equestrian seal attached.

Agreement between the monks of Byland and Richard de Cotesford, concerning lands in Asby, of which the bounds are minutely specified. Large conventual seal attached.

Exemplification and confirmation by the Abbots of Rivaulx and Byland, and the Priors of Gisburne, Bridlington, Newburgh, and Merton, of fifteen early charters relating to the church of Crosby Ravensworth, viz.:—

(1.) Grant by Torphin and his heir to the church of St. Peter and St. Hilda at Whitby and the monks thereof, of the church of Crosby Ravensworth with two carucates of land, in free alms, for the soul of his grandfather William de Romare, and for the souls of other members of his family. Witnesses:—Osbert the Prior and the whole convent, Turstan the priest, Richard the priest of Whitby, W. the priest, son of Edmund the priest of Whitby, and thirteen others named.

(2.) Confirmation by Alan son of Torphin de Alverstan of the charters granted to the monks of Whitby by his father, by Athelwold, Bishop of Carlisle, by R[oger], Archbishop of York, by Robert, Archdeacon of Carlisle. He mentions also his own grant to the monks of Whitby of the church of Crosby Ravensworth. Witnesses:—John the priest, Master Robert, Hameric the knight, and fourteen others named. (A.D. 1174–1180.)

(3.) Confirmation by Athelwold, Bishop of Carlisle, to the monks of Whitby, of the church of Crosby Ravensworth. Witnesses:—Robert, Dean of Appleby, Brichetrich the priest of St. Laurence's, Hend the priest of Kirkby, Ivo the chaplain, Torphin de Morlund.

(4.) Confirmation by R[oger], Archbishop of York of the charter of Athelwold, late Bishop of Carlisle. Witnesses:—Bartholomew the Archdeacon, Cuthbert, Prior of Gisburne, Gregory, Prior of Bridlington, John son of Letold, and four others named. (A.D. 1154–1181.)

(5.) Certificate by Robert, Archdeacon of Carlisle, that by order of Roger, Archbishop of York, he has given seisin of the church of Crosby Ravensworth to the monks of Whitby, according to the charters of Roger, Archbishop of York, Athelwold, late Bishop of Carlisle, and Thorphin son of Uchetred. Witnesses:—Walter, Prior of Carlisle, William the Dean, Ralph the clerk of Burg, William son of Utrad, Roger Brudol, W. the clerk. (A.D. 1150–1180. In Dugdale's "Monasticon" Thorphin is called son of Ughtred son of Cospatric.)

(6.) Confirmation by Bernard, Bishop of Carlisle, to the monks of Whitby, of the church of Crosby Ravensworth, on condition that they shall pay 100*s.* yearly to the vicar thereof. Witnesses:—Simon, Dean of York, Hamund, Treasurer of York, Richard, Abbot of Selby, Robert, Abbot of York, Laurence, Prior of Gisburne, Master R. of the Hospital

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of York, Master P. Albini, Osbert, Dean of Cleveland, Alexander, Dean of Ridal, Simon, Master of the nuns of Wykeham. (A.D. 1211–1214.)

(7.) Letters patent of Bernard, Bishop of Carlisle, concerning the institution of Master Ernald to the church of Crosby Ravensworth, in succession to Odo the clerk, on the presentation of the King as guardian of the Abbey of Whitby. Witnesses as before.

(8.) Grant by Bernard, Bishop of Carlisle, to the church of St. Peter and St. Hilda at Whitby and the monks thereof, of the church of Crosby Ravensworth, with right of entry after the time of Master Ernald. Witnesses as before, with two new witnesses.

(9.) Confirmation of the above by H. Prior of Carlisle, and the convent of that place.

(10.) Letters patent of Hugh, Bishop of Carlisle, confirming the right of J. Abbot of Whitby and the monks of that place, in the church of Crosby Ravensworth, the benefice being vacant by the death of Master Ernald de Aucliva. Witnesses:—Bartholomew, Prior of Carlisle, Sir Suffred, Prior of Wetherall, L[aurence] late Prior of Gisburne, J. Sacristan of Gisburne, Master A. the Official, A. Dean of Carlisle, A. the parson of Stratford, A. and S. canons of Wartre, R. vicar of Bridekirke. (A.D. 1218–1223.)

(11.) Confirmation of the same by the same. Same witnesses.

(12.) Confirmation by Bartholomew, Prior of Carlisle, and the Chapter of that place, of the charters of Athelwold and Hugh, Bishops of Carlisle.

(13.) Certificate of A. Official of C[arlisle] concerning the induction of John, Abbot of Whitby, to the church of Crosby Ravensworth.

(14.) Confirmation by Thomas de Hastinges of the grants of Thorpin de Alverstain and Alan his son, grandfather of the said Thomas, to the monks of Whitby. Witnesses:—Philip de Hastinges, Gilbert de Aton, William Buscel, Henry and Alan de Hastinges, and four others named.

(15.) Bull of Pope Honorius [III.] confirming the Abbot and Convent of Whitby in possession of the church of Crosby Ravensworth. 4 Nones May, in the 6th year of his pontificate.

Exemplification by Ralph, Bishop of Carlisle of several of the charters mentioned above. 6 Ides June, 1284. Seal with counter seal loose. The document much damaged.

Award by William de Pykering and Robert de Pykering, his brother (germanus), Canons of York, and John, Prior of Bolton, between the convents of Whitby and Coningshead, concerning the tithes of the parochial church of Crosby Ravensworth, in the vills of Orton (Overton), Boghesfell, Kelleth (Keldelith), Sunbiggin, Raisbeck, Langedale, Tebay, Roundthwaite, Scales, Parkes, Ellergill, and Gassegill. August 4, 1310. Four ecclesiastical seals attached.

A bundle of demises by successive chaplains of the chantries of St. Mary and St. Nicholas in the church of St. Laurence at Appleby, in the reigns of Richard II., Henry VII., and Henry VIII. Two of them have the seal of the chantry attached, and also the large seal of the commonalty of the borough of Appleby.

Confirmation by John, Bishop of Carlisle, of letters patent of Edward III. granting licence to Robert de Threlkeld to alienate in mortmain a yearly rent of 74*s.* 7*d.* in Appleby, held of the King by yearly service of 2*s.* 10*d.*, which service is called Danegeld, to a chaplain who shall celebrate for his soul in the church of St. Laurence at

Appleby. The Bishop also recites the charter of foundation of the chantry, dated Saturday before the feast of St. Gregory, 1335. Rose March 29, 1335.

Agreement between Thomas, son of William Goutill and Nicholas his brother, concerning a field called Hestholm, in Pulton in Lonsdale. 13 Edward III.

Grant by Hugh and Ralph, sons of Robert son of Sigg, to the monks of Byland (Bellalanda), of all the land in Kendal, which they held of Henry de Redman, by these bounds, viz.—from Burgra as the public road goes from Westmoreland to Kendal as far as Bannisdale Beck (Bannendesdalobec) and so thence downwards to Dautha, and thence upwards to the head of Dautha, and thence in a straight line to Burgra. Witnesses:—Thomas son of Cospatric, Gilbert de Lancaster, steward of Kendal, Gervase de Aincurt, Ralph de Bethom, Ansalin de Staunton, John Aleman, Sheriff of Appleby, Thomas de Hollebec, William de Askeby, William de Furnais, William de Corneburgh, William de Praidewath, Matthew Gernet, Sampson de Wynfell. Seal damaged by fire. (Date about A.D. 1195.)

Confirmation of the same by Henry de Redman. Seal damaged by heat.

Confirmation by Richard de Redman, knight, of the confirmation to the monks of Byland, by Henry de Redman and Matthew his son. A.D. 1390.

Grant by William de Lancaster to the monks of St. Mary at Byland, of his part of Borrowdale (Borgheredala), by the great way which goes by Ernestan to the fence (plessicium) which has been made on account of the Scots, and by the brow of the hill of Bannisdale (Banendesdala) which is toward Borrowdale (Borgheredala) as long as Bannisdale continues, and so to Borrowdale Head (caput de Borgheredala) and so to the bounds of Westmoreland, in perpetual alms, and for the settlement of the complaint which Wimund, late Bishop of the Isles, had against the father of the grantor. Witnesses:—Gilbert son of the grantor, Norman the sewer, and others, among whom is William de Pio Monte. Much torn. (Date about A.D. 1180.)

Release by William de Threlkeld, knight, to the Abbot and Convent of Byland, of all his right in certain lands in Bretherdale, of which the boundaries are specified. 42 Edward III. Heraldic seal attached.

Release by William de Threlkeld, knight, son and heir of John de Threlkeld, to the Abbot and Convent of Byland, of all his right in certain lands in Bretherdale usurped by his grandfather, William de Threlkeld, within the bounds assigned by Henry, late King of England, viz.—as the Meregill goes down northwards into Bretherdale Beck, and so going up by the Meregill southwards as far as Forestarhow, and thence westwards to Mowsthawehals and Wayneknott, and Bradestanehals, and so northwards to Merecraggs, and thence to Crokedalecrages, and so to Redecrages, and so to the highway of Rolisthawheved, and so following the high moss eastwards to Standenstane, and so to Hirdeknott, and so in a straight line to Robertsall, and so to the summit of Wyndhow, and so to Sadensikes, and following Sadonsikes southwards to Bretherdale Beck, and so following the water of Bretherdale Beck to the Meregill. Witnesses:—Sir Thomas de Bonyngton, knight, and others named. April 18. 2 Richard II. Heraldic seal attached.

Bull of Innocent III. exempting the Abbey of Byland from payment of certain tithes. Much torn.

Demise by Adam, Abbot of Byland, and the Convent of that place to Sir Gilbert de Capella, Rector of the church of Lowther (Louyere) for

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is life, of the manor of Fawcet (Fausyde), by these bounds, viz., from Arnestan towards the Wyndschard by the summit between Sleddale and Fawcet as far as the head of the Bradmyr, and by the bounds of Bannisdale (Banandysdale) to the great road that leads from Kirkby to Westmoreland, and so by Bannisdale Beck to Donya, and by le Dowtha between Whinfell (Wynfel) and Fawcet (Faxside) to Arnestan, free from all escape between Sleddale (Scleddisdale), Borrowdale, and Wasdale (Wastedale) for all his beasts save goats and hogs, but without any claim on the beasts of the Convent, for 40*s.* to be paid yearly at their grange at Bleatarn (Blatern'). Dated Whitsunday, 1282.

Confirmation by Godfrey, son of Walter de Crosby, to the Abbey of St. Mary at York, and the Priory of St. Martin by Richmond, of an oxgang of land at Crosby, which his brother Stephen had granted to them, with a toft and a croft adjoining. Witnesses:—Brian son of Alan de Bedal, Philip son of John de Colebrun, Geoffrey son of Abraham de Colebrun, Roald his son, William de Lasceles, Bartholomew de Eskilbi, Henry de Eskilbi, Ralph White (Albo) of Crosby, Hugh de Crosby, Alan de Magnebi, Robert the clerk of Bringuiston, Richard de Holtebi.

Release by Thomas de Hastinges, son of Thomas de Hastinges, to the Abbey of Whitby and its men or tenants, of all suit at his mill of Crosby Ravensworth, which they owed on Friday before the feast of St. Barnabas, 40 Henry III. Heraldic seal attached.

Grant by Thomas son of Robert de Neuby to William his son, of a toft of his garden in Neuby, between his toft on the east, and the toft of Simon son of Gilbert de Neuby on the west, &c. Witnesses:—Richard de Crispinges, Sheriff of Westmoreland, Sir Thomas de Musgrave, Gilbert Fraunc, William de Wyndesore, John de Capella, Gilbert de Slegill and William his brother, Robert son of Adam de Slegill, William son of William de Neuby, Alexander son of Sigke of the same, and three others named.

Agreement between the Abbot and Convent of Shap and Gilbert de Berebrunn and William de Lasceles, and Joan and Amice their wives, and Agnes sister of the said Joan and Amice, concerning half an oxgang of land in Reagill (Renegill) which Roland [de Rosgill] father of the said Joan, Amice, and Agnes, formerly held. Witnesses:—Sir Patrick son of Thomas, and Sir Matthew de Rosgill, knights, Thomas de Hastinges, Master Walter de Ravensby, and four others named. A.D. 1263.

Grant by Alice de Conyers (Coyners), widow, to her son, Adam de Conyers (Coyners), of all her land in Sleddale. Witnesses:—Sir Richard de Boyvill, Bartholomew Baynard, and seven others named. Seal attached.

Grant by Amice daughter of Roland de Rosgyle, widow, to Roland de Thornberge, of land, &c. in the valley of Sleddale Brunholf, which she had of the gift of her father Roland. Witnesses:—Ralph de Redmane, Nicholas de Layburn, and six others named. Seal attached. (Date about A D. 1260.)

Grant by William son of William de Lasselles to Roland de Thorneburgh and Alice his wife, of land, &c., at Sleddal Bronnolfe in the vill of Stirkeland Ketel, which the grantor had of the gift of his mother Amice daughter and co-heiress of Roland de Rosgil. Witnesses:—Roger de Bronnolph, Gilbert his son, Sheriff of Westmorland, Nicholas de Layburne, Roland de Patton, and five others named. Seal attached. (Date about A.D. 1291.)

Release by the same to the same. Witnesses:—Gilbert de Burnes-head (Bronolvishelvd), Sheriff of Westmoreland, Nicholas de Layburne, and seven others named. 20 Edward I.

Release by the same to the same. Witnesses:—Sir Thomas de Hellebecks, Sheriff of Westmoreland, and eight others named. 23 Edward I.

Grant by Ralph son of John de Patton to Roland de Thornburgh, of lands, &c., in the hamlet of Sleddale in the vill of Stirklanketill. Witnesses:—Matthew de Redmane, Ralph de Bethom, Roger de Layburne, knights, and two others named. 30 Edward III. Heraldic seal attached.

Release by Agnes, relict of Ralph de Patton to Roland de Thornburgh, of all her right in the said lands, &c. Witnesses:—Thomas de Stirkland, Ralph de Bethom, knights, Matthew de Redman, John del Chaumbre, William Gylpyn. 38 Edward III. Seal attached.

Grant by Richard de Wysebeck, vicar of the church of Kirkby Lonsdale, and Robert Banes, chaplain, to William son of Roland de Thornburgh, of lands, &c. in Sleddale, with wastes and waters between Little Sleddale Beck and the tenement which Thomas son of Benedict holds of Margaret de Lancaster on the west side of the water of Spryt. 38 Edward III.

Release by Walter de Strickland (Stirkelaund), knight, to the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary at York, of all his right in the lands which they had of the gifts of his ancestors in Whinfell in the vill of Stirkeland Ketel, and in the hamlet of Staynton in the vill of Heversham. Witnesses:—Sirs Nicholas de Layburne, Thomas de Pykeringes, Robert de Askeby, knights, Henry de Wardecoppe, Robert de Wessington, Patrick de Culwen, Thomas de Alneto, John Collan, Richard de Dyrlay. Seal attached.

Charter of Richard I. to Gilbert son of Roger Fitz-Reinfred, exempting him and his heirs from payment of nutgeld in Westmoreland and Kendal, and from certain other payments. Witnesses:—William, Earl of Arundel, William Marescall, William de Humez the Constable, Roger de Pratell the sewer, Stephen de Turneham. Given by the hand of John de Alençon Archdeacon of Lisieux, Vice-Chancellor, at Evreux. April 15, 1 Richard I. Renewed after the King's return from captivity in the presence of H. Bishop of Salisbury, and others mentioned. Given by the hand of J. de Brancester, Vice-Chancellor at Castrum Liddi, March 3, 10 Richard I. Fragment of Great Seal attached. (Printed with some errors and omissions in Nicolson and Burn's "History of Westmoreland and Cumberland," vol. i. p. 31.)

Grant by William de Lancaster to Thomas son of Adam de Raistwaith, of the land which William son of Christiana held in Winstertway, with common at Crosthwaite and Crook, rendering yearly a pound of cummin. Witnesses:—the Lady Agnes his wife, Sir William, Abbot of Furness, Sir John, Prior of Conishead, Roger de Lancaster, Laurence son of Robert de Layburne, Roland de Renegill, William Constable, Robert le Taillur, William de Molineus, and John le Waleys. (A.D. 1184–1246.)

Release by Robert son of Thomas de Sonky to his lord, William de Lancaster, of twenty-four acres of land in the vill of Tranthwaite, viz., three in Willamridding, three in Nicholesridding, two in Bracanrig and Ulveshaw, four in Rannesridding and Rogersridding, and others as described, in consideration of five marks given to him in his great need, and a cape of blue. Witnesses:—Sir Roger de Lancaster, brother of Sir William de Lancaster, Sir Robert de Kernford, Sir Ingram de

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Sanderton, and five others named. Fragment of large seal attached. (On the endorsement, of later date, Tranthwaite is said to be in Helsington. There was a place of that name in Underbarrow.)

Grant by Thomas son of Thomas de Hellebeck to Robert — of land in Hincaster (Hennecastre) in Burton in Kendal. Witnesses:—Sir Roger de Burton, knt., Sir Richard de Preston, knt., Sir William de Strickland, knt., and others named. (13th century.)

Grant by William Robynson del Chaumbre de Hencastre to Edward de Redmane, of lands at Hincaster. 11 Richard II.

Grant by Richard Redmane, son of Richard Redmane, knight, to Richard Redmane, son of Matthew Redmane, knight, of the land at Hincaster which he had of the gift of John Marschall. 28 Henry VI.

Grant by Gilbert de Burneshead (Brunoleshefd) to Roger son of Thomas de Lancaster, of a messuage in Kirkby Kendal, adjoining that of Master William, brother of the said Roger. Witnesses :—Robert de Wessington, Baldwin de Schepeshefd, and four others named. (Date about A.D. 1300–1320.)

Release by Robert Porter of Carrickfergus, son and heir of John Porter, late of Kendal, to Robert Tonstell of Scalthewaytrik in Kendal, of all his right in a tenement called "le comyn bakhouse and commyn kill" in Kirkland. Attested by the common seal of the town of Carrickfergus. December 13, 11 Edward IV. Seal broken.

Grant by the same to William Parr, knight, of the said tenement. Witnesses :—Waleys, late Mayor of Carrickfergus, John Bell, late Mayor of Carrickfergus, John Byrde, late Bailiff of Carrickfergus. Attested by the seal of James Dokeray, esq., Constable of the Castle of Carrickfergus. 14 Edward IV. Seals broken.

Various deeds relating to property in Kirkby Kendal. In one of them mention is made of Adam le Wariner the younger, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Robert de Docwra (39 Edw. III.), and in another of John Waryner and Margaret his wife (3 Henry IV.).

Various deeds, &c., relating to the site of the former hospital of St. Leonard near Kendal.

Demise by Roger son of Thomas de Lancaster to John son of Thomas de Levens, of a piece of meadow at Levens. 9 Edward III.

1671, May 15. Commission to James Graham (Sire Jacques Grahme) to be Captain of the regiment of Scottish infantry of Douglas. Signed by Lewis XIV. Great Seal of France attached.

1673, March 29. Commission to the same to be Captain of a company of foot commanded by the Earl of Carlisle. Signed by Charles II. and the Earl of Arlington. Seal affixed.

1673, November 15. Commission to the same (Capitaine Greyné) to be Captain of a company of the royal regiment of English infantry. Signed by Lewis XIV. Great Seal of France attached.

1674, February 1. Commission to the same (le Sire de Greane) to command twelve companies composing two battalions of the royal regiment of English infantry, commanded by the Duke de Montmoin. Signed by Lewis XIV. Great seal of France attached.

1674, May 11. Letters patent granting to Dorothy Howard, Maid of Honour to the Queen, an annuity of 200*l.* during pleasure.

1674[–5], January 1. Commission to James Graham to be Captain of a company of foot, commanded by Sir Charles Littleton. Signed by Charles II. and H. Coventry. Seal affixed.

1675, October 30. Commission to the same to be Captain of a company of foot commanded by the Earl of Craven. Signed by Charles II. and Joseph Williamson. Seal affixed.

1677–8, February 23. Commission to the same to be Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment of foot commanded by Lord Morpeth, and Captain of a company. Signed by Charles II. and H. Coventry. Seal affixed. CAPT. J. F. BAGOT'S MSS.

1679, December 26. Freedom of the City of Edinburgh granted to James Grahame, Keeper of the Privy Purse of the Duchess of Albany and York.

1681, February 4. Freedom of the Borough of Stirling granted to Col. James Graham, Privy Purse to "his Royal Highness."

1681, February 5. Freedom of the City of Linlithgow granted to Col. James Graham, Keeper of the Privy Purse of James, Duke of Albany. Seal attached.

1685, April 4. Certificate of the admission of James Graham, Esq., to the office of Master of the Harthounds and Buckhounds. Signed by the Earl of Arlington. Seal affixed.

Same day, &c. Certificate of the admission of the same to the place of Keeper of the Privy Purse.

1686, March 25. Warrant for the payment of 20*l.* per annum to each of the three under-keepers of the red deer walks within the bailiwick of Finchampstead in Windsor Forest, viz.—Sandhurst Walk, Bagshot Walk, and Easthampstead Walk. Great seal attached.

Boxes B, C, D, E.

The correspondence of Colonel James Graham occupies four tin boxes, the number of writers being upwards of 500, and the number of letters very much larger. Among the correspondents of Colonel Graham were the Duke of Hamilton, Lords Godolphin, Bolingbroke, Middleton, and Lonsdale, Sir George Rooke, Sir Christopher Musgrave, Bishops Fell, Turner, Ken, and Atterbury, John Kettlewell, William Wycherley, and other men of eminence. Most of the letters, however, are of no general interest, being either petitions from persons in Westmoreland desirous of obtaining offices under the Government, or reports on legal and agricultural affairs. The future historian of Levens Hall will find among them a number of letters from successive stewards, describing in detail the alterations made by their employer in that very picturesque house, and the formation of its gardens, famed for their elaborate "topiary work" and their quiet glades. M. Beaumont, the gardener of James II., and the designer of the grounds at Hampton Court, was for many years in the service of Colonel Graham, and some of the letters contain applications for his professional advice. Such matters, however, scarcely come within the scope of the present enquiry.

Many of Colonel Graham's correspondents were Jacobites of a more or less pronounced character, some busy plotters, others merely Tories who hoped for a restoration of the House of Stuart during or after the reign of Anne. Although the epitaph on Colonel Graham describes him as "servant to King Charles and King James the Second" and "faithful to both," there is no evidence that he carried his loyalty to the Stuarts so far as to engage in any political conspiracies. His release after arrest on suspicion of treason in 1696 shows, in fact, that nothing could be proved against him. On the other hand, it is worthy of remark that he seems to have destroyed all the letters that he received from his brother, Lord Preston, and from his intimate friend, Lord Sunderland, both of whom were attached to the Jacobite cause. He kept only two letters from James II., the one being the last that the King wrote in England, before his flight from Rochester, and the other the first that he wrote after his arrival in France. A few letters from

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Lord Middleton at St. Germains are partly in cipher, to which there is a key on a separate piece of paper. These, however, being for the most part undated and somewhat vague, have not much historical value, although the key itself may prove useful for the interpretation of similar letters elsewhere. Some of the Jacobite letters at Levens may be recognised by the direction of them to Colonel Graham under the pseudonym of "Mr. James Chapman." Many extraordinary names of persons and things that occur in other letters were not used for the purpose of disguise, being merely part of the vocabulary of a fashionable set in London.

The correspondence of Colonel Graham supplies many particulars concerning the parliamentary representation of the county of Westmoreland and the borough of Appleby, in both of which the contests were not so much between Whigs and Tories as between partisans of the rival houses of Lowther and Tufton. Other local affairs are also noticed at considerable length. Some of the letters from London allude to public events. The whole correspondence was arranged in alphabetical order a few years ago by the late Rev. F. E. Paget, who has given an interesting sketch of Colonel Graham's life in his privately-printed history of "Ashstead and its Howard Possessors." My work at Levens has thus been considerably lightened. Considering the great number and the character of the letters, I have not attempted to make a calendar of them, but the following abstracts of some of them give, I believe, all the information that is likely to be of general interest.

1674, August 3. Windsor. Orders to be observed by the three troops of foot-guards, the regiment of horse, the King's own regiment of foot-guards, the Coldstream regiment of foot-guards, and the governors of the respective garrisons. (Copy.)

Words of command to be observed in exercising a company.

"Monsieur de Turenne's order for a battallion in a day of battaile." (In English.)

1674, November 3. Camp at Detweiler. Passport for Mr. Grahame, Captain in Monmouth's regiment of infantry, to return to England on his own affairs. Signature and heraldic seal of Marshal Turenne.

1676, October 11. Copy by W. Jones of a warrant under the sign manual of Charles II. for the payment of an annuity of 8,600*l.* to Louise, Duchess of Portsmouth.

1678–9, March 6. Whitehall. Henry Coventry, Secretary of State, to all captains of his Majesty's ships, and others. Warrant to suffer Colonel James Grahme and his servant to embark for Holland, and to return thence without let or hindrance.

1679, April. Articles of impeachment against William, Earl of Powis; William, Viscount Stafford; Henry, Lord Arundell of Wardour; William, Lord Petre; and John, Lord Bellasis.

1679, June 10. Whitehall. Henry Coventry, Secretary of State, to all captains of his Majesty's ships and others. Warrant to suffer James Grahme, esquire, and his servant to embark for Flanders, and to return thence without let or hindrance.

1685, November 18. Burley. The Duke of Buckingham to James Graham, Captain Coles tells me that he has been desired to inform you of the price I will take for my red deer at Whaddon. I cannot bring my mind down low enough to think of selling red deer, but if you believe that his Majesty would take it kindly of me, I will present him with ten brace of the best that I have.

1686, November 14. Crown Office. Certificate by Simon Harcourt that James Grahme, esquire, appeared in the Court of King's Bench, and

there produced a certificate of his receiving the Lord's Supper according to the usage of the Church of England, and took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

1688, December 18. Whitehall. Stephen Fox to Mrs. Graham at Bagshot Park. Your husband went with the King to Rochester this morning, and he told me that he had not time to write. About one o'clock this morning, the Marquess of Halifax, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and Lord Delamere, came to the King from the Prince of Orange, and told him that the Prince desired him to remove to Ham. The King chose Rochester rather, whereupon their Lordships returned about nine o'clock with leave that it might be Rochester. About eleven o'clock the King went in his barges for Gravesend, whither his coaches were sent before. He was attended by three Lords of the Bedchamber, and a physician, and several others, besides your husband, and a convenient number of household servants, and—at his own desire—a hundred of the Prince's foot guards and sixty horse. He is not under any restraint. The Prince arrived at St. James's about three o'clock, resorted to by all who can get in. I was by command left here, extremely troubled for the circumstances of my master. I hope for a happy Parliament. I wish you and Lady Sylvius here, as the safest place, for the rabble is quiet in this city. It is said that they are terrible in many countries.

1688, "January" (December) 21. James II. to William Chiffinch. "Will. Chiffins. I suppose you have yet in your hands the service of plate of mine which you kept. Put it into James Graham's hands for my use, as also those things you were a putting up when I came away, and the antique watch that was in the same place, and what else was of value there, except pictures. Let him have also the three strong boxes which stood in the outward room, with what is of value in the cabinet which stood in the same room with them, with the books of devotion and prayer books [which] are in any of my closets, with the altar plate if any were left in the little chapel below stairs, and for so doing this shall be your discharge. James R. Send also the sailing and fighting instructions, the list of the sea commanders and the stablishment of my house." (Copy in the handwriting of Col. Graham, probably made in January 1688–9, and so misdated. Spelling modernised.)

1688, "January" (December) 21. Rochester. James II. to Sir William Turner. "I have always found you to be so fair a dealer and so honest a man, that I dare trust you, and desire you to be assisting to Col. James Grahme, whom (*sic*) will give you this in securing my share book in the East India and Guinea Companies, which I shall tke very kindly from you, and let you see I do it when in my power. James R." (Copy as before.)

1688, "January" (December) 21. Rochester. James II. to Sir Benjamin Bathurst. "I have ordered James Graham, that will give you this, to consult with you about securing my shares in the East India and Guinea Companies. I look on you to be so honest a man as well as a loyal subject, that I make no doubt of your serving me faithfully in it. James R." (Copy as before.)

[1688, December 22? Rochester.] The King's reasons for withdrawing himself. (The original draft in the handwriting of James II. with a few interlineations and alterations. Endorsed by Col. Graham "King's reasons from Rochester." The corrected version is printed in Echard's "History of England," vol. iii., pp. 940–941.)

[1688, December 25. James II. to J. G.] "Boulogne. January the 4, 1689. New stile. I arrived safe here this day and have but little to say to you at present but that I am going on to Paris, from

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whence you shall heare from me when I arrive there. In the meane tyme go to my corispondent that payd you some mony upon my account, and put him in mind of puting the rest of the mony I bad him put into your hands, that you may returne that, and what you had of myne in your hands, to me as sone as you can, I having present occasion for it, and pray remember me to your freind with who I was to have been, if I had stayd. Lett me know a little newse." (Written in a feigned hand, and endorsed by Col. Graham—"Mr. Banks 1st letter after his going to Oxford," *i.e.* France.)

1688, December 31. "An account of the charge of feeding and removing of 108 red deere that came from Germany out of the ship named Dorothy, lying then at the ship Brewhouse Wharfe, and removed from thence into Windsor Forest by his Royal Highness order the Prince of Orange. By Thomas Howard, Yeoman of the Toyles." The total amount was 117*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, which was paid to Thomas Howard by Col. Graham on the 16th of February 1688–9.

1688–9, January 16. St. Germain. Transfer by James II. "King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland," &c. to James Grahme, Esq., of the parish of St. Martin in the Fields, Westminster, of 7,000*l.* stock of the East India Company. Witnesses:—F[ergus] Grahme and Row[land] Tempest. Sign manual "James R." and privy signet affixed. Acknowledgement of the same by James II. "King of Great Britain," in French, signed "Jacques R." (Paper.)

1688–9, January 19. St. James's. William Jephson to J. G. An order has been granted for the discharge of Thomas Hancock, a prisoner at Maidstone, if there was no other cause of his commitment but that he is a Roman Catholic. For what you write about my moving the Prince on behalf of Father Warner, a priest and Jesuit, I dare not do it.

1689, February 19. Paris. Notarial copies of transfers by James II. to James Grahme, Esq., of 3,000*l.* stock of the Royal African Company, and 3,000*l.* stock of the East India Company, dated at St. Germain, January 10, 1688–9, and of 7,000*l.* stock of the East India Company, dated at the same place, January 16, 1688–9. (Parchment.)

N.D. "My Oxford Cypher.

D Y O M E T R I C A L B
F G H K N P Q S V W X Z.

K[ing] Jam[es]	-	-	-	-	19
K[ing] Luies	-	-	-	-	13
K[ing] William	-	-	-	-	17
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	25
Gibjoun	-	-	-	-	15
Deall	-	-	-	-	23
Waugh	-	-	-	-	11
L[d] Middelton	-	-	-	-	10
L[d] Melfourd	-	-	-	-	16
L[d] Brudenall	-	-	-	-	14
M[r] Grahem	-	-	-	-	18
My Genny	-	-	-	-	9
Rosey	-	-	-	-	8
Bishops	-	-	-	-	7
Trotter	-	-	-	-	Mellfort.
Dobson	-	-	-	-	Renodau.
Sydick	-	-	-	-	Coorsy.

Bonson - - - - -	K[ing] Lew[is].
Arthur (or Artlye) - - -	K[ing] J[ames].
Toncroft - - - -	L[d] Midleton.
Lindsy - - - - -	Robertson.
Simpson Jones - - - -	Roberts.
Crosby - - - - -	Clinch."

(The first part of this cipher was used by substituting letters in the lower line for those immediately over them and *vice versâ*. Thus F was substituted for D, and D for F; Y for G, and G for Y, and so on. The two lines make up an alphabet of 24 letters.)

[1689] April 1. Hampton Court. W. Bentinck to [J. G.]. The King accepts with pleasure the dogs which you have sent. It is bad weather and he has not gone out, so that he has not seen them. He begs that you will send the horse called Pope. If it suits, he will pay for it what you ask. (French.)

1689, May 29. Whitehall. The Earl of Shrewsbury to — Stevens, one of the messengers. Order to allow Col. Grahme to see Lord Preston "as often as hee has occasion."

1693. June 1. [Levens.] Hugh James to James Graham. On Tuesday last Captain Leveston's regiment of dragoons came into Kendal. They have been hectoring at Sizergh.

1693, June 5. [Levens.] Hugh James to J. G. Major William commands the dragoons at Kendal. They are yet very civil. I hope they will not offer any ill thing to the park.

1694–5, February 14. [Levens.] Hugh James to J. G. To-day a Dutch troop has come to quarter in Kendal. I hope they may be civil, but they shall not have one pile of hay from me, unless they take it by force.

1695, March 26. [Levens.] Hugh James o J. G. To-day I sent two light horse and men to the Round Table at Penrith, with three years' muster and four days' pay for each man. I had much ado to get them, it being seed-time.

1695, September 26. Sir Christopher Musgrave to the Revd. — Jackson, vicar of Bethom. Great endeavours have been used to misrepresent me to my country, although I have given undeniable proofs of my zeal to preserve the Protestant religion, his present Majesty's Government, and the just liberties of the subject. I request your vote.

1695, October 5. [Levens.] Timothy Banks to James Graham. Sir Daniel [Fleming] has told Sir Christopher [Musgrave] that he will not act on either side at the election. This has startled the country, and "it puts them to a stand." They are put "to a greater stand" by Sir John Lowther naming for his partner Sir Richard Sandford, who is but nineteen years old and two months.

1695, October 14. Levens. Timothy Banks to J. G. On Thursday Sir John Lowther and Sir Richard Sandford came to Kendal. They were met by about sixty horsemen. Sir Christopher Musgrave came also, and was attended by the Mayor and others. On Friday they all went into sessions. After the charge, Sir Christopher made a learned speech to the grand jury. Then Sir John spoke, and acquitted Sir Christopher from being disaffected to the Government. He also spoke honourably of you. They made three speeches apiece, and seemed to take each other's parts. Great interest was made to unite them, but in vain. Sir John proposed that Sir Christopher should, in the presence of the Bishop of Carlisle, Sir George Fletcher, and Sir Daniel Fleming, declare that he will without disputing vote such a supply as shall be demanded for carrying on next year's war. Sir Christopher offered a

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general declaration in favour of the Established Church and his present Majesty, but he thinks that to confine himself in particulars is such an infringement of the liberty of a commoner as no man ought to agree to who undertakes the service of his country in Parliament.

1695, November 1. [Levens.] Timothy Banks to J. G. At the election at Appleby yesterday Sir Christopher Musgrave and one Sir William Twysden were chosen. Sir Christopher had 60 votes out of 75. Nevertheless I hear that he will stand for the county. It is reported that his friend Archdeacon Nicolson has been committed for treason.

1695, November 24. Longleat. Viscount Weymouth to J. G. I do not hasten to town, our House having no share in the government of this world, and what the Commons will do no man can guess before they have a little fermented.

1695[–6], February 23. Council Chamber at Kensington. The Council to John Thornburgh, one of the messengers of his Majesty's chamber. Warrant to apprehend James Grahme, Esq., for suspicion of high treason and treasonable practices. (Copy.)

1695–6, March 2. Council Chamber at Whitehall. The Council to the Warden of the Fleet or his deputy. Warrant to take into custody the body of James Grahame, Esq., for suspicion of high treason and treasonable practices. (Copy.)

1696, June 12. [Levens.] Timothy Banks to James Graham. On Wednesday last the mob rose at Kendal, and came with a drum to Sizergh, saying that they were starving. Mr. Shepherd gave them 10*s*., and a great deal of bread and drink. At Levens my wife gave them 5*s*., a cheese, and a great quantity of bread. At Dalham Tower Mr. Wilson gave them 15*s*. They took nothing from anybody. But on their return they abused the Mayor, and knocked the Recorder down. Many were put into prison. About 4 o'clock this morning a man came with a warrant from Lord Lonsdale and others for the militia and foot to appear at Round Table at 12 o'clock. The man told us that 70 went yesterday from Kendal to join the mob on the other side of the fell, and that Lord Lonsdale had gone to Rydal for security. They threaten him sore, and we are all in danger to have all taken from us. I am put to it sore for horses and money for our two men.

1696, June 15. [Levens.] Timothy Banks to J. G. Lord Lonsdale did not leave his own house until he had been to Kendal, and he had no disturbance. On Friday last the horse met him at Rownthwaite, and guarded him to Kendal, where Sir Daniel Fleming met him with his company of foot. They examined the prisoners, who said that they had not 30*s*. among them. They laid the blame on some mercers who had among themselves proposed to take shillings in trade at 10*d*., 9*d*., or 8*d*., apiece, according to size. Some tradesmen are bound over to sessions for taking shillings at 10*d*. and paying the same at 12*d*. apiece. The mob owned they would have gone to Lowther and Rydal. Nine of the ringleaders were sent to Appleby under a strong guard. The Deputy Lieutenants recommended people to take and pay "narrow money" by weight at 5*s*. 2*d*. per oz. Now we are quiet.

1696, June 25. [Levens.] Timothy Banks to J. G. I dare not distrain. Lord Lonsdale takes any silver, though never so much clipped, and at the usual value, which yet cannot procure him a good word.

1696, June 29. [Levens.] Timothy Banks to J. G. There is no money stirring here but a few little sixpences, which scarce serve for the country's provision. On Saturday twelve country tradesmen's shops were shut in Kendal.

1696, July 20. [Levens.] Timothy Banks to J. G. On Tuesday Mr. William Fleming gave the charge at Kendal sessions, and afterwards offered his services as Knight of the Shire in the place of Lord Lonsdale. He said that he had Lord Lonsdale, Lord Carlisle, Sir George Fletcher, and others, on his side. Sir Daniel (his father) in some heat told the jury that this country had sent too many young gentlemen to Parliament. The Esquire was troubled that his father should charge him with extravagance, and said that he had had 10*s*. only from him since Christmas.

1696, September 3. [Levens.] Timothy Banks to J. G. Money is every day worse and worse. There is not a farthing to be had. About three weeks ago sixpences with the ring on, and shillings with some letters on, would have gone, but if ever shears have been on either they will not. Men cannot sell their beasts for ready money.

1697, July 22. Tunbridge. William Graham, [Dean of Carlisle] to J. G. "If the Bishop of Bath and Wells [Ken ?] be with you, pray my duty to him, and service to all of the Greek Church."

1697, August 23. London. Sir William Boothe to J. G. The French squadron at Newfoundland must inevitably destroy the fleet, and Gibson, who has only five men of war, and nearly a 100 merchants under his care. It is surprising to everyone to hear that Lord Midleton is at the congress at Ryswick, "and that King James should have that cheerfulness in his countenance as he never had more in his whole life." The Prince of Condé has certainly left France for Poland, having sent a vast treasure before him. Nobody doubts that he will become King of Poland. It is feared that he will encourage the rebellion in Hungary, which gathers like a snowball. Several good men of Kent have hanged themselves, which is a great pity.

1697, September 11. London. [Charles Brome] to J. G. At the last meeting between the two B's, there was a great huff, insomuch that Bentinck said that if the King of France played tricks his master had it in his power to revenge the affront. The papers say that they parted in good humour.

1697, November 20. "Jasper Harris" (Francis Turner, late Bishop of Ely ?) to J. G. In my last I told you that the honest Captain was so far gone in a consumption that I gave him the holy sacrament as a dying man. We now have better hopes of his recovery, to which going abroad would contribute. Our peace is firm, so the coast will be clear suddenly. We had lately for three nights a violent search in the City, especially all over the Inns of Court where the doors of the absent were broken open. Nobody was found worth snapping. Those in the proclamation were sought for. All was founded on a silly misinformation from a French Protestant that the Duke of Berwick bought a pair of stockings at his shop. I am now in the hurry of a remove to a small habitation near Red Lion Square.

1697[-8], January 4. Sir William Boothe to J. G. Lord Clancarty was taken on Sunday morning in bed at Lord Sunderland's house. He is committed to Newgate, but it is thought that he will soon be set at liberty, as he made his peace before coming out of France on Saturday.

1698, May 19. N.S. Brussels. Fergus Graham to J. G. There are very few English here. Lord Ailesbury has taken a house for a twelvemonth, and sent for his family over. There are very few in Flanders or Holland who have come away in consequence of this Act, and, I am told, not many in France. MacAdam is with Slingsby about ten leagues from Paris (*i.e.* at St. Germain).

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[1698, February–May.] Hugh James (junior) to Timothy Banks. Mr. Knighly, whose curate I am to be [at Byfield], offers me 30*l.* a year in ready money, besides my board and the keep of a horse, and all surplice fees, which in a large parish cannot be small.

1698, July 11. N.S. Malines. Fergus Graham to J. G. There are more English here now than before. Sir Thomas Stanley and Captain Brathwait, and others, have licences to return [to England]. The envoy here, Mr. Hill, had a letter from Mr. Vernon saying that my licence was stopped for the present.

1698, July 22. Drayton. Viscount Weymouth to J. G. The country is generally desirous of new members, but they are not to be found. All those who design no particular profit by the employment, decline the trouble of it, and the expense of long sessions.

1699, June 14. Sir William Boothe to J. G. I shall employ Mr. Robinson to draw the pictures of Mr. Pepys and Mr. Littleton, and to begin to-morrow with Mr. Pepys.

1699, August 8. Longleat. Viscount Weymouth to J. G. The judges of this circuit have been very free with the Parliament, complaining of their unkindness in not complying with the King's desires.

1699, November. [London.] Thomas Robinson to J. G. Concerning the sale of a collection of medals, Greek, Roman, and English.

1699–1700, March 12. London. Viscount Weymouth to J. G. The Old East India Company are in a fright lest their bill should not pass, being not in a condition to make the same compliment as the New, by submitting the terms of an union to the King's pleasure. Duke Hamilton's mother-in-law is dead, as well as my Lady Bishop Crewe. Lord Cutts is married this day to an old woman of eighty, Mrs. Pickering.

1700, May 29. Holyrood House. The Duke of Hamilton to J. G. I have shown your letter of the 5th instant and this to His Majesty's High Commissioner, for upon very small grounds storms are made, as if the bearer came hither upon some mysterious intrigue. I will do what in me lies to serve the lady you recommend, if her business comes into Parliament. When I go into Lancashire, I will not fail to see Levens.

1700, July 15. Edenhall. Sir Christopher Musgrave to the gentlemen and freeholders in the Barony of Kendal. Mr. Fleming keeps his place as Commissioner in the Excise, and is thus disabled from serving you any longer in Parliament. Colonel Graham's son offers his service, and you cannot make a better choice.

1700, July 27. London. The Earl of Carlisle to J. G. I have received your letter telling me that you intend to recommend your son to serve the county of Westmoreland in the place of Mr. Fleming. will endeavour all I can that no violent man of any opinion shall come within the walls of the House of Commons, but such shall have my assistance who will make it their equal concern to preserve the government and serve their country. I cannot judge you to be of this number.

1700, July 30. The Earl of Carlisle to ——. I condole with you on the death of Lord Lonsdale. I have written to Sir Daniel Fleming that I hope that a fit person will be chosen for the county of Westmoreland. In my opinion Mr. Lowther "will be much the fitter and properer man" than Colonel Graham's son. (Copy.)

1700, August 29. Hothfield. The Earl of Thanet to J. G. I conclude that Sir Christopher [Musgrave] will be Mayor [of Appleby]. I will tell Carleton to let the Corporation know that I desire they will

choose him for this next year. It will be a credit to them to have so worthy a man in that place.

1700, August 31. Windsor. William Graham [Dean of Carlisle] to J. G. "The Prince now goes a hunting, shooting, and the like, and, I hope, in a little time the Princess will use those diversions she used to doe, and that her sorrow will abate in time, which as yet she can not wholy overcome." I have written to Archdeacon Nicolson to use his interest in favour of your son. "The character of that person is very well known to me, he is a scandall not only to any gown, but to humane society; but if he can but serve a turne twill be meritt enough for him to procure any preferment in the church . . . Honour and honesty are discountenanced, and none but men of profligate lives and desperate fortunes are encouraged."

1700, September 9. Levens. J. Grahme to a freeholder of Westmoreland. I am forced to write to clear myself and my son from aspersions malitiously spread about the county. It is well known that my whole family have been constant professors of the Protestant religion. I appeal to Sir Daniel Fleming, a man of worth. My brother is Dean of Carlisle. The present Dean of Canterbury was tutor to myself and brother. It is said that the late Lord Lonsdale at his death recommended his uncle, in my opinion a very improper legacy to his country, for I never heard that Knights of the Shire were disposed of by will. A letter is handed about in the name of the Earl of Carlisle in favour of Major Lowther. It is a new thing for any man who has no lands in a county to concern himself in elections there. The Earl's grandfather and father enjoyed the posts he has in these northern parts, yet never meddled with elections in Westmoreland.

1700, September 11. John Hall (Under-Sheriff) to J. G. I have received a letter from Lord Thanet, in which he says—"I will never approve of men that have offices to be Knights of the Shire no more than men who have no estates."

1700, December 2. The Mayor and Corporation and freeholders in the town of Kendal to Sir Christopher Musgrave. Unanimous request that he will once more be pleased to represent the county of Westmoreland, whensoever her Majesty shall call a new Parliament. Sir Christopher's reply dated at Edenhall, December 18. (Copy.)

1700, December 10. William Nicolson [Archdeacon of Carlisle] to J. G. Sir Daniel Fleming was at Edenhall, when Sir Christopher [Musgrave] happened to be at Rose. He furnished my Lady with arguments to prevail with her husband to decline the thoughts of going any more to Parliament, saying that he was now old, &c.

1700, December 16. Levens. Henry Graham to a freeholder of Westmoreland. I do not intend to offer myself for any place but the county. I persist in my resolution, "tho' I was not born at Lowther, nor ever had the honour to be a major of Train-Bands."

1700, December 21. London. The Earl of Thanet to [Under-Sheriff] Hall. I hope all my friends will be zealous in appearing for Sir Christopher Musgrave and Colonel Graham's son.

1700[-1], January 7. Rydal Hall. Sir Daniel Fleming to the freeholders in Hugil. I hope that you will be at Appleby on the 15th inst. and give your votes for Sir Richard Sandford, and such other person as you shall judge fittest for the service of our king, church, and country.

1700-1, February 15. London. Francis Gwyn (of Ford Abbey) to J. G. Lady Anglesey having brought witnesses to swear that her husband designed to murder her, the Lord Chief Justice sent his warrant and bound him to the peace. On Friday his Lordship came to the House

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of Lords to complain that the Lord Chief Justice had broken the privileges of that house. At that minute two men and four women in masks went to his house and brought away Lady Catherine [Sedley], so that she is out of his clutches. The Lords dismissed his complaint. Lord Anglesey is "very deep in a consumption," and likely to die soon.

[1700–1] March 12. London. Viscount Weymouth to J. G. We are fitting out with all speed our third-rate ships, being apprehensive that the preparations at Brest are designed to intercept our fleet of stores and provisions for Cadiz. They never pressed men with such vigour. Housekeepers and shopkeepers are taken up and sent on board. There are scarce watermen left to bring up lighters to feed the City.

1701, September 14. Timothy Banks to J. G. On Thursday Sir Richard Sandford went through the market at Kirby Lonsdale with Lord Lonsdale and complimented every man he met. They spent 40*l.* At night they came to Kendal. The Mayor and the whole town went out to meet them about four miles. Mr. Chambre told my Lord who had been for his father's interest, and who against it.

[1701] November 16. The Earl of Thanet to J. G. I am willing to recommend you, provided that you go down [to Appleby], but I must recommend my uncle Pierrepoint for the first place, if he desires to have it. I hear that he will meet with great opposition in his county.

1701, November 17. Appleby. Timothy Banks to J. G. The absence of Sir Christopher Musgrave may do us harm. Please ask to name one to personate him, and hasten your coming.

1701, November 20. John Brougham to J. G. Lord Carlisle recommended Sir Edward Hasell and Captain Fletcher as knights for Cumberland. I have been among the freeholders [of Westmoreland] on behalf of Mr. Graham. Sir Richard Sandford and Dr. Fleming have come to Kendal to make interest, but I trust they will do little good there.

1701, November 24. Kendal. Timothy Banks to J. G. Account of speeches, &c. at Orton. Sir Richard Sandford said that the King dissolved the last Parliament because he did not love them. This I denied. Dr. Fleming asked the freeholders to shout "A Sandford and Dalston," but almost all shouted "A Grahme and Musgrave."

1701, November 29. Appleby. Timothy Banks to J. G. A long account of proceedings against his servant Arthur Shipherd, charged with treasonable words in owning the pretended Prince of Wales to be heir to the Crown. (There are other letters on this subject.)

1701, December 18. Appleby. Timothy Banks to J. G. The election ended to-day. Sir Richard Sandford had 652 votes, Mr. Graham 584, Mr. Dalston 544, Sir Christopher Musgrave 528. We should have lost it entirely but for Lord Thanet's interest.

1701[–2], February 5. Kendal. Timothy Banks to J. G. The weavers desire that you will promote the petition to Parliament from the Corporation of Kendal. This company was very hearty for your son and Sir Christopher Musgrave at the election. Although there are laws against persons setting up any trade without having served seven years apprenticeship, when such persons come to be prosecuted they meet with so much favour that very few have been punished of late. They therefore conceive a new law necessary.

1702, April 2. William Nicolson [Archdeacon of Carlisle] to J. G. The promotion of the Dean [of Carlisle] to the Bishoprick, and of myself to his Deanery and his prebend of Durham, will make way for the advancement of some more of your friends. The Bishop is not dead.

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1702, April 13. Appleby. The High Sheriff, the Justices of the Peace, the Grand Jury, and other gentlemen of Westmoreland, to the Queen. A loyal address. (Copy.)

1702, April 23. Kendal. Richard Lowry to J. G. This being the day of her Majesty's coronation, the Mayor, Aldermen, Burgesses, and others went from the public hall to the cross, with drums and music before them, and drank the health of the Queen and Prince George of Denmark on their knees, with the prosperity of the Established Church. In the evening there were illuminations, bonfires, &c. with such joy as I have never seen in this town.

1702, August 11. Lord Godolphin to J. G. I congratulate you on your success in Westmoreland. I will take care to make your son's excuse to the Prince and the Queen, and to let her Majesty know how active you have been in her service.

1702, August 30. Longleat. Viscount Weymouth to J. G. The Queen came well to Bath on Friday, much satisfied with her entertainment at Oxford. It is thought impossible for her to come here in short days and by long bad ways.

1702, September 6. Longleat. Viscount Weymouth to J. G. The Prince finds benefit by the waters, which the Queen began to drink yesterday.

1703, June 30. Windsor. William Graham [Dean of Carlisle] to his brother J. G. I have had the honour to serve the Queen at my own expense for thirty years. Lord Nottingham lays his hand on all church preferment. His brother, his chaplains, and his favourites are all taken care of, and her Majesty's chaplains and clerks of the closet are put by.

1703, August 31. Whitehall. The Earl of Nottingham to J. G. I was unsuccessful in the case of your two justices who were lately added to the commission of the peace. . I hear that great sums of money have been lately sent into that kingdom [Scotland], but I cannot trace by what hands it was conveyed. Perhaps you may guess at those secret ways.

1703–4, January 5. London. Viscount Weymouth to J. G. There will be great struggles in the House of Lords, where the parties will be pretty equal. The Queen is perfectly recovered and the better for having now a sharp fit of the gout in both hands.

1704, April. Red Lion Square. William Harvey to J. G. Having the honour of a recommendation from Lord Thanet to be chosen with you at Appleby, in the room of Lord Pierrepoint who declines it, I venture to desire the favour of your joining with his Lordship in giving me your interest at this election.

1704, June 1. Robert Harley (Secretary of State) to J. G. You may well call me a new courtier. I shall scarce ever attain to be an old one unless I have the favour of some of your precepts. Orders have been given to the Lord Keeper to remove Fleming. The Duke of Marlborough's march is the only thing to save the empire. Whether Prince Lewis of Baden will fight, or have the gout, a few days will show.

1704, August 17. The Earl of Peterborough to J. "Grimes." My son, Lord Mordaunt, was wounded in the battle [of Blenheim]. Such a rout was never heard of. It happened by the impatience of our men. The soldiers in the second line would have their share of fighting, and their officers could not hinder them from running up into the intervals of the first line. This obliged the French to do the same, and made it such a confused fight that there could be no regular retreat. Thirty squadrons of the *gens d'armes* of the household and best horse of

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France were forced into the Danube, and hardly any were saved. Twenty-six battalions taken prisoners, and twelve squadrons of dragoons, fourteen general officers, and twelve hundred others. Sir Christopher Musgrave and I "were not always of opinion," but there was so much of a sturdy Englishman in him that I always wished him well.

[1704] August 23. Metcalfe Graham to J. G. After a hot dispute we have obtained an entire victory. We have taken twenty-seven battalions of foot and twelve squadrons of dragoons, besides other prisoners. The French are weaker by this battle [of Blenheim] by 30,000 men. What makes the victory more glorious is our passing to attack them with two rivulets in their front and a strong village on each flank. Their army was twenty battalions stronger than ours and only thirty squadrons weaker. M. Tallard declared that if they durst confide upon their intelligence that Prince Lewis was left to besiege Ingoldstadt, they would have fallen upon us in our camp the day before. Lord Marlborough sent for me two days after this business, and told me that he had taken notice of me all day, took me by the hand, and promised to take care of me as long as he lived. I serve as aide-de-camp to General Lumley.

[1704] August 29. [London.] Thomas Robinson to J. G. I have received your command to buy a silver cup at about 20*l.* Plain plate is dearer for the fashion than chased work. I have bespoke a cup of Mr. Seamer at the Flower de Luce in Fleet Street, a very considerable goldsmith, at 6*s.* 2*d.* per oz., of which 8½*d.* is for the fashion, Britannia silver being 5*s.* 5½*d.* per oz.

1704, September 1. Longleat. Viscount Weymouth to J. G. Besides the loss of interest by Sir C[hristopher] M[usgrave]'s death, I am in doubt your Bishop [Nicolson] will not be so steady. You know he promoted him, and had the most power with him.

1704, October 3. Inner Temple. J. Ward to J. G. Mr. Bromley and other members will observe the agreement made at the last general meeting at the Fountain, to meet there again a full week before the next sitting of Parliament. I hope that you and your son will comply with this, if you can be spared from your county election.

1704, December 4. Kirkby Lonsdale. Thomas Godsalve to J. G. The election [for Westmoreland] was carried for William Fleming without the least opposition. Mr. Robert Lowther made a learned speech in the best language. He will stand at the next election, besides Mr. Graham and Mr. Musgrave, so that there will be five with the two whom we have elected, and who cannot stand without crutches.

1704–5, January 12. Preston. The Duke of Hamilton to J. G. A very wrong notion is taken of our affairs in both houses. I may well be allowed to regret anything that looks like an ill understanding between the two kingdoms. Amongst other idle stories, they have spread reports that I was buying great numbers of horses in this country. Nothing can be falser, for I have not bought one horse these two years. The news-letters from London say that Scotland is recruiting the French army with horses. I have business enough to do in this country without turning jockey.

1704[-5], January 14. John Brougham to J. G. I hope that Kendal may prove true. When Mr. Fleming came there on his journey to London, many of the town and country waited on him, and, I am told, he gave them eleven or twelve gallons of brandy in punch, besides wine and ale. I have asked the freeholders to give one vote to Mr. Graham, and to reserve the other for the present. Mr. Lowther has been to Kendal to make interest.

1704–5, January 16. Preston. The Duke of Hamilton to J. G. The votes of the 2nd contain such severe resolutions that I regret the methods adopted. Softer ways would be more inviting arguments to come into the measure desired, than carrying things with so high a hand. The Queen is Queen of Scotland, and if these resolutions should become laws, she gives sanction to make war against herself. If I had been believed, things would not have come to this. When the Queen came to the Crown nobody coveted more than I did the honour of serving her. In former reigns it was thought "noe ill polleticke" to have Scotland entirely at the devotion of the sovereign. Scotland has had its influence on certain occasions, even in the greatest events relating to Britain.

1704–5, February 25. Preston. The Duke of Hamilton to J. G. I shall be as ready as any man in the island to contribute my small endeavours towards her Majesty's service in preserving a good understanding between the two kingdoms. I do not trouble the Lord Treasurer with letters, because I do not know the measures they are upon. Nobody wishes the preservation of the liberties of the people more than I do, but I think nothing can secure them better than support to the Crown. I hope the glorious success of her Majesty's arms, with the wise conduct of those whom she trusts, will order matters so as to keep her Queen of her people and not of a party.

1704–5, March 6. Preston. The Duke of Hamilton to J. G. The proceedings with you about our affairs are above my comprehension. They put me in mind of what I have heard of the Peace of Ryswick, when it was said that it was like the Peace of God, "which passes all understanding." What is done now is above the comprehension of us poor vulgar people.

1705, March 27. Inner Temple. J. Ward to J. G. There are thorough changes at hand at court. The Duke of Buckingham was offered the Great Seal. He refused, and has resigned the Privy Seal. It is said that the Duke of Newcastle is to have it. The Earl of Peterborough to be Vice-Admiral of England and General of the forces on board the fleet.

1705, April 4. Preston. The Duke of Hamilton to J. G. Mentions the birth of a son, and political rumours from London. The Earl of Anglesey has written in favour of his cousin, Mr. Francis Annesley, for Preston.

1705, April 8. Preston. The Duke of Hamilton to J. G. Things grow daily more and more perplexed in our country. I hear from thence that a letter came from the Duke of Argyll to the Chancellor, requiring him to call a Council and to put a stop to the execution of Green and his crew until further order. If the Council had gone along with it, there would have been the most terrible rabble ever seen in the place, but the Council, who sat all day, despatched a packet to acquaint her Majesty that they could not put a stop to the execution. Argyll's letter was in such a strain as if he had been writing to one of his chamberlains in Kintyre. If this young minister do not "imbark and ambarras matters," I am much mistaken. He has now had the better of the Duchess of Marlborough, for her friend Johnston is at last turned out, and they say that Philliphaugh, the Duke of Queenberry's creature, is brought in. These are strange steps.

1705, May 11. Lancaster. Robert Heysham to J. G. The county election is appointed for the 22nd. There will be "a strong poll" between Sir Roger Bradshaw and Mr. Shuttleworth.

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1705, September 11. Holyrood House. The Duke of Hamilton to J. G. Our Parliament is now drawing to a close. I have done her Majesty signal service in it, but whatever I do of that nature is not represented. You know how I have been used.

1705, October 6. Keniell Castle. The Duke of Hamilton to J. G. As deeds surpass words, so do my actions. You know best what you said to me, and what authority you had for it. If the consequence should be the re-establishing of my adversaries, you should think yourself and me not justly dealt with. I have done my part, and I hope that I have hurt neither my country nor my friends, though I have angered some of them. I have ever wished for a good understanding between the two kingdoms, and, if my advice had been listened to, the difficulties would not be what they are.

1705, November 5. Appleby. James Lamb and eight others to J. G. A letter of thanks for the "vessels of the sanctuary" presented by him to their church.

1705, November 13. Preston. The Duke of Hamilton to J. G. It is unreasonable to be making reproaches or begging thanks. Services past are dreams.

1706, April 4. Council Chamber at Kensington. The Council to the Earl of Thanet. Order for an assembly of the justices of the peace of the county of Westmoreland to take a particular account of all Papists and reputed Papists with their respective qualities, estates, and places of abode. (Copy.)

1706, April 20. Kendal. William Fleming, James Grahme, Edward Wilson, Daniel Wilson, Richard Fleming, and Thomas Hebblethwaite, to the High Constable of Kendal Ward. Order concerning the same. Seals affixed.

1706, April 25. S. Hawes to J. G. The Tower guns were fired today for an express which came last night from Lisbon, with the news that Lord Galloway has taken Alcantara and some Spanish regiments in it. It is reported that the Duke of Berwick was killed, but this seems to want confirmation. The Venetian Ambassador had his public audience this evening.

[1706] June 7. Camp Arselle. Metcalfe Graham to J. G. Our successes are beyond imagination. A large country has fallen to us in consequence of one battle [Ramillies]. Never was victory more easily got, or better followed. They stayed not long enough to make the slaughter great, but the closeness of the pursuit has made amends. Yesterday the Duke [of Marlborough] had a letter from the King of Spain, saying that their fleet disappeared at the approach of ours. The Marshal retired with so much precipitation that he left all his sick and wounded, 120 cannon, 40 mortars, 4,000 barrels of powder, 15,000 sacks of corn, and other provisions for four months. According to several letters the Duke of Anjou is at Perpignan. My Lord is very civil, but it is hard to make one's fortune by so cowardly an enemy, for we have no vacancies made by the battle in the English horse. We have detached to take Antwerp.

1706, July 6. Longleat. William Burrow to J. G. Gives copy of a letter written on board the Surprize before Ostend, describing the siege and surrender of Nieuport.

1706, July 16. Bucklebury. Henry St. John to J. G. A peace may be made, and more leisure fall to my share, or I may happen to fall on the slippery ground of a court and roll down to this quiet place, In either case my horses and my dogs will help me to pass most of the time which I can spare from the offices of friendship.

1706, August 3. Whitehall. Henry St. John to J. G. My stable is my great diversion in the country, and in the midst of business Bucklebury runs in my head. We stand on slippery ground, and I will fall soft whenever it comes to my lot to tumble. I keep you before my eyes. You have been a courtier, and are a northern country gentleman. CAPT J. F. BAGOT'S MSS.

1706, September 3. Windsor. William Graham [Dean of Wells,] to J. G. The Dean of Sarum [Younger] is not permitted to do duty (as chaplain at Court), because he and the Chapter did not choose as Canon Dr. Kennet who had been recommended by the Bishop [Burnet]. The Bishop in his anger said that all who have had countenance from the Dean have been persons who have set themselves against the Bishop with the utmost indecency, because he studies to support the Queen and her government. This is an unjust accusation.

1706, October 28. Temple Sowerby. John Hall to J. G. The Flemings determine to set up young Wilson at the next election, to oppose your son. Mr. Dalston protests he will give his vote and assistance against them.

1706, —14. Warrington. Sir Edward Seymour to J. G. I am informed that there is no passage for a coach to Whitehaven by Levens. "A worser country and people for travellers I never met withall."

1707, October 30. Penrith. Dr. Hugh Todd to J. G. A long account of the controversy between the Bishop of Carlisle and the Dean as to the right of the former to visit the Dean and Chapter.

1708, May 6. Lord Barnard to J. G. Yesterday the Duke of Hamilton was freed from his messenger on giving 10,000*l.* bail, and his four sureties 5,000*l.* each, viz.—the Duke of Montagu, the Marquess of Dorchester, and the Earls of Bradford and Orford. It is now believed that his Grace will be one of the sixteen peers. Mr. Cæsar has lost his election at Hertford, and Sir Harry Dutton Colt is likely to lose his at Westminster.

1708, May 25. Hulme. Sir John Bland to J. G. On Saturday Lord Downe was 1,500 before Strickland, and Sir Arthur Kaye 450 before him, but Sir Arthur is likely to lose his election, because he declared so late. My election [at Pontefract] was the warmest we have had in these parts. The great Duke of Newcastle sent his myrmidons to manage the election, and Lord Orford his nephew Sir Rowland Winne on his part, but I not only "rid the foremost," but turned the scales for the other.

1708, May 25. Cleveland Court in St. James's Place. [W. Bromley] to J. G. We daily expect an account of a battle, and consequently a victory, in Flanders. The bringing over the Princess Sophia is now much talked of. It is said that the Electoral Prince, after serving this campaign as a volunteer under our Prince, will come with him hither.

1708, July 18. Henry St. John to J. G. The death of my grandfather has filled my head, which never could contain many propositions at a time. My being left out of Parliament is of very small moment to the public, and no great misfortune to me. After I had resolved not to appear at my own borough, I did all I could to get myself elected at some other place, but found it utterly impossible. Those whom it is my inclination and my principle to serve have left me out, and I conclude that they do not want me. I shall have three years time to live to myself, which is a blessing I never yet enjoyed. If I live to another Parliament, I will be elected without an obligation to anybody but the people who choose. This must be *inter nos*, for I have not opened my mind to any creature upon this head.

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1709, September 16. Bucklebury. Henry St. John to J. G. The character you give of the age and court is so true that it serves as another consideration to take off the edge of my ambition. After all this, it is no part of my scheme, whenever the service of my country or of any particular friend calls me forth, to sit still. I hope and promise myself that on any such occasion I should exert some vigour and make no despicable figure.

1710, April 22. John Brougham to J. G. Your vote for the Doctor [Sacheverell] has made even your enemies your friends, and your health is the first drunk in all companies in Cumberland as well as in Westmoreland.

1710, June 1. Levens. Allan Wilson to J. G. Most of the people in this country long to have an opportunity to thank you for the service done them in preserving the church from false brethren.

1710, July 7. Penrith. Dr. Hugh Todd to J. G. We are pleased to hear that you are like to be happy in the affections of the Dowager Lady Portland, one of a million. Mr. Lawson is promoting an address for this county. He will be opposed by our ecclesiastical justices.

1710, August 13. [W. Bromley to J. G.] The laying aside "Sir William" (*i.e.*, the Earl of Godolphin) was a *coup-de-maitre*, and the manner of doing it seems very dexterous. The [Queen] writes him a letter, and orders him to break his staff. He desired leave to see her, and deliver up his staff in person, but this was refused.

1710, August 19. Longleat. George Harbin to J. G. The Lord Chief Justice in his charge at Salisbury told the gentlemen that he was commanded to let them know that the breaking off of the conferences at Gertrudenburgh was occasioned by the divisions in this kingdom. Lord Peterborough is sent for up to town from Bath, and we are told that he will be First Commissioner of the Admiralty.

1710, August 22. Raby. Lord Barnard to J. G. I long to hear how the Duke of Marlborough and the army received the news of the fall of the Treasurer [Godolphin]. Letters speak of great animosity between the General and the Duke of Argyle, and that the latter was confined to his tent for striking Mr. Cardenall.

1711, July 11. York. Dr. Hugh Todd to J. G. Yesterday I took leave of the Archbishop. The news was that the Bishop of London was dead, that the Bishop of Bristol was likely to succeed him, and that the Dean of Carlisle would be removed to Bristol and Windsor. The Archbishop wished me good success as to Carlisle. I perceived notwithstanding that he had some inclinations for Dr. Higdon.

1711, November 10. Penrith. Dr. Hugh Todd to J. G. Our new Dean is to be installed by proxy. He does not intend to come down before spring, if then, or if at all.

1711, December 20. Penrith. Dr. Hugh Todd to J. G. I hear from Lowther that the Bishop of Worcester is dying, that the Dean of Christ Church is to be advanced thither, and that our Dean is to remove to Christ Church.

1712, August 26. London. The Duke of Hamilton to J. G. Her Majesty has made me Master of the Ordnance, and has appointed me to go into France to negotiate some affairs, and to be her Ambassador Extraordinary at the peace. This last is a great honour, but attended with many difficulties, which without the Colonel's effectual assistance I shall never be able to get through.

1713, July 8. Lady Barnard to J. G. The Queen, it seems, was not at St. Paul's. Last night we had a vast number of bonfires in

every village. The mob likes the peace, although the great dons do not.

1713, August 28. Crooklands. Timothy Banks to J. G. The election at Appleby came on yesterday, and "after a long lugg" Mr. Lutwych had 69 votes, Sir Richard Sandford 39, and Mr. Harvey 38.

1713, December 24. London. Viscount Weymouth to J. G. Affairs in Ireland are the whole subject of discourse, where the Commons run great lengths, not at all to the satisfaction of this court. Lord Thanet is much aggrieved at the declaration you made at the county election against peers meddling in that matter. I thank you for the pot of char, too high a meat for a gouty man.

1713[-4?] January 21. Whitehall. Viscount Bolingbroke to J. G. Observe from whence this epistle is dated, and let old images rise in your thoughts. I will not presume to say you will find here a court or ministry like those you have known, but I am much mistaken if you do not like us better than when you saw us last. I have said a little to Lord Berkshire about the present state of affairs, as much as a letter will bear. The Queen is well, though the Whigs give out that she is, what they wish her, "a pereher." Come up and make her well in all respects. It is two o'clock in the morning, and I am ready to drop off my chair with fatigue.

1714, July 27. St. James's Place. Dr. Hugh Todd to J. G. A commission is being prepared for the Treasury. Some say that the Bishop of London is to be the First Commissioner. An order is to be sent to all Lord Lieutenants to disarm Popish recusants and to seize their horses. We hear of an extraordinary charge the Bishop of Carlisle gave to the jury at quarter sessions, and of letters written into the country by Mr. James Lowther about the imminent dangers from the Pretender.

1714, July 30. Council Chamber at Kensington. The Council to the Earl of Carlisle. Order for the seizure of all arms belonging to Papists and Non-jurors dangerous to the peace of the kingdom, within his Lieutenancy. (Copy.)

1714, August 5. London. Metcalfe Graham to J. G. The Duke of Marlborough came in yesterday with all pomp imaginable. The City gave him guards. He wants to see you mightily. The Duchess bids me tell you that while she breathes she will be your friend, for your kindness to them and to Lord Godolphin.

1714, August 6. Skipton. Timothy Banks to J. G. The King was proclaimed at York on Tuesday afternoon with great pomp, the Archbishop being there, and a great number of gentry that were not gone from the races. As soon as the express came to the Lord Mayor, the gates were shut, and none were allowed to pass without a permit. They threaten to take up all Papists, but especially their horses.

1714, September 16. Appleby. Richard Baynes to J. G. We are to have a contest in this borough at the next election. Lord Thanet has recommended Mr. Lutwyche and Mr. Harvey. Sir Richard Sandford opposes them, but the Vicar and some neighbouring clergy are against him.

1714, October 23. London. Dr. Hugh Todd to J. G. It is said that Lord Bolingbroke was introduced to kiss the King's hand by the Duke of Marlborough. The Duke of Ormond is invited to the City feast, but it is said he intends to excuse himself.

1714, November 16. London. Lord Carteret to J. G. The Pretender has sent over a printed paper to all the great officers of state, to

Capt. J. F. Bagot's MSS.

the two Archbishops, and the Lord Mayor, in which he asserts his pretended right, and says that the late Princess his dear sister, meaning the Queen, had of late favourable intentions to him, and that he had been disappointed by her deplorable death. That clause occasions many speculations.

1714, December 18. [London.] Christopher Musgrave to J. G. The town is nothing but noise, and everybody is making court to the great favourites, by reviling the late Queen, who was too bountiful to many of them.

1714[–5], January 6. Appleby. Richard Baynes to J. G. There is likely to be a great contest at Cockermouth. The Dean of Carlisle [Gibbon] has been making interest for his brother, who was one of the late Commissioners of Customs in London, but the contest will probably lie between the two Lords.

1717, September 23. Appleby. Richard Baynes to J. G. The Castle and Mr. Hall made a violent interest against your election as Mayor, but you have been elected by a great majority.

1721, September 15. Appleby. Richard Baynes to J. G. At an entertainment which the Duke of Wharton made to all the burghers of this place on Tuesday last, he heartily recommended you and Mr. Anthony Lowther to be representatives for this county at the next election, and this was seconded by Sir Christopher Musgrave.

1721, October 23. Warcop. Richard Braithwaite to J. G. Injustice of accusations. Lord Lonsdale's father would not have made so great a figure in life if I had not largely contributed to it. At the time of the Revolution, Sir John Lowther wrote a tragical letter to me late one night, saying that the disbanded Irish were coming upon us, and desiring me to meet him at Orton the next morning. I marched to that place with above five hundred horse and foot, and so to Kendal, while Sir John was at Kirkby Lonsdale. So again at the regulation of the coin [in 1696], the mob at Kendal threatened to burn Lowther, which put him in a great fright. I then joined him at Rownthwait with above two hundred horse to suppress the mob, he having not above forty.

1722, April 6. W. Bromley to J. G. The election at Coventry began on Tuesday, when there were polled about one hundred for Sir [Adolphus] Oughton and [John] Neale, and six for Craven and Skipwith. There were about a thousand voters in the street, when, upon pretence of adjourning for an hour, the former with the magistrates carried away the Sheriffs. They would not suffer any but their own creatures to come near them—not even their wives—kept them up all night, and would not let them go until they had forced them to make a return, which was not signified to the freemen till all was over. The Sheriffs were two poor scoundrels, but they durst not trust them. Oughton had brought all the freemen serving in the troops in Great Britain and Ireland, and living in Chelsea Hospital, to the election, and they appeared in their regimental clothes and swords.

1722, April 14. J. Johnston to J. G. The contest in the City is Jacobite Tories against other Tories. The Duke of Wharton has restricted himself to 2,000*l.* a year, and has taken a house at Twickenham for retirement for seven years.

1722, April 22. [W. Bromley] to J. G. My letters yesterday put me into a very great quandary, upon hearing of your friend's Perch (*i.e.* the death of the Earl of Sunderland). I could not reconcile his actions with his professions.

1722, May 6. [W. Bromley] to J. G. I do not believe that any of my friends rejoice at the late "Perch," though I am told that others

have shown very indecent joy. I am surprised at the treatment of him (the Earl of Sunderland) by those in power. It is said that the Duchess of M[arlborough] sealed up his *ecritoire*, that some of the ministers came soon after, broke it open, and carried away all his papers. Had he been charged with the most heinous capital crimes, they could not have done more.

1722, May 9. St. James's. The Council to the Earl of Carlisle. Warrant for the seizure of the arms of all Papists and Non-jurors within his Lieutenancy, in consequence of a conspiracy for raising a rebellion in favour of a Popish Pretender. (Copy.)

1722, May 12. London. [J. Johnston] to J. G. I find our late friend [the Earl of Sunderland] defamed all over the town, first for having got so much by the South Sea, and next for having (as they say his papers show) had a correspondence with the Pretender. His will was made when he thought himself rich, whereas there will remain between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.* for the legatees, and 900*l.* jointure, with 15,000*l.* for Lady Morpeth's debt on the land, so that the heir will have barely 2,000*l.* a year to live on. As to the other point, there is nothing in it, and the falsehood of what is pretended will be made clear. Without hanging, nobody will believe in the plot, but assassinations were proposed. It was also proposed to burn the books of the three companies, for destroying paper credit, which would have been construed to have been done by the Government. Next a rising was resolved on, and the Duke of Ormond had agreed to come over. The chief instruments are known, but the evidence is not sufficient to hang them. Without this, all will pass for a sham.

[1722] May 26. London. [J. Johnston] to J. G. Lord Sunderland's person and manner please everybody. Some mark of favour—perhaps the Bedchamber—will be put on him. The plot is now believed to be nothing, but the Duke of Ormond was certainly to have come. Credit revives. The Bank and the South Sea Directors are agreed, Mr. Walpole does his best to recover the credit.

1723, May 2. Asby. Henry Fleming to J. G. The candidates for Appleby were Lord Hillsborough, supported by the Earl of Thanet's interest, and Mr. James Lowther by Lord Lonsdale's, represented by Mr. Joseph Pennington. The poll began on the 24th of last month and continued until this day, when it was declared in favour of Mr. Lowther. The Mayor, Mr. Nevinson, promised well at first that he would act impartially, but soon showed himself a party man in the highest degree. Lord Hillsborough was very free with him, but no words would prevail with him to be honest. It is generally believed that he is well rewarded for his favours.

1723–4, March 10. Algiers. Thomas Shaw to J. G. A very long account of the character and government of Mohammed Pasha late Dey of Tunis, who was shot in the public street in the midst of his guards and officers.

1725, May 1. London. The Duke of Montrose to J. G. I have obeyed your commands in making your compliments to the King, which were very well received. He was pleased to inquire particularly after you, and to regret that you could not come to St. James's.

1726, December 23. Kendal. Gabriel Shaw to J. G. My son has written to me from Algiers that he has made two or three hogsheads of wine to present to his friends in England, and that he desires to send one to you.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. J. F. Bagot's MSS.

A sheet of paper—"The orders of the Lord of this rule kept by Brother Bellingham's of Leavens in Westmoreland." 1682–3. Thirty-nine verses, and a list of seven performers.

Copies of poll-books at Parliamentary elections for the county of Westmoreland :—

January, 1700–1. Henry Graham, 585 votes; Sir Christopher Musgrave, 523; Sir Richard Sandford, 519 Richard Lowther; Sir Daniel Fleming.

December, 1701. Sir Richard Sandford, 652; Henry Graham, 584; John Dalston, 544; Sir Christopher Musgrave, 528.

August, 1702. Henry Graham, 737; Sir Christopher Musgrave, 712; Sir Richard Sandford, 299; William Fleming, 258.

May, 1708. Daniel Wilson, 986; James Graham, 754; Robert Lowther, 663.

A sheet of paper—"Charles Prince of Wales, &c., Regent of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, and dominions thereunto belonging, to all his Majesty's officers, civil or military. These are requiring you to protect and defend the estates, houses and effects of . . . Earl of Suffolk from all insults, injuries, or violence, to be offered or done against them by any person or persons whatsoever, we having taken him under our Royal protection. Given at Kendal, the 24th November 1745. By his Highness' command. T. Murray." Seal affixed bearing the royal arms with a label.

"This coppy of the manuscript discourses contained in the great Picture-frames, that are fixed in the Halls at Appleby and Skipton Castles, concerning my Ladie the Countesse of Pembrooke, &c. and her noble relacions, was taken in July and August 1672, by her Honor's order, out of the originall papers that had been written by Edmund Langley in August, Anno Domini 1646." It contains genealogical and biographical notes concerning the subjects of the following portraits (1) Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, (2) Francis, Lord Clifford, and his brother Robert Clifford, (3) Margaret, Countess of Derby, (4) Frances, Lady Wharton, (5) Anne, Countess of Warwick, (6) Elizabeth, Countess of Bath.

A folio volume bound in white, containing an account of the various payments made by Lord Duras from the Privy Purse of the Duke of York, from January 1, 1674–5 to March 26, 1676. All the entries are in French, and the Duke's signature occurs at the end of the account for each quarter. At the end of the book are many acquittances for the payments recorded. Many of the payments relate to the stopping of foxes' holes and other expenses connected with the chase. There are also payments to the King's musicians, trumpeters, and drummers, to the gardener of the Queen-Mother, to the coachman of the Duke and Duchess of Monmouth, and to Lord Craven's drummers. There are many payments to boatmen for the carriage of the Duke of York from Whitehall to the Houses of Parliament, to Putney, and other places. Presents are recorded to the nurses of Lord Sunderland, Lord Roscommon, and others, to whose children the Duke was godfather. M. de la Grandcour received 20*l.* for a book dedicated to his Highness on the subject of his marriage.

A quarto Book of Hours written on vellum and bound in old brown leather impressed with a beautiful design. The ancient clasps are missing. Many of the pages have richly illuminated, borders, and the volume contains twenty-nine large illuminations, besides smaller ones of

scenes and emblems of the Passion. The first of the larger series represents St. Walter the Confessor, a very uncommon Saint in mediæval art, wearing a suit of mail under his monastic robes. Another represents the martyrdom of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and another St. Jerome. The Hours are those according to the use of the church of Sarum. Some unusual Saints occur in the Calendar. From the character of the illuminations it appears that the book was prepared in France or Flanders in the middle of the fifteenth century, for some English person whose name is not given. A Book of Hours in the British Museum (Sloane MS. 2471) very inferior to this as to execution and condition alike, has illuminations closely resembling those in this volume in subject and treatment. Somewhat later in date than the pictorial illuminations is a coat of arms, which may be that of Lovel :— *Or* a lion rampant, *azure*, crowned, langued, and armed, *gules*, between twelve cross crosslets of the second. Crest, a demi-griffin *argent*. Opposite to this are some doggrel couplets by members of the Bowntyen family, written in the early part of the sixteenth century. A page of prayers making mention of St. Thomas of Canterbury seems to have been cut out in the reign of Henry VIII. and the notices of him in the Calendar have been erased. At the end of the volume there are notes concerning the issue of Anthony Bustard of Adderbury, co. Oxford, and Jane his wife, who were married January 18, 1540. The first entry runs thus :—"Memorandum that Elizabeth Bustard was borne the 10th day of December, being Saint Damas Eve, anno domini 1540, and in the yere of the reigne of Kyng Henry the eight the 32, Elizabeth Horne and Margarett Bustarde godmothers and Christofer Lyght beyng godfather, and my mother Horne at the confirming." Other children born were William 1542, Anthony 1543, Mary 1545, Ursula 1547, John 1548, Thomas 1550, Anne, George 1555, and Martha 1557. Nothing is recorded about the subsequent possessors of this beautiful volume.

Capt. Bagot has kindly afforded me every facility for the examination of his manuscripts.

H. C. Maxwell Lyte.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF GEORGE BROWNE, ESQ.

Mr. Browne's MSS.

Mr. Browne, whose ancestors have resided at Troutbeck for upwards of three hundred years, has inherited various papers relating to that place and its immediate neighbourhood, and has recently arranged them in sixteen volumes. Very few of them, however, come within the scope of this Commission, and in the following brief report I have noticed all those which seemed to merit attention. Among them may be found much statistical information about the county of Westmoreland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and some scattered notices of the Rebellions of 1715 and 1745. By far the most interesting of Mr. Browne's manuscripts is the book of private devotions of Thomas Percy, seventh Earl of Northumberland, a volume which throws some light on the religious views and practices of a distinguished nobleman in the middle of the sixteenth century.

MR. BROWNE'S MSS.

Among the papers in the bound volumes are the following:—

VOLUME I.

2. Order for the summons of the trained bands of the county of Westmoreland, signed and sealed by Sir Philip Musgrave, Sir George Fletcher, Sir John Lowther, Sir John Dalston, Daniel Fleming, and Alan Bellingham. June 17, 1667.

4. List of prisoners taken by the Scottish rebels in 1745. (Printed in "Local Chronology," Kendal, 1865, p. xxviii.)

5. Copies of the petition of the prisoners in the Castle of Carlisle, of the Governor's answer thereto, of their petition to the Duke of Cumberland, and of his answer thereto. December 1745. (Printed in "Local Chronology," pp. xxviii, xxix.)

6. "The number of soldiers in every Constablewick in Kendall Wards." A.D. 1667.

8. List of Papists and Nonjurors summoned to appear at the Moot Hall at Kendal to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the abjuration oath, on the 25th of May 1722, with notes as to the value of their respective properties.

9. List of the "founders" of the Light Horse. A.D. 1715.

15. List of men of each township in Captain Fleming's company. A.D. 1715.

24. Warrant from John Harrison, and John Archer, justices of the peace, for search to be made for any arms, weapons, or gunpowder, in the custody of George Hilton, Esq. of Bethom, a Papist. August 28, 1714. Two heraldic seals affixed.

25. Warrant from Sir William Fleming, J. Grahme, and Daniel Wilson, justices of the peace, for the seizure of all Papists and suspected persons that shall be found travelling, or in any suspected houses. August 4, 1714. Two heraldic seals, and one other, affixed.

30. Account of the "Trophy Money" payable at 5*d.* in the pound. November 3, 1715.

33. Receipt of Thomas Rowlandson of Kendal for 21*l.* 18*s.* 4½*d.* for "Trophy Money." February 25, 1715.

35. Warrant from Daniel Wilson, John Archer, John Fisher, and Anthony Askew, for search to be made for George Hilton, esquire, of Bethom, who was concerned in the late rebellion, and who has made his escape, since the defeat of the rebels at Preston. November 26, 1715. Two heraldic seals, and two others, affixed.

40. Summons from three justices of the peace to Thomas Shipherd, George Hilton, John Hale, John Burrow, and William Clawson, all of Bethom, to appear at Kendal, to take the oaths prescribed by the Act of Parliament for the further security of his Majesty's person. December 15, 1715.

43. Copy of a letter from Lord Lonsdale to Mr. T. Rowlandson about the rebels in Scotland and Northumberland. October 16, 1715. (Printed in "Local Chronology," p. xx.)

42, 44. Copies of warrants from Captain James Fleming and Captain Daniel Wilson for the summoning of their trained bands to meet at the Round Table near Eamont Bridge on November 12. Dated November 10, 1715.

45. Summons from Daniel Wilson, John Archer, and Anthony Askew, to Mrs. Askew, widow, in the island in Applethwaite, Mr. Miles Atkinson, Mr. Benjamin Harrison, all in Applethwaite, and James Longmire de Linefitt, James Longmire de Orrest, John Longmire de Callgarth, all in Applethwaite, and George Elleray de Houe of the same, to appear at Kendal, to take the oaths prescribed by the Act for the further security of the King's person, etc. December 15, 1715.

48. Similar summons to Robert Stephenson, of Newhouse, and George Dennison, of Mirehead, both in Grayrigg. December 15, 1715.

49. Similar summons to Samuel Newby, of Tenterden, in Docker, and Thomas Dawson, of Crosthwaite. December 15, 1715.

101. Draft of a letter from Mrs. Browne, of Troutbeck, to her son George. His father, being High Constable, is mightily involved in troubles and scarcely at home for one day in a fortnight. When he is at home, he and his boys write day and night. He has been all the week and is still abroad "upon the hunt for taking of some rebells." May he take no harm. "God knows hee is upon a desperate undertakeing." All his troubles, however, are not comparable to the concern he is in about the undutifulness of his son, especially in his slowness in writing to him. [A.D. 1715 or 1716.]

105. Letter from Thomas Shepherd to Benjamin Brown, High Constable [of Kendal] at Troutbeck. He has information of several lewd, disorderly, sturdy vagrants, travelling to Ambleside Fair, who have behaved themselves in a very insolent manner upon their travel. The number of them is said to be two men and four women, and they are suspected to be Egyptians, or that sort of people. Privy search is to be made for the immediate apprehending of them. May 27, 1729.

126. Order of the Court of Quarter Sessions that the High Constable of Kendal cause the surveyors of high ways "to erect and sett up posts of wood or stone at every cross high way and every cross laine in the said wayes with an inscription thereon in their divison directing the rodes from markett to markett." January 16, 1712–3.

213. Summons against John Brathwait, Elizabeth Dixon, widow, and nine others, inhabitants of Windermere, and for the most part Quakers, for refusing to pay great or small tithes. November 7, 1724.

215. Account of the expenses for making distress on the goods of the Quakers in the parish of Warton. November 20, 1711.

217. Complaint of William Crosby, Rector of Windermere, against John Brathwait and others for non-payment of tithes. February 18, 1720.

218, 219. Warrants concerning the same.

220. Survey of the high ways in Kendal Ward. A.D. 1730.

221. Survey of the bridges in Kendal Ward. A.D. 1712.

Mr. Browne's MSS.

399. Account of expenses for conveying vagrants through the county of Westmoreland. A.D. 1712. Among the entries is the following:— "Received of the Constable of Warrington one Charley Hogg, a vagrant, and by order of John Harrison, Esqre. convaid him to Pennerith with two horses, being not fitt to be carried behind one by reason of his filthyness and distemper. Charged tenn shillings for goeing to gett the order, one shilling for keeping him two nights and one day, two shillings for supporting him on the road, being two days and one night, he being soe feeble, sume of two shillings and constable's attendance five shillings in all is 1*l.*"

Volume II.

4. List of the persons, three hundred and ninety-one in number who took the oaths at Ambleside and Rydal, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of October, 1723.

177–181, 186. Notes of the names, weights, and owners of different fighting cocks at Troutbeck. A.D. 1766 and 1771.

199. Agreement between John Walton, of Oston (Alston) Moore, co. Cumberland, gentleman, and Rowland Cookson, of Troutbeck Bridge, co. Westmoreland, yeoman, as to a race to be run by their respective mares, in the demesne of Calgarth, for the sum of twenty pounds. Dated May 30, 1692.

384. Account of expenses of conveying vagrants through the county of Westmoreland. A.D. 1714.

389. A similar account. A.D. 1721.

Volume III.

1. A plan of Troutbeck Chapel. A.D. 1707.

2. Another plan of the same, explaining the arrangement of the seats, undated. The communion table is set altarwise, but not adjoining the eastern wall, and there are seats against all the four sides of the chancel. "When any man that has a seat in this chancell dyes, the 3 sidemen or psallary men has power to putt up another into this chancell, for the payment of 2*s.*, but noe man knows his own seat, every one takes places as they come, and it is a seat but for life." There are three seats or forms on each side of the aisle between the chancel screen and another division running across the nave. "These forms on both sides are common till the womans forms." Westward of the division are twelve seats or forms on each side. "All below till the next back form on both sides this ile are fixt to every mans estates, five estates to a form, and every one pays soe much psallary as is sett down in a schedule by one Doctor Mannering, 5 wives to a seat." Westward of a gangway from door to door across the nave are three more seats or forms. "These below are common to any." "The Psallary men has noe power to dispose of seats but in the Chancell when any person dyes that is seated there, and to collect the psallarys and the interest of the stock we have, and to pay the minister his wages."

3. Copy of a licence from William, Bishop of Chester, for the celebration of the sacraments, etc. in the Chapel of Jesus at Troutbeck. July 18, 1562.

4. Copy of a licence from Matthew, Archbishop of Canterbury, for the like. April 30, 1563.

7. List of the churchwardens of Troutbeck. A.D. 1669–1747.

9. Copy of the petition of the Archbishop of Canterbury and his suffragans against the publication of the Declaration of Indulgence.

31–37. Copies of papers relating to customary tenancy in the Richmond and Marquess fees within the Barony of Kendal. A.D. 1664–1665.

267. Accounts of the expenses of the Constables of Troutbeck during the year ending May 6, 1716. Several of the items relate to the payment of trophy-money and other charges connected with the Rebellion of 1715.

289. Similar accounts for the year ending April 24, 1746, showing charges connected with the Rebellion of 1745.

VOLUME IV.

148. "A declaration of pennance enjoyned to be performed by George Birkett of Troutbeck, in the parish of Windermere." A.D. 1715.

149. An acrostic on the name of William Blennerhasset, High Sheriff for Cumberland, A.D. 1676, by Peter Senhouse. It begins:—"White is your staff."

174–213. Lists of the freeholders in the Barony of Kendal. A.D. 1709–1730.

VOLUME V.

82. Letter from Benjamin Browne to his father George Browne of Troutbeck, on domestic affairs. He adds:—"There is great pressing here for the Fleet, they take 1,000 in one day." Dated at the Temple, May 12, 1719.

83. Letter from the same to the same. He gives an account of his journey to London, which occupied six days. "There has been very great mobbing by the weavers of this town, as they pretend because they are starved for want of trade, and they pull the callico cloaths off womans backs where ever they see them. The Trainbands have been up since last Fryday and they were forced to fire at the mobb in Moor Fields before they would disperse, and 4 or 5 were shott and as many wounded." London, June 16, 1719.

85. Letter from the same to the same. He asks his father to send him a wig "not too dark hair in it, nor too much hair," for it can be got better at Kendal for under 20*s*. than in London for two guineas or more. London, June 23, 1719.

VOLUME VI.

1–82. Papers relating to the claim of Benjamin Browne to a private pew in the chancel of Troutbeck church. A.D. 1709–1711.

VOLUME VII.

45. Letter from Elizabeth, Lady Otway, to Benjamin Browne, of Troutbeck. "I am very sorry to hear of Roland Brathwait sicknes.

MR. BROWNE'S MSS.

If it be a jandice, let him get a lemon and cut the top of it and put in tow penyworth off saffron into it and cover it with the top, and sett it to rost, and when rosted quez it into a pint of white wine and let the lemon infuse 24 hours, and take the fine powder of turmerick as much as will lye upon a crown peice and a nutmeg grated and a good sponnefull of aneseed bruised, and mix this in treakle and take the quantety of a nuttmeg or more morning and afternoone and drink a litle glas off the wine aforesaid affter it. This is a very good medicine iff he can get this done for him, if the would give him 20 head-lice mixed with nut-meg and sugar and powder of turmerick and drink a litle warm ale after it sweetened with treakle and nutmeg and a litle powder of turmerick in it and aneseede, [it] would perhaps doe him good." August 12, 1708.

70. Letter from the same to the same. Barton will take home to Troutbeck the thunderbolt. She would take it as a favour if cousin Brooks would give her the two old pictures of the Penruddocks, rolled up, without the framés. She would get them dressed up from the smoke and dulness which is upon them. August 12, 1714.

77. Letter from the same to the same. "Ther is at Preston, Wigon, and Manchester above 22 or more off the rebells hanged. The judges gone up to London. 6 or 8 witnesses sent up to London. So much sicknes now in our casle that the dye in droves like rotten sheep and be 4 or 5 in a night throne into the Castle ditch ffor ther graves. The feavour and sicknes increaseth dayly, is begun to spread much into the citty, and many off the gaurd solidyers is sick, it is thought by inffection. The Lord preserve us ffrom plague and pestillence." February 16, 1715[–6].

80. Letter from the same to the same. There is among the prisoners in the castle a Mr. Sandys, of Graythwaite, and his wife. He has had great charity, but it will in time fail. He says that his brother, who was once High Sheriff of Lancashire, is lately dead, and that he is heir to an estate worth eight or nine hundred pounds a year. He makes application to her by letter, but she does not know that he deserves her charity. His brother is said to have married one Swainson. She desires information as to the truth of his story. He got out of the Castle, but was not fortunate enough to escape. When caught he was put into irons in the Castle. Sweetum has begged his irons off, and gives relief to him and his wife. March 8, 1715[–6].

90. Letter from the same to the same. She hopes that the hurry of his business as High Constable is over. They have reason to be thankful that the repulse of the rebels was not at Chester, which was so well fortified that there must have been much more blood spilt there than at Preston. Many of the prisoners are gone to London. Four hundred and fifty odd were brought to Chester Castle on Sunday night, and strict guard is kept upon them day and night. It is said that there are several hundred still undisposed of in Preston, until further orders. December 1, 1715.

91. Letter from the same to the same. There are four hundred and fifty prisoners in the Castle. They all lie upon the straw, the better and the worse alike. The King's allowance is a groat a day for each man for meat, but they are almost starved for want of some covering, though many persons in Chester are charitable to the sick. Chester ought to be very thankful that it did not have the lot of Preston. She

had sent "to provide a conveniency" eight miles out of the town, for the cannon was to have been planted at every gate, and her house would not have been secure, standing as it did in the mouth of the Northgate cannon. December 15, 1715.

100. Letter from the same to the same. There are still some hundreds of prisoners in the Castle, and two regiments of soldiers in the town [of Chester]. All provisions are therefore dear. July 5, 1716.

113. Copy of a letter from Elizabeth, Lady Otway, to her cousin Mrs. Birkett, at Ambleside. Bishop Sandys was born at Graythwaite, and, she has heard, gave sixty pounds a year to Hawkshead Church, and the like sum to the school. His picture ought to be kept, to remind his relations of his good works. The two pictures of the Penruddocks will accompany that of the Bishop. The Penruddocks were a very good family in Wiltshire, but she does not know the Christian names of their great-grandfather and great-grandmother. She has heard that her great-grandmother, of whom Mrs. Birkett has the picture, had two children at once, and that King James I., who stayed in the house on his progress, was god-father. She cannot find out what brothers or sisters her grandmother had, except Lady Musgrave, of Heaton Castle in Cumberland, and Anthony Penruddock, to whom the writer's uncle Braithwaite bequeathed 10*l.* She advises Mrs. Birkett to read a book called "England's Black Tribunal," which mentions the execution of Colonel John Penruddock at Exeter, for his loyalty to King Charles II. She fancies that he was her grandmother's eldest brother. He had two brothers slain in the rising in the west in Cromwell's days. She only wanted the pictures in order to show them to a gentleman of five hundred a year, who "mightily enquires after Sir Edward Penruddock and his Lady's name before marriage." July 5, 1716.

115. Notes about two portraits [of the Penruddocks]. That of the gentleman was painted in 1580, when he was 40, and that of the lady in 1611, when she was 60. The lady has a crucifix in her right hand with ten diamonds, and a book lying by her left hand. The gentleman has a book in his right hand. Both are clothed in black. Note of the arms and the motto:—"Ad lucem et laborem."

172. Copy of a letter from Benjamin Browne to Lady Otway. Mrs. Birkett will not give up the pictures of the Penruddocks, saying that they belong to the Sandys family of Esthwaite. December 24, 1714.

189. Copy of a letter from the same to the same. Miles Sandys, Esquire, of Graithwaite in Furnessfell, was buried at Hawkshead Church in February last. He was High Sheriff of Lancashire five or six years ago. He has left two daughters, the one married to Thomas Sandys, of Esthwaite, her ladyship's relation, and the other unmarried. Miles Sandys has given his whole estate to his grandson, Miles Sandys, eldest son of his eldest daughter. His wife was a Knipe, of Fairbank, and his mother a Swainson. Mr. William Sandys, who is a prisoner in Chester Castle, is younger brother to the late Miles Sandys. His wife's maiden name was Hobbs. She came from Newcastle, and had a fortune of 500*l.*

194. Copy of a letter from the same to the same. Until now he has not dared to ask anyone for money, because he was in fear daily that his house would be swept. He was therefore forced to bury her money and other things under ground. He hopes that these troublesome times will be over, if fortune favour them at Sterling. December 9, 1715.

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210. Draft of an agreement by which Dame Elizabeth Otway, of Ambleside, lets to George Braithwaite, of High Wrey, her privilege of fishing upon Windermere water, with the privilege of carrying a boat with any goods whatsoever from the head to the foot of the said water, for one year, in consideration of the sum of five shillings. The said Dame Elizabeth reserves only to herself the twenty chars which the fishermen are to give her every year. July 2, 1701.

VOLUME VIII.

1. Genealogical notes about the Brownes of Troutbeck.

16. Inventory of the goods of Thomas Rawlinson, deceased, appraised at 280*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* A.D. 1591.

17. Inventory of the goods of Gawen Braithwaite, of Ambleside, Esquire, deceased, appraised at 662*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* A.D. 1653.

23. Inventory of the goods of James Longmire, of Applethwaite, yeoman, deceased, appraised at 513*l.* 12*s.* 3½*d.* A.D. 1665.

25. Inventory of the goods of Richard Browne of Troutbeck, yeoman, deceased, appraised at 234*l.* 17*s.* A.D. 1669.

26. Inventory of the goods of Thomas Braithwaite, of Ambleside Esquire, deceased, appraised at 1,041*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* A.D. 1674, with a copy of the executors' accounts.

36–52. Inventories of the goods of William Addyson, James Dixon, Leonard Ayrey, Elizabeth Fisher, Miles Atkinson, Rowland Cookson, George Birkett, James Robinson, William Birkett, George Birkett, William Browne, senior, and William Browne, junior, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

127. Catalogue of books given to the free Grammar School at Hawkshead by Mr. Daniel Rawlinson, and others at his request.

VOLUME IX.

10. Assessment on the estates of Papists in the county of Westmoreland. A.D. 1723.

16. Customs of the manor of Windermere in the seventeenth century. Some of them date from the fifteenth century.

29. Assessment of the townships in the wards of Kendal and Lonsdale. A.D. 1662.

131. Proceedings against Quakers in the parish of Windermere. A.D. 1718–1724.

164. Assessment of the townships in Westmoreland. A.D. 1635.

VOLUME X.

Several accounts of expenses of funerals at Troutbeck, in the eighteenth century.

VOLUME XIII.

136. Articles of agreement between Thomas Hartley, of Ulverston, gentleman, and George Roper, of Penrith, gentleman, about a cock-fight. A.D. 1761.

241. Account of the expenses of conveying vagrants through the county of Westmoreland. A.D. 1717–1727.

VOLUME XIV.

1–66. Wills and copies of wills, of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Among them are those of the following persons :—

(2.) Gawen Braithwaite, of Ambleside. A.D. 1653. Among the things which he bequeaths to his son Thomas he mentions "mine "auncient coynes of gold, silver, and brasse," which are to be considered heir-looms.

(8.) Thomas Sands, of Kendal. A.D. 1681.

(17.) Leonard Ayrey, of Gillthroton. A.D. 1690.

(19.) Allan Wilson, of Kendal. A.D. 1675.

(48.) Thomas Cartmell, of Bolston Hall, in Strickland Kettle. A.D. 1749.

(62.) Robert Rawlinson, of Grisedale. A.D. 1606.

67–71. Proceedings against Quakers in the parishes of Windermere and Kendal. A.D. 1720–1725.

76. Copy of a grant of arms to Thomas Braithwaite, of Ambleside, by William Segar, Norroy, King of Arms. A.D. 1602.

83. Proceedings against Quakers in the parishes of Windermere and Kendal. A.D. 1719, 1723, 1724, and 1741.

88. "A list of the Land forces which his Majesty thinks necessary to "be maintained in England, Scotland, and behinde Seas for the service "of the year 1693, vizt. :—8130 horse, 2480 dragoons, 43952 foot, in "all 54562 men, neither commissioned nor non-commissioned officers "beinge included in that number, except in the Duch Regiments, but "in the charge sett downe the pay of the said officers is included." It gives the number of men in each regiment, and in most cases the name of the Colonel.

101. Copy of the award of Christopher Philipson, of Calgarth, and thirteen others, concerning the seats in Troutbeck Church. A.D. 1629. "Every tenant right which hath formerly paid any sawd or sallary to "the said Church of Troutbeck shall have a seat or form therein" according to a schedule annexed. Provision is made for the seating of "the young wifes" in the unappropriated seats, in cases where the "old wifes" are alive and occupy the seats appropriated to their respective houses.

125. Petition of fifty-nine principal inhabitants of Troutbeck and Applethwaite to the House of Commons, praying that the exportation of bark into Ireland may not be prohibited, although the tanners of Kendal have prayed for such prohibition. A.D. 1717.

317. Copy of a warrant from Charles, Prince of Wales, to Sir Henry Hobart, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, to enter in the Council-Book his assent to an agreement concluded with the tenants of the Barony of Kendal, by which they are to pay 2,700*l*. Huntingdon, Oct. 18, 1619.

318. Draft of an act for the settling of the estates and customs of the customary tenants of Prince Charles of the Richmond Fee and the Marquess Fee within the Barony of Kendal.

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Volume XV.

1. Order from Viscount Lonsdale, and nine other justices of the peace, to the High Constables of Kendal and Lonsdale wards, to summon John Strickland, of Kirkland, and thirty-two others, Paptists, reputed Paptists, and non-jurors, to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy. May 10, 1722.

3–33. Accounts of Benjamin Browne, High Constable of the Ward of Kendal, A.D. 1711–1732. (Some extracts from the accounts for the year 1715 are printed in "Local Chronology," p. xxi.)

34. Inquisitions taken before Sir John Otway, Deputy Steward to Queen Catherine, of the manors of the Richmond Fee and the Marquess Fee within the Barony of Kendal. April 5, 1675. It gives a list of the tenants and their rents.

35. Copy of an agreement between Prince Charles and the tenants of the Barony of Kendal. A.D. 1619.

70. Survey of his Majesty's woods and trees within his Barony of Kendal, called Richmond and Marquess Fee, taken by virtue of a royal commission. A.D. 1664.

77. Draft of a petition from the tenants of the Barony of Kendal, to Charles, Prince of Wales, praying his assent to a bill before the House of Lords. May 30, 1621.

Volume XVI.

374. Abstract of a lease granted by the lessees in trust to the Prince of Wales, to William Johnson, of London, Esquire, empowering him to search and dig for iron stones upon the wastes and commons within the Prince's barony and manor of Kendal. July 14, 1620.

Among some documents not arranged in volumes are the following:—

3. Award of John Robynson, of Wynstere, and eleven others, for the division of the forest of Ambleside (Amylside) and Troutbeck. March 8, 6 Edward VI.

7. Award of George Brown, and eight others, that is, three from each hundred of Troutbeck, for the equalisation of "the three cubles of pasture ground" in the forest of Troutbeck. November 10, 1605.

44. Will of Myles Atkinson, of Highehouse, in Hugill, A.D. 1698.

104. Will of Thomas Braithwaite, of Ambleside, Esquire, A.D. 1674. He desires that all his ancient medals and Roman antiquities of gold, silver, brass, and copper, be presented by his friend Dr. Barlow, Provost of Queen's College, to whom he has given them by a deed of trust, to the University of Oxford. The will gives many genealogical details.

A long roll of parchment containing the decree of the Court of Chancery between Sir John Walter, Attorney-General of Prince Charles, complainant, and Gawen Brathwaite and others, tenants of the Barony and Lordship of Kendal, defendants. November 4, 1619.

A common-place book of Christopher Birkett, written in or about A.D. 1701. Is contains arithmetical tables, recipes for dyeing skins, and poetical extracts. Among them are "Verses upon a horse race at

Grassemire," and "A speech spoken before Sir Daniel Fleming at Ridall Hall, at a bounteous feast in Christmas—the speaker Hospitality." Couplets containing all the letters of the alphabet. "Naturall remedyes for witchcraft." A method for discovering thieves, and various charms and cabalistic signs.

A quarto volume of the sixteenth century, written on 113 leaves of vellum, now measuring nearly 8 in. by 6 in., but formerly somewhat wider. On the first three leaves are emblasoned five large coats of arms within a border which has on each side a label bearing the Percy motto: —"Esperance en Dieu." In the corners of the borders are four different badges:—A crescent *argent*, a crescent enclosing a locket *argent*, a falchion *sable* hilted and tipped *or*, and an unstrung bugle *or*. All these are depicted on a ground per pale *gules* and *sable*. The arms are as follows:—

f. 1 *b*. Quarterly 1 & 4, Percy; 2 & 3 Percy (ancient). Crest, a lion statant *azure*, langued *gules*.

f. 2. Quarterly, 1 & 4, Poynings; 2, Fitzpayne; 3, Bryan. Crest, a unicorn statant *argent*, horned, collared, and chained, *or*.

f. 2 *b*. Quarterly of five. 1, Quarterly 1 & 4 Percy, 2 & 3, Lucy; 2, Percy (ancient); 3, Poynings; 4, Fitzpayne; 5, Bryan. Crest, on a chapeau *gules*, lined *ermine*, a lion statant *azure*, langued *gules*.

f. 3. Quarterly, 1, 1 & 4, Percy, 2 & 3, Lucy: 2, Percy (ancient), 3, paleways, Poynings, Fitzpayne, and Bryan; 4, Quarterly, 1, Harbottle; 2 & 3, blank; 4, Monboucher. Crest, as on f. 1 *b*.

f. 3 *b*. Quarterly, 1, Harbottle; 2 & 3, blank; 4, Monboucher. Crest, a boar *argent*. It may be observed that in both instances the Monboucher arms are given without a bordure.

The arms show that the manuscript must have been written by, or for, a descendant of Sir Thomas Percy, who married Eleanor Harbottle, and the name of the owner is given as "Thomas Percy" in prayers which occur on ff. 9 *b*, 25, and 26. The name "Northumberland" is written in the margin of f. 91 *b*, and "Elizabeth" on f. 99 *b*. The date "1555" written in the margin of f. 15, agrees very well with the character of the manuscript, which must have belonged to Thomas Percy, seventh Earl of Northumberland, who was executed for treason in 1572, and died a Roman Catholic.

ff. 4–89 are written uniformly in one neat hand, the headings and chief words being in red ink. They contain a variety of private prayers and thanksgivings. On f. 5*b*. mention is made of "the Quenes Majestie, who doth not onely studie and care daily and hourely for our prosperitie and welthe, but also spareth not to spende her substance and treasure, yea ready at all tymes to endangier herselfe for the tender love and fatherly zeale that she beareth towarde this her realme, and the subjects of the same." In this part of the volume the expressions of doctrine are not very distinctive. On f. 32 occurs the "Ave Maria" and a petition:—"Sancta Maria Mater Dei, ora pro nobis peccatoribus," while on f. 36 *b* occurs the General Confession taken from the Book of Common Prayer of 1549.

ff. 89–113 are written less neatly in a later hand without rubrication. The expressions of doctrine are strongly marked. Fourteen lines on f. 89 begin:—

"Christ's picture humblye worshipe thou, which by the same doste passe."

On f. 94. is a versicle:—"Praie for us O blessed George the knight."

On f. 104 occur the four well-known lines "Christe by his worde spoke it," etc., with the name "Jo. Al." beneath.

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On f. 104 *b*, the name of the Blessed Virgin is introduced several times into the "Gloria in Excelsis."

On f. 107, in a "forme of confession before a preist" occur the words "I have not saide the houres canonicall." The seven sacraments are mentioned on f. 113 *b*. In the same hand are a few marginal corrections of the earlier part of the volume. Thus on f. 39 *b*, the ordinances of the Church are specially excluded from "such workes as have bene devised by mennes fantasies besides the scripture," and on f. 40 *b*. after the mention of the Queen as "our sovieragne ladie and supreme hed" are added the qualifying words "in temporal matters."

I have to thank Mr. Browne for his assistance during my brief examination of his papers.

H. C. Maxwell Lyte.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE EARL OF KILMOREY.

Earl of Kilmorey's MSS.

The muniments at Shavington, co. Salop, are kept in drawers in an old oaken press. The following are the most important for historical and topographical purposes.

Ancient deeds relating to property at Hartington, Fairfield, and Needham Grange, co. Derby. Among them are the following:—

Grant by Richard Colwick, Prior of the church of St. Thomas the Martyr near Stafford, and the Convent of that place, to John de Needham (Nedham) of an annuity of 40*s*. for his life, in consideration of his good counsel given to them and to be given. 32 Henry VI. Fragment of conventual seal attached.

Grant by Robert atte More, clerk, John Whytehed, clerk, and Roger de Godeshalm, clerk, to John de Needham (Nedham) and Emma his wife, of a messuage, etc. at Fairfield. 43 Edward III. Two ecclesiastical seals, and a heraldic seal with impaled shield, attached.

Release by Richard le Blount to Thomas son of John de Needham, of all actions, etc. 40 Edw. III. Fragment of heraldic seal attached.

Will of John Needham. He mentions his intended voyage to Ireland, his wife Isabel, his son Oliver, Robert de Needham (Nydham), John, Philip, and Roger de Needham, and several other members of that family. A.D. 1414. Seal attached.

In other deeds mention is made of—William de Needham, lord of Cranage (Crawenaych), 49 Edw. III.; John de Needham and Christian his wife, 10 Ric. II.; John, son of John de Needham, 2 Ric. II.; John de Needham of Hordlow, and Robert de Needham of Cranage, 2 Hen. V.; Adam Biggyng, vicar of Hartington, William Hoggeson, vicar of Youlgrave, John Talbot, Lord de Furnyval, Sir Laurence Fyton, knt., and Robert Needham, 2 Henry V.; Isabel relict of John de Needham of Needham, 6 Hen. VI.

Ancient deeds relating to property at Shavington and at Morton Wood, co. Salop. Among them are the following:—

Grant by Theobald de Verdon, Constable of Ireland, to Henry de Shavington (Schavinton) of certain rights in the fields of Holthale, in Morton Wood, rendering yearly for the same a barbed arrow feathered with peacocks' feathers. Witnesses:—Sirs Adam de Napton, William

de Schephey, Thomas de Altone, knights, and five others named. Equestrian seal with heraldic trappings to the horse, and counterseal attached (A.D. 1315).

Grant by Isabella de Ferrers, lady of Stoke-on-Tyrne, to Alexander de Shavington of thirty acres of land at Morton wood in Stoke, in tail, with remainder to Petronilla, daughter of Reginald de Shavington son of the said Alexander, and afterwards to Henry son of Alan de Shavington. 18 Edward III. Fine heraldic seal, with nine shields, attached.

Assignment by Reginald, lord of Shavington, to Alexander his brother, of part of the park (vivarium) which Henry his father had in the wood of Morton, and of wood for making and repairing a mill. Witnesses :— Sirs Fulk le Strange (Extraneo), and Roger Corbet of Adderley (Hadleigh), knights, Philip de Say, rector of the church of Hodnet, and three others named. Seal attached. (Date about A.D. 1320.)

Grant by William Chetwynd of Shavington and Joan his wife, to John Chetwynd their son and Rose his wife, daughter of Roger Wasteneys, of the manor of Shavington, in tail. 9 Henry IV.

Release by Reginald de Shavington to Hugh de Say, lord of Morton, of all his right in enclosures (aproviamentis) made by Robert de Say his father and by himself in the wood of Morton Say, which he had of the gift of Sir Odo de Hodnet, in marriage with Edith his daughter. 4 Edward. [I.] Seal attached.

Deed of sale by Reginald, lord of Shavington, to Alexander his brother, of all his goods and chattels in the manor of Shavington, for the sum of 60*l.* 13 Edward II. Seal attached.

Assignment by Alexander de Shavington to Margaret, lady of Shavington, of a rent, etc. Seal attached.

Release by Hugh de Shavington, son of Reginald de Shavington, to Sir William de Chetwynd and Petronilla his wife, of all his right in the manors of Shavington, Wylaston, and Eliswode. 35 Edward III. Heraldic seal attached.

Grant by William de Chetwynd, knight, to William his son, of the manor of Shavington. A.D. 1385. Heraldic seal attached.

Grant by Sir John Chetwynd to Sir John Delves, Gregory Reuport, clerk, and John Harper, of the manor of Shavington, and re-grant by them to him and Rose his wife. 2 Henry VI.

Award by Roger, lord of Swynnerton, John de Shavington, Henry de Shavington, and William de Weston, clerk, between Reginald, lord of Shavington, and Sir Thomas de Titneleye, knight. 25 Edward I.

In another deed of the first year of Richard III. mention is made of William son and heir of William Needham, Robert Needham, brother of William Needham, Robert Needham, brother of Sir John Needham, and Hugh Needham brother of Robert and John aforesaid.

Ancient deeds relating to property at Adderley, co. Salop. Among them is a demise by John, Earl of Worcester, Lord Tiptoft and Powys, and Philippa, Lady Roos, relict of Sir Thomas Roos, Lord Roos and Hamlake, to John Needham, knight, of the manor of Adderley, for ten years. 7 Edward IV. Seals attached.

Ancient deeds relating to property at Millen Heath (near Prees), co. Salop. Among them are the following :—

Release by William, lord of Wotenhull, and Isabel his wife, to Richard Burnell, of all their right in the land, homage, and service, of Adam, son of Thomas the parson of Prees, and of the service of Sir Adam de Style for land at Hethe, and of the service of Richard, son of William de Dorlastone, for land at the same place. Witnesses :—Sir William le Warran (Willelmo domino le Warrañ), Hugh his brother,

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Griffin their brother, and eight others named. Fragment of seal attached.

In other deeds mention is made of Isabel de Wottinhull, daughter of Robert, late lord of Wottinhull, widow; Robert son of Robert de Wotenhul; Hugh Pantulf and William, Ivo, and Hugh, his sons; Agatha daughter of Waleran le Bret; and Robert Mainwaring, rector of the church of Ightfield (18 Henry VIII.).

Ancient deeds relating to property at Bromhall, co. Chester. Among them is—

Grant by Yvo Pandulf to the monks of Combermere, of Bromhale. Witnesses:—the Bishop of Bangor, monk and Abbot, W. Brit, Pantulf, Alexander Pantulf, and four others named. Fragment of equestrian seal attached. (A.D. 1215–1236.)

In other deeds mention is made of Matthew son of William de Chetildon, and Joan wife of the said Matthew, daughter of Sir William de Clifton (A.D. 1325); John son of Sir William de Chetildon (22 Edw. III.); and William de Bromlegh and Annabel his wife (32 Edw. III.).

Ancient deeds relating to property at Badington, co. Chester. Among them is—

Grant by Robert de Farnham and Matilda his wife to William de Needham and Isabel their daughter in free marriage, of lands in Countasthorp, Blaby, and Glenmedowe. 22 Edward III.

In other deeds mention is made of Thomas, lord of Alstanton and William his son (13th century); Annabel relict of John de Lacy, James de Audley lord of Heleye (32 Edward III.); William de Chetilton, knight (9, 13, and 17, Edward III.); Robert de Praers and William de Praers his brother, sheriff of Chester; William de Holford, 20 Henry VI. There are heraldic seals of several of the above.

Ancient deeds relating to property at Alstanton, or Austerson, co. Chester. Among them are the following:—

Grant by Adam de Burton to William de Alstanston, and Annora daughter of the said Adam, in free marriage, of a moiety of the vill of Alstanton. (Early 13th century.)

Release by Nicholas, Abbot of Combermere, and the Convent of that place, to Robert de Bulkeley, of all their right in the vill of Alstanton. A.D. 1338. Fragment of conventual seal attached.

In other deeds mention is made of Robert son of Robert de Bulkeley by Letitia his wife (A.D. 1323); Thomas son of Robert de Bulkeley (23 Edward III.); Robert de Bulkeley (34 Edward III.); William, lord of Chetilton, knight (11 Edward III.); William le Venables, Constable of the Castle of Chester (6 Henry VI.); Thomas le Grosvenor, knight, and Ranulf Mainwaring, Esq. (7 Henry VI.). There are heraldic seals of several of the above.

Ancient deeds relating to property at Hallam (in Newton by Daresbury in the parish of Runcorn), co. Chester. Among the persons mentioned in them are — Adam son of William de Hallion, and Adam his son and Alice wife of the last (13th century); Thomas de Hallam and Simon his son (A.D. 1338); John de Hallam and John his son (A.D. 1338); William son of John de Hallam (30 Edward III.); Simon de Langham, clerk (30 Edward III.); John son of William de Hallam (3 Richard II.); John de Hallam and Joan his wife (11 Richard II.); Elizabeth relict of William de Hallam (3 Henry V.); and Geoffrey de Warburton (Werburton), knight (22 Edward III.). There are heraldic seals of most of the above.

Ancient deeds relating to property at Titley.

Ancient deeds relating to property at Wrenbury, co. Chester.

Ancient deeds relating to property at Longford, co. Salop.

Ancient deeds relating to property at Cranage, co. Chester.

Ancient deeds relating to property at Drayton Magna and Drayton Parva, co. Salop.

Grant by Alina de Dorlaveston to Or. Huniet of two "waræ" of land in Dorlaveston, which he held in the life-time of her lord, Engenulvus, and for which he has done homage in her court of Buccenhale, co. Stafford. Witnesses:—Robert de Swinnerton, Thomas de Bidulf, Eustace Griffin, John de Nortun, Richard de Nortun, Richard le Large, Joyce de Grottun, and many others, Juliana wife of Ralph de Stanhedis, Edith wife of Siward de Longetro, Aldus lady of Cherdingham, and Letice wife of John. (12th century.) Endorsed "Carta Hormi de Dorlaveston."

A bundle of old letters, among which are the following:—

1505. Christopher, Abbot of Combermere, to Mr. Needham of Shavington (Shayntone), demanding payment of rent for ground adjoining the mill of Titley.

1597, April 6. Westminster. Letter of privy seal to Robert Needham of Shavington, esq., requiring a loan of 30*l.* for one year; and receipt to the same for that amount from Francis Newport, dated August 1.

1611, April 24. Roger Owen [to Sir Robert Needham]. Concerning a suit in the Court of the Marches, and other matters. There is to be a new Parliament at Michaelmas. Monsieur Vitrex, a great soldier of France and a great huntsman, is with the King, and hunts every day. He says he will teach the King how his dogs shall hunt, and take the hart in the night.

1610, November 1. Sir Robert Needham to Sir John Townshend of Ludlow. Bond to pay 6*l.* within twenty-eight days after certificate from the Lord Mayor of London of the return of Sidney Townshend, gentleman, from Naples.

1611[–2], March 16. Roger Owen to Sir Robert Needham. Concerning the title to certain lands. The Duke of Buckingham comes not over until after Easter, to procure a match between the Palsgrave of the Rhine and the Lady Elizabeth. The solemnities held in France open on Lady Day in Paris about the match between Lewis XIII. and a daughter of Spain. The bishops have a writ to burn the Arian heretics who were condemned. The Scot who struck the Earl of Montgomery is committed.

1612, April 24. Lincoln's Inn. The same to the same. Lady Duckett writes many letters. The Duke of Bouillon (Bulleon) is expected within two days. Count Anhalt has had audience, and it is thought that the Lady Elizabeth will marry the Count Palatine. The Lord Treasurer [the Earl of Salisbury] is going to the Bath within three days, where he will be towards Whitsuntide. In the meantime the Treasurer's place will be supplied by commission. Viscount Rochester has been sworn of the Privy Council this week. Yesterday, being St. George's day, Ramsay, who struck the Earl of Montgomery, made a submission on his knee in the Chapel to all the Knights of the Order in general, and especially to the Earl.

1624, September 24. Salop. Gervase Harisone to Sir Robert Needham. He has sent him a hogshead of canary wine. He "cannot

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afford it under 9*l.*, for canarey wines are dearer this year then the last, because sherie sackes are not soe good, and a hogshead is more then halfe a pipe."

1629, April 15. Dutton. Robert, Viscount Kilmorey to Lord ——. Concerning his precedenee. The title was unsought by him, and he did not know of it until the patent was brought to his house in the country. He believes that it was given in regard of the service which he did in Ireland in the times of Sir William Russell, and the Earl of Essex, and the great charges he was at in maintaining men and horses. He had relinquished all claim for money for entertaining a troop of horse and a company of foot. (Draft.)

1632, May 16. John Philipott, Somerset Herald, to Robert, Viscount Kilmorey. Acquittanee for 10*l.* due to the Heralds and Pursuivants for their fees and for recording the certifieate of the death, marriages, issue, and arms, of his father.

1634, May 29. Edward Hodgson, clerk of Robert Bateman, Chamberlain of the City of London, to Robert, Viseount Kilmorey. Acquittance for 10*l.* as his second payment towards the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral.

1635, May. W. Raylton to Viscount Kilmorey. Acquittance for various fees due to the King of Arms and Officers of the Parliament in Ireland.

1635, June 15. The same to the same. Aequittance for 6*l.* 12*s.* for fees due to his Majesty's prineipal Secretary and the Clerks of the Signet, for a dispensation to be absent from the late Parliament in Ireland.

1648, February 27. London. —— Carpenter (?) to Viseount Kilmorey. He sends some printed papers. The Seottish Commissioners intending to return by sea this day, were stopped at Gravesend but whether by order of the House or the army he knows not.

1659, Deeember 24. [London.] —— to Viscount Kilmorey. Concerning a deed of trust. It is probable that the Rump will keep their Christmas in the Parliament House and take their old seats before the delivery of this letter. Fleetwood refused to join with the City who would have made good their deelaration. He sent the keys of the Parliament door, which is now open. The House is being made elean. Some say that he will meet Sir Arthur [Haslerig] and the triumphant Parliamentary forces with all due submission. The soldiers here follow the mode of those at Portsmouth. There is great lamentation at Wallingford House by the Committee of Safety now disbanded, and no less at Whitehall by Lady Lambert and her dependents and relations. What effeet this turning of the weathereock will have in the North is very doubtful. The City will be obliged to eomply, and perhaps to suffer for showing their teeth. The Tower is forsaken by Desborough, and, they say, re-delivered to the Parliamentary offieer. Mr. Smith is still at Lambeth, a prisoner. Your brother E. was this morning ordered to come nearer to Sir James to lodge. Many officers, they say, are gone to Lambert, whose interest, it is thought, is to fight Monk speedily, lest his eommon soldiers snould forsake him. —— Later. 5 o'cloek. It is said in the City that Fleetwood has submitted to the Speaker, and confessed that Vane and Salwey brought him to countenance Lambert in the disturbanee of the Parliament. In the Exehange it was said that the Rump would sit this day, and that it was now sitting, but now there

are contrary reports. Most men are confident that the Rump will be very merciful and obliging.

1683, July 5. Warrants from Peter Wilbraham, Viscount Kilmorey, Sir Richard Brooke, Sir Robert Leicester, and Sir John Arden, to Sir Philip Egerton, Captain of one of the troops of horse of the militia of the county of Chester, to make diligent search for arms in the houses of Col. Whittley of Peel, Sir Thomas Billett of Morton, John Mainwaring of Baddiley, esq., Tilston Bruen of Stapleford, esq., John Hurleston of Picton, esq., Roger Mainwaring of Keringham, esq., Thomas Mainwaring of Calveley, esq., Richard Wright, of Nantwich, esq., William Lawton of Lawton, esq., Mr. Warburton of the Grange, and Arthur Cartwright of Chepnall Green in Newhall, gent. (Copy.)

Same day. The same and Sir Philip Egerton to Thomas Needham, esq., Captain of a troop of horse, etc. Warrant to make diligent search for arms in the houses of Sir Rowland Stanley, Sir James Poole, William Massey of Podington, esq., Mr. Glegg of Grange, Mr. Litherland of Poulton, Mr. Robert Wilson of Bidston Hall, Mr. Thomas Swinton, parson of Wallazey, Henry Booth of Mere, esq., Peter Leigh of Booths, esq., Sir Thomas Mainwaring of Peever, Baronet, Col. Thomas Leigh, junior, of Adlington, Sir Robert Duckenfield of Duckenfield, and Col. Venables of Wincham. (Copy.)

Same day. [The same] to Captain Sparkes, Captain of the militia in the county of the city of Chester. Warrant to make diligent search for arms in the houses of Alderman Street, Alderman Mainwaring, Col. Whitley, Thomas Whitley, esq., Mr. Gilds von Brugh, Henry Birkenhead, and any other whom he shall justly suspect within the liberties of the said city. (Draft.)

[1683,] July 10. Nantwich. The Sheriff, the justices, and the jury to the King. Congratulatory address on "the miraculous deliverance" of the King and his brother "from the damned and treasonable conspiracies of bloud-thirsty miscreants, who at one blow designed to rob us of the joy of our hearts, in extinguishing the light of this our Israel." (Copy.)

1683, July 10. Whitehall, Sir Leoline Jenkins, by command of the King, to Sir Robert Leicester, and the other Deputy-Lieutenants of the county of Chester. Warrant to make diligent search for arms in the houses of Charles, Earl of Macclesfield. (Copy.)

Same day and place. The same to the Earl of Derby, Lord Lieutenant of the counties palatine of Chester and Lancaster. I am desired by his Majesty to tell you that he has proof that a general insurrection was intended, not only in this kingdom but in that of Scotland. He would gave you take notice of this as from himself, not that you should be hereby obliged to put your country to extraordinary expense and trouble in bringing together the militia, but that you take care that the officers be in the readiness that is suitable for times of imminent danger. His Majesty persists in his direction that all dangerous persons be disarmed, but in this he would have decency and discretion observed, so that fowling-pieces, and wearing swords, and other trifling things, be not seized. He desires that an inventory of all arms seized be sent to one of his principal Secretaries of State. (Copy.)

1683, July 19. Northwich. The Deputy-Lieutenants of the county of Chester to Sir Leoline Jenkins. We have received a particular order from his Majesty for disarming the Earl of Macclesfield, dated the 10th instant, and this was done on the 14th, the day after it came to our

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hands. We have likewise disarmed all suspected persons in our country. We had seized some fowling-pieces, and swords, and other trifling things, before the receipt of orders to the contrary. List of arms taken by Captain Needham, from the Earl of Macclesfield (49 muskets, 2 brass blunderbusses, Scotch partisans, etc.), from Henry Booth, from Sir Thomas Mainwaring, from Mr. Richard Legh of High-Legh, from Mr. Legh of Adlington (14 muskets, etc.), from Mr. Bradshaw of Marple, from Mr. Legh of Booths (9 muskets, etc.), from Col. Venables, from Swinton, parson of Wallazey, and from Glegg of the Grange, mostly fowling pieces and pistols, 122 articles in all.

1684, June 24. Knutsford. The number of the foot-soldiers mustered, 1,085, and horse 105.

1684–5, February 2. Whitehall. Lord Middleton to the Earl of Derby. The King was seized by a fit about 8 o'clock this morning, but he is "much come out of it," and continues so well that the physicians have great hopes that all danger is past. You will take care, by giving all necessary orders to your Deputy-Lieutenants and justices of the peace, to prevent all disorders that may happen upon any false reports, or by any seditious practices upon this occasion of his Majesty's indisposition.

1684[–5], February 3. Whitehall. The physicians have declared to the Privy Council that they think the King in a condition of safety.

1685, April 6. Chester Castle. The Grand Jury of the county of Chester to the King. A congratulatory address on his succession to the throne "after having stemmed the torrent of a proud and long pampered faction, and baffled the secrett and deep conspericyes" of his enemies, "in despite of all popular tumults, Bills of Exclusion, Associations Comprehension and black boxes." They thank him especially for his unasked declaration in Council that he would protect the established religion. (Copy.)

1685, May 19. Whitehall. The Earl of Sunderland to the Deputy-Lieutenants of Cheshire. His Majesty, having received an account that three ships laden with arms, ammunition, etc. are lately gone out of Holland to Scotland, and that the Earl of Argyle was on board, intending to land in that kingdom for some rebellious design, and having also received an account of some design upon the northern parts of England, commands me to direct you to be watchful. He thinks fit that you should immediately disarm all dangerous and suspected persons, and that two of your number should be constantly together at some convenient place, to receive advices and to give directions thereupon, and also that you should send me frequent accounts of your transactions. His Majesty would also have you take particular care to secure the arms of the militia, so that they may not be surprised. (In the margin are notes by five Deputy-Lieutenants about the transmission of this letter from one to another without delay.)

1685, May 23. Northwich. The Deputy-Lieutenants of Cheshire to the Earl of Sunderland. We have obeyed your instructions, and have also appointed a muster for securing the arms of the militia which are to be delivered to the Captains of the several hundreds. (Draft or copy.)

1685, June 1. Nantwich. Muster-roll.

1685, June 13. Whitehall. The Earl of Sunderland to the Deputy-Lieutenants of Cheshire. The King has this morning received advice that on Thursday last the Duke of Monmouth with three ships, one a

frigate of about thirty guns, the others small vessels, appeared in sight of Lime in Dorsetshire, and at night landed with about 150 men, and seized the town. He has caused the enclosed proclamation to be issued. Both houses of Parliament have made very dutiful addresses. "The Militia of those parts are very affectionate, and his Majesty having sent the Lords-Lieutenants and some troops down, I doubt not but in a few dayes I shall bee able to send you a very good account of this matter."

1685, July 2. Whitehall. The same to Sir Peter Warburton and others. I have received your letter of the 29th of June, in which you desire that Sir John Bowyer may be released. I have by the last post ordered the Governor of Chester to dismiss him upon his word.

1685, July 4. John Offley of Crewe to the Earl of Derby. Bond in 5,000*l.* to behave peaceably towards the King and the present Government. (Draft.)

1685, July 23. Ightfield. Viscount Kilmorey and Thomas Cholmondeley, to Thomas Legh. The rebels having been defeated, it is the King's pleasure that those secured by his former orders should be released. We therefore discharge you from your bond.

A folio volume written on paper, containing copies of letters and other documents relating to the affairs of the county of Salop, in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., as follows:—

1617, June 23. Ludlow Castle. Lord Gerard to Sir Robert Needham and Sir Robert Vernon. I desire you to cause the trained men to furnish themselves with arms, according to my former directions, before the 1st of October. The furniture for every hundred footmen to be:—40 corslets with pikes, 28 muskets complete with wooden bandoleers, 28 bastard muskets with the like bandoleers, 4 swords and targets.

1617, July 26. A table of the men and arms to be provided by the different hundreds in the county of Salop, six hundred men in all.

1617, July 13. Whitehall. The Lords of the Council to Lord Gerard. Orders for a general view of the forces within his Lieutenancy, the provision of good arms, the completion of the number of horses, the exercise of the trained bands, and the provision of powder, bullets, &c.

1617, August 6. Ashton. Lord Gerard to Sir R. Needham and Sir R. Vernon. None but choice and selected men of worth and quality are to serve in the trained band.

1617, August 26. Shavington. Sir R. Needham and Sir R. Vernon, to the High Constables of several hundreds. Precept for the attendance of the trained soldiers "with their finders and maintainers" on the 10th of September.

1617, September 1. Gerards Bromley. Lord Gerard to Sir R. Needham, Sir R. Vernon, Sir Francis Newport, Sir Thomas Cornewall, and Sir Vincent Corbet, his Deputy-Lieutenants. Precept for an enrolment of all able men between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, and for a muster of the trained bands. He mentions the King's express command given to him in person at his house at Gerards Bromley.

N.D.—Sir R. Needham and Sir R. Vernon to the High Constables of the county of Salop. Precept to deliver to the maintainers of corslets,

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etc. particulars of the arms to be provided by them, specifying the different articles included under the headings of "corslets furnished," "musket furnished," "bastard musket furnished," and "sword and target furnished."

N.D.—The same to the same. Precept for the appearance of the "finders and maintainers" of trained soldiers.

N.D. The same to divers gentlemen. Order to send horses with their riders, etc. to Shrewsbury on the 7th of October.

N.D. The same to the High Constables of the county of Salop. Precept for the enrolment of all able men by the petty constables and the churchwardens of every parish.

1617, September 23. Gerards Bromley. Lord Gerard to his Deputy-Lieutenants, as before. The view of the trained bands must be held on the 7th of next month. I would be loth to prove so ill a husband for the country as to put upon them any of the arms made by Mr. Grosvenor, which have been "disproved" and held insufficient for the last thirty years. Before next spring I will procure arms from London, which will serve for the good of the country and the credit of him who provides them. The trained men "set forth" by the clergy are to be viewed with the others.

1618, June 24. Ludlow. Lord Compton to his Deputy-Lieutenants in the county of Salop. Order for a muster of the trained men.

1618, April 25. Whitehall.—The Lords of the Council to Lord Compton. Orders for a general view of the forces within his Lieutenancy, the provision of good arms, the completion of the number of horses, and the provision of powder, etc. Although calivers are in some counties enrolled "among the shot," modern use altogether excludes them as unserviceable. They are therefore to be exchanged for muskets.

1618, September 26. Tickenhill Bower.—The Earl of Northampton to the Deputy-Lieutenants and justices of the peace for the county of Salop. Having of late ment by studies for the achievement of some work that will tend to the particular profit of the gentlemen of these counties, I cannot "advise with myself" of anything more excellent than the erecting of an Academy for the instruction of young gentlemen in horsemanship, which is a necessary part of every gentleman's breeding. Once attained unto, it will, no doubt, minister such delight to gentlemen that they will be stirred up to the breeding and training of horses fit for their own practice and the service of their country. Our example may happily be an inducement to other parts of this realm to imitate us. The gentlemen of France much excel us in that faculty. I have already given order for the building of a house for riding, within the castle of Ludlow, and have drawn thither a gentleman, whom I "tie" to be there continually resident, for the instruction of such young gentlemen as shall repair to him. In the art of riding he is inferior to very few or none in this kingdom, and he is very sober, discreet, and well-conditioned. Although he has a competent estate of his own in Warwickshire, he is content to transplant himself to satisfy my desire. He will always maintain six or eight great horses of his own, and he will ever have the use of a dozen or more ready horses of mine. This will be a greater charge to him than he can well support, and his pains and expense of time deserve to be valued. Many gentlemen of your rank have offered larger sums towards a yearly "entertainment" for him than I would accept. I pro-

pose that every Deputy-Lieutenant shall contribute 40*s.* yearly, for which he shall have his sons or servants instructed, and his young horses ridden and made ready for use, without further charge. I propose also that every one assessed to the furnishing of a horse in the trained bands shall contribute 10*s.* yearly, for which he shall have his horse made ready for service, and his soldier taught horsemanship, without further payment. I have written letters of the same tenor to the other counties within my Lieutenancy, asking for answers, with a roll of those who will contribute.

1618[–9], February 19. Tickenhill House. The same to the same.

1618[–9], February 11. Whitehall. The Lords of the Council to the Lord President of Wales. Orders for a general view of the forces in the county of Warwick, and the city of Coventry, and in the several counties of Wales under his Lieutenancy, the enrolment of the forces trained and untrained, the provision of good arms, the completion of the number of horses, the provision of powder, etc., and the repair of beacons, "which are altogether neglected and decayed."

1618[–9], March 3. Richard, Bishop of St. Asaph, to the Commissioners for musters in the county of Salop. According to instructions from the Archbishop of Canterbury, I send the names of those clergymen, eight in all, who are already rated, or fit to be charged with finding arms, etc., within the county of Salop and the diocese of St. Asaph.

1619, March 26. Shawbury (Shabery). The Deputy-Lieutenants of the county of Salop to the Lord President of Wales. Return concerning the late muster.

1619, September 8. Ludlow Castle. The Earl of Northampton (Lord President of the Marches), to the Deputy-Lieutenants and justices of the peace for the county of Salop. Mr. Charles Price was appointed muster-master of the county of Salop, during the Lieutenancy of Lord Gerard, on the surrender of that place by Mr. Mainwaring. His pension of 50*l.* has been unpaid for three years. Speedy course must be taken for an assessment for the payment of the arrears and of the pension.

1620, July 3. Ticknell House. The same to the High Sheriff, Deputy-Lieutenants, justices of the peace, and others, of the county of Salop. Encloses letters unopened as received.

1620, June 4. Westminster. Achatius (Acsalius) Bourgrave et Baron le Dohna, to the Lord Lieutenant, the Sheriff, and others, of the county of Salop. The King of Bohemia, my master, has charged me to desire the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London to furnish him with the loan of a good sum of money. They are very well disposed that way, yet they desired to leave a place open for you and others to concur with them. The clergy and many of the nobility have embarked themselves in this. I promise you a grateful acknowledgement hereafter, under the hands of the King and Queen of Bohemia.

1620, July 4. Tickenhill House. The Earl of Northampton to the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county of Salop. Encloses a copy of letters from the Lords of the Council.

1620, May 31. Whitehall. The Lords of the Council to the Lord President of Wales. Orders for a muster, etc.

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1620, July 13. Shawbury. Sir R. Needham and Sir R. Vernon to the High Constables of the north part of the hundred of Bradford. Precept for the appearance of the trained soldiers on the 23rd inst.

N.D. Richard, Bishop of St. Asaph, to the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county of Salop, as before.

March 31. Whitehall. The Duke of Lenox and five others to the Deputy-Lieutenants and justices of the peace for the county of Salop. We have received complaint from several counties of the increase of prices of cattle, so that you can hardly get "undertakers," and you have "happened" upon men who have grown bankrupt. We recommend the bearer, Custillian Mason, gentleman, to be your "undertaker," and will look no further than to the security which he will give to us.

1621, March 21. Richard, Bishop of St. Asaph, to the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county of Salop, as before.

1621, April 4. Ludlow Castle. The Earl of Northampton to the same. Encloses a copy of letters from the Lords of the Council.

1620[–1], February 28. Whitehall. The Lords of the Council to [the Lord President of Wales]. Orders for a muster, etc.

1621, November 22. The Savoy. The Earl of Northampton to the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county of Salop. Encloses a copy of letters from the Lords of the Council.

1621, November 16. Whitehall. The Lords of the Council to the Earl of Northampton. Order for the levy of able men not of the trained bands, to be ready for service in Ireland in the following counties:—Worcester 130 footmen, Salop 130, Hereford 100, Carmarthen 200, Cardigan 30, Brecon 100, Radnor 30, Denbigh 100, Carnarvon 100, Flint 30, Montgomery 100, Merioneth 30.

1621, June 22. Salop. Sir R. Needham and Sir Francis Newport, to the Earl of Northampton. Return concerning the late muster.

1620. Table of the soldiers, corslets, muskets, and calivers, in the different hundreds of the county of Salop.

1614. Account of the charges for coats, arms, etc. for the soldiers sent out of the county of Salop into Ireland, amounting to 400*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, which was to be defrayed by a levy of 4*l.* 1*s.* in every allotment.

1616, August. Account of the charges for coats, arms, etc., for twenty-five soldiers levied for the realm of Ireland.

1613 and 1614. Account of the money levied in the county of Salop for the King's service.

1614. Account of the money levied for a hundred and fifty soldiers for Ireland, and of the cost of their arms, etc.

1616, December 2. List of the arms in the custody of Mr. Jenks.

[1621,] July 10. Bewdley. The King, by the Lord President and Council in the Marches of Wales, to Sir George Mainwaring, Sir R. Needham, Sir R. Vernon, Sir Rowland Cotton, Sir Richard Egerton, knights, Arthur Sandford, Thomas Kynaston, Ralph Egerton, esquires, William Hussall and Arthur Warde, gentlemen. Order for the attachment of persons not having 40*s.* a year in freehold lands, who are suspected of killing pheasants, partridges, heath-cocks, grouse, and heath-hens, of keeping greyhounds and hounds, and of shooting wild fowl.

1621, January 10. List of twenty-five soldiers impressed for Ireland in the north part of Bradford hundred and in Oswestry hundred.

1621, January 15. Ludlow Castle. The Earl of Northampton to the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county of Salop. Order for the levying of money for the payment of the muster-master, Mr. Ralphe Goodwyne.

1621, February 11. Salop. R. N[eedham], R. V[ernon], and R. C[otton], to the High Constables of the north part of the hundred of Bradford. Precept concerning the subsidy.

1622, March 31. Whitehall. The Lords of the Council to the Lord President of Wales. We have written to the Sheriffs and Justices of the peace in the several counties of Wales, recommending a voluntary contribution in a cause nearly concerning the interest of the King and his children. Those knights and gentlemen who have been before us at the table, have all willingly yielded to contribute to the value of the amount at which they stand in the subsidy books, most of them double, and many treble so much and more.

1622, April 19. Ludlow Castle. The Earl of Northampton to the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county of Salop. Concerning the contributions, as above.

1622, March 31. Whitehall. The Lords of the Council to the High Sheriff and the justices of the peace of the county of Salop. Appeal for a voluntary contribution.

1622, May 18. Whitehall. The Lords of the Council to the Lord President of Wales. Order for a muster of the trained bands.

1622, July. Prees. Sir R. Needham and Sir V[incent] Corbet to the same. Return concerning the late muster.

1622, October 8. Westminster College. John, Bishop of Lincoln, Lord Keeper, to the Earl of Bridgewater and the justices of the peace of the county of Salop. Orders for the execution of the laws against beggars, rogues, vagabonds, gipsies (Egyptians), and other lazy and unprofitable members of the commonweath, and the restraint of exorbitant charges for corn, hay, etc.

[1622,] November 25. Drayton. Sir R. Needham, Sir R. Vernon, and R. Cotton, to the High Constables of the north part of the hundred of Bradford. Order for a search at night for rogues, vagabonds, and others.

1623, June 11. Whitehall. The Lords of the Council to the Lord President of Wales. Order for annual musters, etc.

1623, August 2. Bewdley. The Earl of Northampton to [the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county of Salop]. Concerning the muster.

1623, November 17. Shavington. Sir R. Needham and Richard Newport [to the Lord President of Wales]. Return concerning the late muster.

[1626–7,] February 9. Westminster. The King to the Earl of Northampton, Lieutenant of the counties of Salop and Warwick. Our uncle the King of Denmark is in great need of men to make up the defects and losses which accidents of war have caused in his array during the past summer. We have thought fit to send presently to him

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the four regiments now in our pay in the Low Countries. To make up defects in these, we require you to cause to be levied one hundred men in the county of Salop, and the same number in the county of Warwick.

1626[–7], February 28. Whitehall. The Lords of the Council to the same. Instructions concerning the levy. The men are to be able-bodied, and not taken out of the trained bands. They are to be at the port of London by the 25th of March. They are to march not less than fifteen miles a day, and to receive 8*d.* a day, which will be repaid out of the Exchequer.

1626[–7], March 2. Whitehall. The Earl of Marlborough (Lord Treasurer), and Richard Weston (Chancellor of the Exchequer), to the same. The Lords of the Council have ordered that the money due to the several counties for coat and conduct money shall be paid out of the loans collected in each particular county; 4*s.* for every coat, and 8*d.* a day for the conduct of every soldier from the place where he was pressed to the rendezvous at Plymouth, may be allowed for the two hundred and fifty men pressed in the county of Salop for the expedition to Calais.

N.D. The Earl of Northampton to the Deputy-Lieutenants of the county of Salop. Concerning the levy.

1626[–7], March 18. Ludlow Castle. The same to the same. Concerning the same.

Estimate of the charges for a hundred soldiers.

Inventory of arms in the custody of Mr. Rowland Jenks.

1619, March 13. The judges at assizes to the justices of the peace of the county of Salop. Directions concerning attendance at church, ale-houses, and apprentices.

1620. List of overseers for the poor in the "lymitt" of Sir Robert Needham.

1619, April 16. Serjeants' Inn. Sir P. Warburton and Sir John Crooke, justices of assize, to Sir R. Vernon, Sir R. Needham, Sir Francis Newport, and Sir Edward Kynaston. We have observed a great default in your country concerning the House of Correction.

N.Y. March 12. Bridgnorth. Order by the justices of assize, with the assistance of certain justices of the peace, that no inn-keeper of the county of Salop shall take above 6*d.* day and night for a horse at livery, nor above 2*s.* for a bushel of oats, Winchester measure, nor above 3*s.* for a bushel of pease of the said measure.

Directions concerning attendance at church, &c., as before.

1619, March 29. Forms of nomination of overseers of the poor.

Allotment of the several hundreds and corporate towns in the county of Salop for the trained bands.

A somewhat similar book relating to the affairs of the county of Chester, during part of the seventeenth century. It contains:—

Fol. 1. Notes concerning justices of the peace.

Fol. 2. "The forme of a lycense for eatinge flesh in Lent, according to the Statute, 3° Eliz. cap. 5" in Latin, as issued by the rector of a church to one of his parishioners. February 1, 1660[–1].

Fol. 3. The oath of a justice of the peace, as used in 1660; the oath of supremacy.

Fol. 4. The oath of allegiance.

Fol. 5. The oath of a constable, as used in 1664. List of Quakers in the parish of Wilmslow, in 1663.

Fol. 6. List of the ministers in the hundreds of Macclesfield, Bucklow, and Northwich, who took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, December 11, 1660, thirty in all, of whom two are marked as Presbyterians, one as a sectary, and one as a Presbyterian sectary.

Fol. 7. List of the gentry charged with the expense of the trained horse in Cheshire, in 1625.

Fol. 10. A similar list for the year 1660.

Fol. 14. The sum of the mize throughout Cheshire.

Fol. 15. List of the townships in Cheshire, with the mize thereof.

Fol. 29. List of the freehold band.

Fol. 30. List of the persons charged to find horses, men, and arms, in the hundreds of Broxton, Nantwich, Northwich, and Eddisbury, in 1680.

Fol. 32. List of pensioners in the hundreds of Bucklow and Northwich, viewed in 1667.

Fol. 33. List of townships in the hundred of Bucklow.

Fol. 34. Orders and proceedings by the Deputy-Lieutenants of Cheshire, in 1660 and 1661.

Fol. 38. Recognizances taken for certain prisoners seized by the troopers of the county, and released on taking the oath of allegiance. January and February 1660[–1].

Fol. 40. List of the prisoners seized by Capt. Needham and Sir Philip Egerton, and sent to Chester Castle "by way of prevention in the late insurrection of the Anabaptists at London," by order of the Lord Lieutenant. January 1660[–1]. The list gives the names of twenty-four persons, among whom are Col. Duckenfield, Col. Bradshaw, Capt. Grantham, John Smith formerly minister of Bartomley, and "two men of Waterham, who vowed not to wash their faces untill Lambert was released." Three of the prisoners are marked as released. "The rest that were not released by us (exceptinge the Quakers) were all released by my Lord of Derby, Feb. 1, 1660[–1], givinge security, and takinge the oath of allegiance."

Fol. 41. List of one hundred and forty-seven Quakers who were imprisoned in Cheshire "for their seditious meetinges and refusinge the oath of Allegiance, accordinge to the Kinge's Proclamation, and the Statute 7 Jacobi," confined in the Palace at Chester. February 21, 1660[–1]. List of six Anabaptists committed at Nether Tabley, for being at a private meeting and refusing to find sureties for their good behaviour. March 18, 1660[–1]. List of sixteen Quakers committed at Budworth, for refusing the Oath of Allegiance. March 19, 1660[–1]. List of eight others committed, April 2, 1661. These were all released by the Kinge's Proclamation upon his Coronation, which was May 29th 1661.

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Fol. 43. Warrant for apprehending persons who assemble at conventicle, February 11, 1660[–1]. Orders by the Deputy-Lieutenants of Cheshire, February 1660[–1] to November 1662.

Fol. 47. "The paper which I [Sir Peter Leycester of Tabley] received from Sir Evan Lloyd, Baronet, now Governor of the Castle of Chester. September 4, 1663." It sets forth the importance of Chester as "the key of North Wales," and "the great passage from England to Dublin," and its influence on Lancashire and Staffordshire, which have no garrisons. "The dangers threateninge Chester doe all proceede at this tyme from one party or faction, vizt., Presbiterians, who are so numerous in Chester, Lancashire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, and parte of Flintshire, that they may make a body of 7,000 or 8,000 foote, and 500 horse, in three dayes tyme, and such foote for resolution, bodyes, and discipline, as are not to be paraleld in any land." The reasons are (1) because so many of their ministers are ousted from their livings and become necessitous, (2) because the Presbyterian gentry are in great discontent at their exclusion from Commissions of the Peace and Lieutenancy, and other employments in the State, "their religion and nature agreeinge well with ruleinge and not obeyinge," (3) because their laity and clergy are irreconcileable to episcopacy and the ceremonies of the Church, (4) because ministers and members of corporations will not by swearing condemn the Covenant and those who took it, (5) because they are very rich, and probably possessed of arms, inasmuch as they have never been disarmed. The late disagreements between the two Lord Lieutenants in Cheshire, and the great number of Deputy-Lieutenants, are defects in the government.

Fol. 49. Forms of various warrants concerning the militia, as used in 1662 and 1664.

Fol. 57. Orders by the Deputy-Lieutenants of Cheshire. December 1662 to October 1664.

Fol. 58. List of the gentry charged with the expense of the trained horse in Cheshire, in 1663.

Fol. 61. List of the foot soldiers enlisted in 1663.

Fol. 66. Valuation of the yearly rents, etc., of peers in Cheshire, in 1663 :—The Earl of Bridgewater 529*l.*, charged with one horse; Earl Rivers, 519*l.*, one horse; Lord Delamere, 1,212*l.*, two horses; the Earl of Shrewsbury, 326*l.*, half a horse.

Fol. 68. The mize of the hundred of Bucklow, in 1663.

Fol. 71. Orders at Quarter Sessions concerning the relief of the poor. A.D. 1663.

Fol. 73. List of pensioners received. March 16, 1667[–8].

Fol. 74. Salaries of officers of the militia of Cheshire, in 1668.

Fol. 75. Orders by the Deputy-Lieutenants, of Cheshire. February 1662[–3], to July 1680.

Fol 81. List of freeholders having 10*l.* a year in freehold lands of inheritance in Chester, in 1671.

Fol. 86. Copies of several documents relating to the Duke of Monmouth's rebellion (already noticed).

A book of accounts beginning on the 25th of March, 1639. Among the entries are the following :—

"For one pounde of tobacco, 11*s.*"

"Payde to Randle Holme of Chester, deputie for the office of armes for furnishinge the hearse of the Lady St. John with 23 pensells (small flags) uppon buckrome fringed, 1*l.* 3*s.*; for 16 escutcheons uppon buckrome in mettle, most of them impaled with her 3 husbands, at 3*s.* 4*d.* a peece, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; for 4 names uppon buckrome in mettle, 8*s.*: for a pennone of armes, 3*l.* 10*s.*"; and other charges for the funeral.

"For one gallone and a pinte of clarret wine for the communion, 3*s.*"

"For mending Pierson's saddle, and the malepillion, 1*s.* 8*d.*"

"For 140 eggs at 5 the penny, 2*s.* 4*d.*"

"For layinge a sucke, 3*d.*; For nayles and gudgeons for doores and gates, 11*d.*"

"To the ratcatcher, his quarters wages . . . 3*s.* 4*d.*"

"To my cousin Sendford's man that brought a letter of newes, 1*s.* For three ounces of tobacco bought at Drayton, 3*s.*"

"Payd to Mr. Raylton, agent at London, for the Deputie of Ireland, my last payment of 300*l.* for six Irish subsides, 50*l.*; For strikinge a tallie for receyt of the sayd fiftie pounds, 4*s.*"

"For five quarts of olives at 20*d.* the quart, 8*s.* 4*d.*; For five quarts of the best Genua capers, 9*s.* 2*d.*"

"To Baron Trever's man for my aunt Hersey's annuitie due at St. Jamestyde, 15*l.*"

"To a porter for carryinge of a box and maile from our lodginge at the Blacke fryers to the Blacke Swan in Holeburn the morninge we went out of Towne, 8*d.*; For a weeks horsmeate there for five horses and for wypinge of boots, 1*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*"

"For six tobacco pypes, 3*d.*"

"To the moale catcher for takinge of 31 dozen of moales at 12*d.* the dozen, besides meate, drinke, and lodginge, 1*l.* 11s. 6*d.*; More to him for 18 which he took in the gardens at 2*d.* a peece, 3*s.*"

"To Mr. Balle, the dauncer . . . in part for teachinge the children to daunce, after the rate of 10*s.* the weeke, 1*l.*; For turning 4 French bed-poasts, 2*s.*"

"To the musicke of Whitchurch when the Earle of Bridgewater was at Shenton (Shavington), 10*s.*"

Other entries in the book give the minutest particulars of Viscount Kilmorey's expenses for taxes, repairs, farming, servants' wages, food, clothes, etc.

Commission from Prince Rupert to Robert, Viscount Kilmorey, Robert, Viscount Cholmondeley, the High Sheriffs of the Counties of Chester and Flint, the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the City of Chester, the Mayor of the City of Chester, the Governor of the Town and Castle of Denbigh, Sir Francis Gamull Colonel of a regiment of foot in the City of Chester, Sir Richard Lloyd, knight, Attorney General of Wales and the Marches, John Marrow, esq., Colonel of a regiment of Horse, and Kendricke Paton, esq., Clerk of the Crown in the County of Denbigh, to order and manage his Majesty's affairs concerning the raising of horse and foot, etc. in the counties of Chester, Denbigh and Flint. May 23, 20 Charles I. Signature and seal affixed.

A bundle of papers relating to the sequestration of the estates of Viscount Kilmorey in the middle of the seventeenth century.

EARL OF KILMOREY'S MSS.

A long roll of many membranes containing an inventory of the goods of Robert, Viscount Kilmorey, deceased, appraised at 2,121*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* in 1631. Among the articles mentioned are the following :—

In the Curtain Chamber, or Gallery. "A sparr bedd and a bedsteede inlayed."

In the Stair Bedchamber. "A standing bed inlayed, with a testorne, with vallence of blacke velvet imbrodered."

In the Best Chamber. "One sparr bedd of tawney velvet with crimson silke and gould fringe and lace." In the inner chamber to it. "A suite of guilt leather hanginges."

In the Great Dining Chamber. "Two great carpettes, one of Turkey worke, the other of arras with my Lordes arms. . . Sixe chaires and eighteene stooles of redd and white Turkie worke. Twelve greene window curtains of sea-water green. . . . . Six peeces of arras hanginges."

In the Great Parlour. "Three great mappes and three little mappes. One skreene. . . . A pair of virginalls on a frame."

In the inner room. "One base vyall, one lute, one orpheron, one bandora with a case, one yron to roste aples."

In my Lady's Chamber. "One cupboard cloth of greene darnixe, One hedpeece for a bedd of silke, checquere worke, watchet and redd. . . . One crosbowe and case with a garff."

In an upper chamber. "Five harchells one chesseboard and men. . . . A sellar with eight glasses."

In the Armorie. "Twelve muskettes, seaven armors of proofe, twenty-three corselettes, fifteene headpeeces, a French pistoll, two French targettes, two bucklers, foure girdles of bandileers . . . two drums, eight pikes."

Another long roll containing an inventory of the goods, etc. of George Huxley, deceased, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, taken on the 17th of July 1677. His goods were appraised at 13,399*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, besides "sperate debts" 6,593*l.* 8*s.*, and "doubtful and desperate debts" 1,046*l.* 15*s.*

My thanks are due to Mr. O. E. Grant for his kind help during my examination of the muniments at Shavington. Since my visit to that place, the whole Shropshire estate has been sold to Mr. Heywood Lonsdale, and most of the manuscripts have passed with it. Mr. H. D. Harrod, of 62, Lincoln's Inn Fields, is engaged on a detailed examination of them.

H. C. MAXWELL LYTE.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF STANLEY LEIGHTON ESQ., M.P.

MR. STANLEY LEIGHTON'S MSS.

The following books are in the library at Sweeny Hall, near Oswestry :—

A folio volume, newly bound and lettered—"Mytton MSS. 1597–1690." It contains 64 letters and papers, 36 of which, relating to Thomas Mytton of Halston, Major-General in the Parliamentarian army, have been printed in "Collections relating to Montgomeryshire" (vol. vii.

MR. STANLEY LEIGHTON'S MSS.

p. 353, vol. viii. pp. 151, 293), with notes by their present owner. Among those which have not been printed are the following ;—

f. 1. Writ of Privy Seal, dated March 6, 39 Elizabeth, to William Leighton of Plash, esquire, demanding a loan of 25*l.*, with a receipt for that sum signed by Francis Newport.

f. 29. Letter from Anthony Hungerford, dated at Stoke Castle, December 2, 1645. There are these forces gathering for the relief of Chester, 1,500 horse from Newark, 200 from Hereford, 150 from Ludlow and B[ridge] N[orth]. There is also expectation of force from Goring, and from other parts, as Lichfield and Dudley, besides the horse which came with the King to Oxford. They hope to be ready to march on Thursday or Friday, but they are not likely to come this way, because Ludlow and B[ridge] N[orth] are drawn to them already.

f. 45. Copy of the examination of certain prisoners, taken before Thomas Madrin, High Sheriff of the county of Carnarvon, Col. John Carter, and Capt. Edmund Glynne. February 27, 1648. The six prisoners depose alike that they belonged to a vessel called the Michael of Wexford (Waishford), and make statements about the imprisonment of Mr. Griffith Jones, and the plunder of his house at Castelmarch. They also give information about the impressment of seamen at Wexford to transport soldiers to England.

f. 81. Newsletter to Richard Mitton, dated London, April 24, 1690. It gives news from Vienna, Frankfort, Turin, Heidelberg, Paris, Madrid, and Edinburgh. "The Duke of Gordon is arrived at Brest with about twelve English and Scotch disbanded officers. The late Lord Jefferyes' house is taken for the Admiralty Office."

A small 4to volume written on paper of the time of James I. It contains :—

f. 1. Copy of the confirmation by Henry VI. of the agreement between the Bailiffs and the Commonalty of Shrewsbury, with the oaths of the different officers of the corporation.

f. 21. "The names of the villages within the franches of Shrewesburie."

f. 23. "A noate of those that have been Bailifes of the towne of Shrewsbury, beginninge in the 46th yere of Kinge Edward the third," with historical notes in the margin. Among the notes are the following, the years being computed from March 25 ;—

1434. "Poles steple was sett on fier with lightninge, and also from St. Katarns Day till St. Valentyns day there was a frost that men might with cartes passe over Temes from place to place."

1455. "Queen Margaret gives bages, and my Lord of Shrowsbury and John Trentam varyed, and had either of them a man slayne."

1459. "Pame Sonday Feelde."

1472. "The Duke of Yorke was borne at the Gray Fryers in Salop." (In other chronicles it is stated that he was born at the Black Friars.)

1488. "King Henry the 7th came to Salope."

1494. "King Henry 7th with the Queene and Prince Arther came to Salop, and the same yere the exchequier was built."

1496. "Prince A[rthur] died at Ludlowe."

1516. "This yere was ill may daie in London."

1535. "The Duke of Somersett and the Duke of Norfolk was in Salop."

1561. "4 June. Paules steeple was burned (was set on fier by lightninge) which began in the top of the steple and burnt downwardes and so consumed the steple. and 4 great ruffes in lesse the[n] 4 howers."

MR. STANLEY LEIGHTON'S MSS.

1563. "Mr. Astons second play."

1568. "This yere was a yerthquake in Salop, and this yere was Mr. Aston's third play."

1580. "Sir Henry Sydney, Lord President, kept St. George's feast in this towne, because he was a knight of the garter."

1604. "The plague was in Shrewsbury."

1630. "The plague was in Shrosbury."

1649. "This yeare the plague begunn, and ended in June 1651."

1663. "The Castle was given to the King, who never requested itt of the Towne."

1672. "This year was such a vast flood in Shrewsbury that it threw down the Welsh Gate, and did other great Spoyles besides."

1686. "King James came his progress in Holywell in September, and on the Wildecop, Mr. Mayor presented him with the keyes of the gates and a purse of gold. Hee received them and did give the keyes to Serjant William Bowers who was one of the Mayor's Serjants then, and hee kept them tell the comeing in [of] the Prince of Orange, and then delivered them in the Chequer. When King James was at super in the great chamber in the Counsell house, he caused the chamber to bee propt up for feare of falling, and he had 3 dishes of flesh, 3 of fowle, and 3 of sweet meats, 9 in all, to super, and no more. Mr. Patrick Lamb his head cooke brought them all 9 to the table, and did present them on his knee. Hee brought all his household goods with him and his owne beere and wine and bed, etc. On the morow being Friday all the fish that could be had was bought up and presented in order for his diner, and the Major and Alldermen being 12 and assistantts 24 came to attend him; but he stayd not to dine nor to see them, butt gott downe a private back staires, and for hast gott upon the wrong side the horse, and to Whitchurch that nighte. This I had from one that saw him take horse.

In the morning the Prisbyterian preachers, John Brian, Francis Tallantts, preachers at Oliver's Chappell in the High Streete, and Mr. Rowland Huntt, Doctor Jackson, Doctor of Physick, Daniel Jenks, ironmonger, Joseph Pearson, cutler, presented him with a purse of gold supposed to be 100*l*., and were freely accepted, butt still lying the obligation on them to chuse such members for next parliament as should be for takeing of[f] the penall laws and test, and to that end he left behinde him William Pen, chiefe and head of the quakers, who began to speake att Mardoll head; butt the rabble supposing what hee would be att, the mobb gave a shoutt and over bawled him; so hee desisted and got his way, the mobb knocking the bulks as he passed." Oliver's Chapel was so called after Thomas Oliver, a turner, who lived in the house. "When King James came into towne, a man climed up, and gott to stand on the top stone of St. Maryes Steeple, and held by the cross bar with a flagg in his hand all the while the King was touching for the King's Evil in the Church under him, and when the King came out of the Church, the man on the Steeple shot of[f] a pistol, which made King James ask what meant that, and it was answered him that it was for joy of his person. The King sayd it was a presumtious thing to doo itt. Butt I never could learne the man ever gott a farthing for his paines."

1687. "Mass was in a house of Mr. Jevons, which is betwixt the high cross and the high conduitt sang openly, and one Judge Alibond, who satt then as judge of nisi prius, went of the Bench to Mass in that house."

1696. "A rejoyceing day was held for the discovery of the plott, and a great bonifire with aluminations, great store of wine, beere, tobacco att the Towne hall; and an effigie of the French King made in sumptious maner, and caried along the streets, and burnt at the high crosse in most splendid maner."

1696, October 3. Curious account of an execution.

A folio volume, writen on paper in the 18th century. It contains a list of the Sheriffs of Shropshire from A.D. 1154, and of the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury from A.D. 1372, with historical notes in the margin, derived from various sources. The compiler copied many notes from the chronicle known as "Dr. Taylor's MS.," of which an account is given in the "Transactions of the Shropshire Archæological Society," vol. iii., pp. 239–352. The notes in this volume, however, extend down to the year 1789 and contain much information about the town of Shrewsbury which is not to be found elsewhere. Under the year 1610, there is a curious account of a riot, in which a mob kept possession of the School-house for four days and three nights, encouraged by one of the masters, named Ralph Gittins. Under the year 1642, there is a copy of an acknowledgement by Charles I. to Richard Gibbons, late Mayor of Shrewsbury, and Thomas Chaloner, late Master of the free school, for a loan of 600*l.* from the stock belonging to the School, to be repaid on demand. It bears date October 11, 1642. Some of the later entries relate to parliamentary elections, and to the affairs of Shrewsbury School. On f. 72, there is a list of the head Schoolmasters, and of the second, third, and fourth Schoolmasters, from A.D. 1562 to A.D. 1783. At the end of the volume there is an elaborate index.

A folio volume of letters and papers of Edward Lloyd of Llanvorda near Oswestry. Among a number of documents of no general interest there are the following:—

A narrative of Capt. Edward Lloyd's services on behalf of the King during the Civil War, and of his subsequent sufferings, with an account of his losses amounting in all to 8,080*l.* 14*s.*

"The names of the mallignant enymies to the Kinge's Majestie in and about Oswestree," with notes of treasonable words uttered by them. (A.D. 1660 or 1661.)

"Articles against the phanaticall corporation of Oswestry."

A long and elaborate account of the state of the fisheries near Aberystwith, Dovey, and Barmouth.

Several news letters of the years 1680 and 1681 from Sir R. Owen, and Dr. John Gadsbury, to Edward Lloyd.

Mr. Leighton has also many documents relating to the Charlton family of Ludford. Among them are several mediæval deeds concerning property at Hebland, near Bishop's Castle.

The following passage occurs in a letter from E. S. to Job Charlton, Esq., dated Ma. 24, 1659[–60]:—

"The Lord Admiral Montague is gone to the navy to command it, by order from the Councill of State, and, as they say, carryeth good affections with him. The Nazeby frigott is rigging up very trimm, and diverse of the English shipps flowrish with the King's colours. Nor is preparation at sea onely. At Whitehall all the froggs that crawled in King's chambers are commanded out, and the house is furnishing with rich hangings."

In another bundle of deeds relating to property in Middlesex in the reign of Charles II., mention is made of two bowling greens fronting the Haymarket and a portion of land lying north of the Tennis Court.

MR. STANLEY LEIGHTON'S MSS.

Thomas Panton of St. Martin's in the Fields, and Sir Henry Oxenden, of Deane in Wingham, are among the persons mentioned.

I have to thank Mr. Stanley Leighton, not only for his hospitality at Sweeny Hall, but also for his active exertions in obtaining for me access to several other collections of manuscripts in the county of Salop. Separate reports on most of these will be found under the names of their respective owners. I have not, however, made any reports on the manuscripts of Mr. Heber Percy of Hodnet, Mr. Kynaston of Hardwicke, or Mr. Wolryche Whitmore of Dudmaston Hall, inasmuch as they consist of title deeds and papers of no historical interest. The muniments of the Corporation of Oswestry may here be mentioned as being in very good order, Mr. Stanley Leighton having caused several volumes containing mediæval charters and other records to be handsomely bound in white vellum. Any longer report on them would be superfluous, as Mr. Leighton has himself published a full account of them with numerous extracts, in a series of papers contributed to the "Transactions of the Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society." Notices of some documents relating to Oswestry are also to be found in "Bye-gones," an antiquarian periodical conducted by the late Mr. Askew Roberts of that place.

H. C. MAXWELL LYTE.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE EARL OF POWIS.

EARL OF POWIS' MSS.

The spacious muniment room at Powis Castle contains but few manuscripts earlier than the reign of Elizabeth, the presses and drawers being almost entirely devoted to rentals, leases, and other legal documents of modern date. In some bundles of miscellaneous papers, however, I have been so fortunate as to find a number of letters, etc. relating to political affairs, chiefly in the seventeenth century. These I have arranged according to their dates and subjects, and they now form two separate volumes. The first, labelled "Letters and Papers of Sir Edward Herbert, 1615–1639," contains part of the diplomatic correspondence of the eminent author who is best known under the name of Lord Herbert of Cherbury. Most of the copies of his own letters are in the hand of his secretary, William Boswell, to whom is also due a volume in the British Museum containing transcripts of a few of his state papers (Add. MS. 7082).

The other volume, labelled "Herbert Papers — Miscellaneous, 1586–1735," contains an original account of the proceedings against Mary, Queen of Scots, at Fotheringay, differing somewhat from that given by Camden in his "Annals," a few papers relating to the Civil War, and some other letters of historical interest. I subjoin a calendar of the contents of these two volumes.

"Letters and Papers of Sir Edward Herbert, 1615–1639."

1614[–5], March 2. London. Sir John Danvers to Sir William Herbert. I have received a letter from you with direction for securing your bills for Turin. I had already engaged my credit to Signor Bur-

limacha. On Saturday last Sir Arthur Ingram was sworn Cofferer, having paid 2,500*l.* for Sir Robert Vernon's release. This "wrought soe much in the stomacks" of some who had been living in assured hope of the place, that they went to the King, and told him that many would leave his service if he thus permitted a stranger to purchase the honour and profit for which so many of his servants had spent their time and estates in hope of being advanced in their turns. They offered to repay the money, in order that there might be no such precedent to the disadvantage of the servants of the King's household. The King was much displeased, but he said that he would consider the matter.

1615, April 8. London. The same to [the same]. I have procured Signor Burlimacchi's directions for your credit at Lyons and Paris.

1615, May 12. Lady Danvers to her son, Sir Edward Herbert. It is strange to me to hear you complain of want of care in your absence. Your abode is so short in any place that our letters come not to your hands. Sir John Danvers is so careful to keep you from lack of money while you are abroad that, when your bailiffs fail payment, he goes to your merchant and offers himself. There never was "a tenderer heart or a lovinger minde" in any man than is in him towards you. Your bailiffs have not yet paid your brothers all their annuities due at Midsummer last, and only half of those due at Christmas. It is very ill that you have such officers. I hope it will bring you home. Your sister Jones has brought a boy. Lady Vachell lies dying. The bell has twice gone for her. Your wife and children are well. I send you the letter of little Florence. Let your dear children draw you home. I desire more to see you than anything else in the world. I have received the patent for your brother William. Sir John has been with the Ambassador, who stays for the coming of Sir James Sandilands (Sandaline). Seal.

1615, June 12. Thomas Lucy to the same at Lady Danvers's house at Charing Cross. When I heard that you were "under hold" at Lyons, the knowledge I had how ill you can digest the least indignity made me prophecy that you would come off honourably. I cannot but "congratulate with you." You will on your return find the face of the Court much changed. It is expected that the King will shortly make a "scambling"—as the boys call it—of the many places which he has hitherto "whoorded" in Lord Somerset, and so the poor bird will prove as naked of feathers as he is already of friends.

1615, June 16. Eyton. Francis Newport to the same at the Hague. I have received a letter from you dated at Nimeguen the 12th (*i.e.* the 2nd) of this month. I am glad that you have come out of Italy, and that you are so near home. There are many and great reasons for your return. Your brother [John] Vaughan is dead. Your children are well. Dick is here, Ned and Betty at Haughmond with my daughter [Mary] Harley, whose husband is to be delivered of his debts by selling 400*l.* a year of his inheritance in reversion. My wife presents her respects, as does my daughter Newport, "the new borne ladye," who brought her husband a girl on the 3rd of March, your birthday. Her husband, the young knight, is at London. Heraldic seal.

1619, May 7. "Instruccions for our trustie and welbeloved servant, Sir Edward Herbert, knight, our Ambassador with the French King," signed by James I. and Sir George Calvert. (Printed in "Montgomeryshire Collections" of the Powys Land Club, vol. vi. p. 417.)

EARL OF POWIS' MSS.

1619, May 22. Greenwich. The Duke of Lenox to Sir Edward Herbert, Ambassador in France. A letter of recommendation for a gentleman who is doubly his cousin. Seal.

1619, June 4. Whitehall. The Lords of the Council to the same. We recommend to your consideration the complaint of divers merchants of London, whose ship, laden with merchandise to the value of 10,000*l.*, was surprised in the road of Tunis by one Mantini, a gentleman of the French King's chamber. The business has continued in suit for five years, but they have not had any relief.

1619, June 6. N.S. Paris. [Sir E. Herbert] to the Elector Palatine at Heidelberg. Reminds him of the promise made to him by the King. (Draft in French.)

1619, June 30. Paris. The same to the same. Recommends a wealthy gentleman named d'Auguincourt, Maitre d'hotel of the Queen of France, who desires to serve him with a thousand horses, or five hundred, or whatever number may be required. He is a Picard, and related to the Duke of Lenox. (Draft in French.)

A duplicate of the same.

1619, July 10. The Duke de Montmorenci to Sir Edward Herbert. A complimentary letter. (French.) Heraldic seals.

1619, July 11. Heidelberg. The Elector Palatine to [Sir E. Herbert]. I have received your letters of the 3rd and 30th of June. Give my thanks to M. du Hallier and M. d'Auguincourt for their offers and kind wishes. The Princes and States united with me have given orders for the levy of a certain number of soldiers for our defence in case of need. Matters have not been carried to such an extremity that there is no longer any hope of peace. We have not yet taken any decision for the levy of foreign troops, and we shall not do so until we see what course matters will take. There is no occasion that the two gentlemen should put themselves to trouble or expense. (Copy in French.)

1619, August 5. Paris. [Sir E. Herbert] to the Elector Palatine. I offer the services of M. de Jay, a very brave and distinguished soldier. He will take with him a certain number of cavalry or of infantry, or he will merely take his ordinary suite of twelve or fifteen gentlemen. An early answer will be a favour, for he eagerly awaits your orders. (Draft in French.)

1619, August 8. Proceedings in the Parliament of Paris concerning the suit of Maurice Abbot and another against Theodore du Mantin. (French.)

Memorandum that the greater part of the Court of Parliament held that the King might treat as contraband goods any lead, tin, or iron, carried by the English to the Turks.

1619, August 28. Newbottle. The Duke of Lenox to Sir E. Herbert. I have sent some merlins (*esmerillons*) to the King [of France], which will come later than I expected, because I stayed in the north of Scotland longer than I intended. If these please him, I will provide him every year earlier.

1619, September 1, O.S. Merlou Castle. Sir E. Herbert to Sir R. Naunton. Concerning some expressions in his letter to Dr. Mayerne, which have been misunderstood, and concerning — Gaultier. (Draft.)

Same day and place. The same to Mr. Packer. Concerning — Gaultier. (Draft.)

1619, September 3. Whitehall. Sir R. Naunton to Sir E. Herbert. Inasmuch as the plague is at Paris, his Majesty will have you wait upon the King at Fontainebleau for the taking of the oath, unless is he desirous to put it off until his return. Heraldic seal.

1619, September 9, O.S. Merlou. [Sir E. Herbert] to Sir R. Naunton. Account of an interview with M. de Maretz, concerning the conveyance of certain coffers, etc. The Duke de Luines observes the Queen more than any, and she shows the best countenance to him. No man understands what this means, especially as we hear nothing of her return to Angers, which was purposed within two days. (Draft.)

1619, September 12. Merlou. [Sir E. Herbert] to M. de Maretz. Concerning the rings and the furniture of the late Queen. (Draft or copy, in French.)

1619, September 24. Heidelberg. The Elector Palatine to Sir E. Herbert. Lord Doncaster has informed me that the Archbishop of Treves has been induced to go to the King of France to represent to him in the name of the Emperor and the whole Popish league that I and the other Princes and united States have made great preparations for war, in order to extirminate the Roman Catholics and their religion in Germany. You know the falsehood of this sinister charge. At the late Diet of Ratisbon the Evangelical States complained of the partiality shown towards the Roman Catholics, and the Emperor Matthias promised to call another Diet, in order to bring about an agreement. The other party, however, prevailed at the Imperial Court. Bohemia has become the scene of the most bloody and horrible tragedies that have ever been heard of among Christians. The Roman Catholic Princes and Electors have collected a great number of soldiers. Foreigners, moreover, mostly in the pay of Spain, have been allowed to pass through the Empire into Bohemia, contrary to the Imperial Constitutions. The Princes and States united with me have armed in self-defence, considering the trouble that might arise after the disbandment of the troops in Bohemia. I hope that you will explain this at the French Court, and remind the King and his Ministers of the services rendered to his crown by this Electoral house. You will thus, I am sure, be doing what is agreeable to the King of Great Britain. I have instructed my agent, M. Gueretin, to confer with you. You will have heard that the States of Bohemia have unanimously elected me, although I had not in any way aspired to that crown. The circumstances make one believe that it is the will of God.

[1619,] September 15. Havering. John Packer to Sir E. Herbert. Concerning M. Gaultier.

1619, September 29. O.S. Merlou. [Sir E. Herbert] to Sir R. Naunton. Concerning Dr. Mayerne, Gaultier, and the coffers. I understand that the King here has written to the King my master and to the Elector Palatine to dissuade the acceptance of the crown of Bohemia. They have however a great party here, and, if the King be indifferent, it will certainly be the stronger. I cannot believe that a state so unsettled and tottering is ready yet to declare itself on either side. It is extremely needy at present, the King having stayed his journey from Amboise to Chartres a great while, for want of money. We expect the Court shortly at Compiegne in Picardy. News about different persons at Court. The Queen complained that M. de Montbazon, who was sent to attend her, was only a spy, and the King has commanded him to return. (Draft or copy.)

EARL OF POWIS' MSS.

1619, October 10. Merlou. The same to the Count de Tillieres. I have received your letter from Canterbury. I will endeavour, like you, to maintain friendship between the two crowns. (Draft or copy in French.)

1619, October 16. Merlou. The same to the Duke de Mayenne. I request a letter to the Mayor and jurats of Bordeaux ordering them to allow free pass to M. de Bouye for twenty barrels (*pieces*) of Frontignac wine for the use of the King my master. (Copy in French.)

1619, November 24, O.S. Paris. The same to Sir R. Naunton. Concerning the assembly of Protestants at Loudun, and the affairs of Bearne. This state is too poor and too unsettled to stir. They lay new impositions on the people, who faint under the old. A great sum of money is expected from the Parisians as the price of the removal of the courts to this place, although the contagion [of small-pox] seems extinguished. If the King were to send an army, they would not know whom to trust. The Count of Furstenberg came yesterday. The news of the coronation in Bohemia was received here "with incredible joy of all those of the Religion, and of every one not of the Religion whom they call *Bons François*." News about Prince Philibert of Savoy, the King of Spain, and others. (Copy.)

1619, May to December. An account of the engagements between the English fleet, under Sir Thomas Dale, and the Dutch fleet, in the Indian Ocean, describing the movements of the different ships. (French. Copy made in July 1620.)

1619, December 24, O.S. The Hague. Viscount Doncaster to [Sir E. Herbert]. On my arrival at Heidelberg, which was my first stage in Germany, I found the state of affairs not so much inclined to peace as I expected and hoped. The princes of the Union, whom I found assembled at Heilbronn, had resolved for their security to raise the army of 10,000 or 12,000 foot, and 3,000 horse, which they still hold in pay. If I had gone, as ordered, to the Duke of Saxony, Ferdinand would have been at Frankport before I could have met him. I therefore went on directly to Ferdinand, whom I met at Salzburg. The answer he had prepared for me was an acknowledgment of our master's favour in the office of mediator, and a refusal of it because the matter had been referred to four Princes of the Empire. The Councillor who was appointed to confer with me at last "adjourned me back" to his master. Ferdinand would give me no answer because the Spanish Ambassador, Count d'Ogniate, was not there. I wished to obtain a cessation of arms, and to go to Prague. On my return to Hanau near Frankfort (into which no strangers are admitted during the Electoral Diet), I repaired to the Count d'Ogniate. We could not agree upon the time for a cessation of arms, he desiring the election before a truce. Ferdinand's answer was in substance the same as his former answer. In this time the Ambassadors sent by the States of Bohemia presented a protest against the admission of Ferdinand as the Elector of that kingdom. Finding no disposition to peace in either part, I pretended the necessity of making a journey to the Spa for my health. Here I received the news that the Prince Palatine was chosen King of Bohemia. I was afterwards told to return to Frankfort to congratulate the Emperor on his election, and to protest that our King had neither hand nor knowledge of this action of the Bohemians, and to decline for him the office of mediator. This cost me a long and wearisome journey to Gratz. I have been commanded to thank these States for their readiness to send horsemen and musketeers when it was apprehended

that the Archduke intended to invade the lower Palatinate, and to excuse his Majesty for not declaring himself in the main cause, until he has satisfied all the parties that he was no contriver of the proceedings of the Bohemians. This is a compendium of my whole "Ambassage." (2 sheets.)

1619 [–20], February $\frac{15}{25}$. Paris. [Sir E. Herbert to Sir R. Naunton.] The Ambassador Extraordinary from Brussels arrived here on Saturday the 12th. It is conjectured that he comes to "rejoice" for the recovery of the Queen from sickness, and to renew Furstenberg's propositions for succouring the Emperor. M. le Prince [de Condé] shortly goes to Italy to offer to the Lady of Loretto the picture of the Castle of le Bois de Vincennes, as the symbol of his deliverance [from the small-pox]. They take advantage here upon the information given by the Count de Tillieres that his Majesty utterly dislikes all the proceedings in Bohemia. (Copy.)

1619[–20], March 1. Whitehall. The Duke of Lenox to Sir E. Herbert. I am much bound to you for the favour you have showed to Mr. Rodney. Remember that business of the Abbey for my sister. There is here still an ambassador from the King of Bohemia, and another from the Princes of the Union, yet His Majesty is backward to express what he will do. We expect the Count de Gondamar within four or five days.

1619[–20], March 23. St. James's. Thomas Murray to Sir E. Herbert. The Ambassador for the Princes of the Union will impart to you all that has been concluded here. The Spanish Ambassador is a very active minister for his master, and labours by all possible means to do the service which is committed to his charge. I believe that many other things must be now treated besides the match. His Majesty will not declare himself in the business of Bohemia, but his council, clergy, and nobility, the Londoners, and gentry, with many others are to contribute to the Bohemian cause, not without his connivance. His Majesty's mind in negotiating a pacification in Bohemia and Germany, and in joining with the French King in that treaty, is known to you. Heraldic seal.

1619[–20], March 24. Whitehall. The Duke of Lenox to the same. The French Ambassador has taken some discontent about his place on the tilting-day. He was too precise. The Ambassador of Savoy did what he could to persuade him to accept the place that was offered him. I hope that this will not work any "sinistrous" effect. Seal.

[1620] March 28. Whitehall. The Earl of Pembroke to the same. If the French Ambassador had come, he would have had a great and visible advantage of the Spanish. We long to have particulars of the new discontentments in France, which, we hope, will keep you from assisting the Emperor. Heraldic seal.

1620, March 30. Same place. The same to the same. I have written to the Cardinal de Retz and others, concerning my mother's pension, and concerning the Abbey for my sister.

1620, April 6. Whitehall. Order by the Lords of the Council concerning some linen cloth sent over to England by John Cromelin, merchant of St. Quentin, and report concerning the same by Sir E. Coke.

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1620, April 11. Whitehall. The Duke of Lenox to Sir E. Herbert. The occasion which the French Ambassador took to absent himself from the running at tilt will, I trust, breed no harm. He is a well-disposed gentleman. Seal.

1620, May 6. Greenwich. The same to the same. The match with Spain is well advanced, but not fully concluded. I think the Pope's approbation will hardly be obtained, and that makes me still doubt of the success. Lord Digby is to go to Spain shortly. The King is to send one over to negotiate a peace for Bohemia, but we know not yet who shall go. Seal.

1620, June 2. Paris. [Sir E. Herbert] to M. Tregia, Councillor of Savoy, at Turin. Reminds him of his promise. (Draft or copy, in French.)

1620, June 8. Greenwich. The Duke of Lenox to Sir E. Herbert. Will write by the next messenger. Seal.

1620, June 13. Lambeth. The Archbishop of Canterbury to Sir E. Herbert. The bearer, Mr. John Orenshaw, has long followed a suit in law in France against M. Mantine, for a depredation upon a ship called the Tiger, belonging to him and to my brother, Mr. Morrice Abbot. I hold their cause to be just and honest.

1620, June 24. Paris. Sir E. Herbert to the Duc de Disquieres. Concerning a negotiation with the Duke of Savoy. (Draft in French.)

1620, June 27, O.S. Paris. The same to the Lords of the Council. Concerning the suit of Abbot and Orenshaw against Mantin.

1620, July 8. Paris. The same to the Prince of Anhalt. A complimentary letter. (Draft or copy in French.)

1620, July 29, O.S. Paris. The same to Sir R. Naunton. I see not how the new treaty of marriage between France and Spain should proceed at present. It is too true that the Spaniard has power with some ministers of this state, but the whole body of the people have a particular antipathy against that nation, which is fomented "on occasion of a panique terror" that Spinola's army may be directed against them. The King is now at la Fleche, which is very near his mother's town of Angers. I hear that the Archbishop of Sens and Père Berulle mediate an accord between them. Some think that necessity will make her accept the King's conditions; others say that she will fly. Some of the *Prestraille* have counselled the King, after making peace with his mother, to march with all his forces to Bearne, to reduce that country to obedience. M. le Prince [de Condé] has opposed this, because it would provoke those of the Religion to join the Queen Mother, and also because it would give the Spaniard such an alarm for Navarre that perchance Spinola's army might come indeed. The King has spent all his own treasure, and 500,000 crowns of M. de Luines, so that he may shortly be too poor to be envied, and the war may come to an end in that manner. The King has made an order in the business of M. Abbot and Orenshaw. It is certain that the Spanish Ambassador told the King that these preparations of Spinola were for the invasion of the Palatinate. (Draft or copy.)

[1620, July.] "A list of the land companies that goeth to the Palatinate. Sir Horatio Vere, knight, generall, 200 foote; Earle of Oxford 250; Earle of Essex, 250; Sir John Burlace, Liuetanhant Collonell, 150; John Burghe, Serjeant major, 150; Sir Charles Rich,

150; Sir John Wentworth, 200; Sir Gerrard Herbert, 150; Captaine Stafford Wilmott, 150; Captaine John Bonnyghton, 150; Captaine William Fairefax, 150; Captaine Thomas Thornehurst, 150, (in all) 2,250.

"Captaines that goeth for Algiers.—Sir Robert Mansell, generall, Sir Richard Hawkins, Sir Thomas Button, Sir Henry Palmer, Sir John Ferne, Sir Frauncis Tanfeild, Sir John Hampden, Captaine Manwaring, Captaine Love, Captaine Pennington, Captaine Argole, Captaine Tourson, Captaine Harris, Captaine Giles, Captaine Porter, Captaine Raymond, Captaine Judley, Captaine Haughton, Captaine Herbert, Captaine Pett."

1620, August $\frac{11}{21}$. Heidelberg. — to —. Lintz was betrayed by the *Prestraille*. Here we have better hope to make head (*de faire teste*) against the enemy. A general fast has been proclaimed for the 16–26 of this month, the birthday of the King of Bohemia.

[1620, August $\frac{18}{28}$. Heidelberg (?). — to —. The advanced guard of Spinola, consisting of 4,000 infantry, and 2,600 cavalry, has reached Konigstein, two leagues from Frankfort, and Spinola with the main army is within two leagues of Konigstein. The army of the Union is awaiting him at Frankfort, and that of the Palatinate at Oppenheim. The former is commanded by the Marquis of Anspach, and the latter by Count John of Nassau the elder. We celebrated our fast the day before yesterday, the 16–26 of this month. It is said that Spinola intends to join the Duke of Saxony, and to proceed to Bohemia, but I firmly believe this to be a stratagem to delude our commanders. The crown of Hungary has been accepted by Bethlem Gabor, who was to be proclaimed King on the 6–16 of this month. His coronation is deferred, so that he may join the Prince of Anhalt with 14,000 men besides the 2,000 already sent.

1620, August 31. Solothurn. Gueffier Amb[assadeur ?] to the Abbot of Trient. Concerning the intentions of the Catholic and the Protestant cantons of Switzerland, with regard to the Valtelline, &c. (Italian.)

N.D. Royal warrant for the payment to Sir E. Herbert of 6*l*. by the day "for his entertainment and dietes," besides his disbursements for journeys, &c. (Parchment. Printed in "Montgomeryshire Collections," vol. xi., p. 362.)

1620, September 27. An account of the sums received from the Exchequer for Sir Edward Herbert, Ambassador in France, since the 19th of November 1619, and of the money due to him at the date of the account.

1620, October $\frac{4}{14}$. Extract from a letter from the Chancellor of Heidelberg, giving details about military events in Germany. (French.)

1620, October 12. Heidelberg, Extract from a letter, giving details about military events. (French.)

1620. Extracts from letters from Breslau, Prague, Rohoniz, and other places, giving details about military events. (French.)

1620, November $\frac{4}{14}$. Heidelberg. Extract from a letter giving details about military events. (French.)

1620, November 7. Whitehall. The Duke of Lenox to Sir E. Herbert. Thanks for favours.

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1620, November, 29. London. Richard Jones, servant to Mr Benjamin Henshawe. Requests payment to his master of 18*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* for 46 yards of gold and silver lace, and 96 buttons and loops, for "a night gowne of silver stufe" supplied on the 29th of March, 1619.

1620, December 28. Whitehall. The Earl of Arundel to the same. Thanks for his readiness to serve Francesco Vercellini, "for his late despatche at Paris." Seal.

1620[–1], January 13. Account of the proceedings of the Council at Whitehall, followed by an estimate of the forces required for the war in the Palatinate. (See Calendar of State Papers, Domestic. January 13, and February 13, 1621.)

1621, February 6, N.S. Hague. Nicole to Sir E. Herbert. The Ambassador has received a letter from Sir Francis Nethersole, dated at Custrin in Brandenburg $\frac{6}{16}$ January, announcing the birth of a son to the Queen of Bohemia. He does not know where the King and Queen purpose to reside.

1621, April 11. Paris. Sir E. Herbert to Mr. Burgh. I desire money or letters of credit, for without the one or the other it is not possible to subsist here any longer. If you can get my money paid with speed, I would not have you press the Marquess of Hamilton for his. I wish to know whether it is the King's pleasure that I should mourn. If I am to mourn, pray do your best with Secretary Calvert to procure me an allowance for the same. (Draft.)

1621, May 3. London. James Colvill of Culros to Sir E. Herbert. Thanks him for favours and assistance. Heraldic seal.

1621, May 20, N.S. Paris. Account of money received and disbursed by William Boswell, on behalf of Sir E. Herbert.

1621, July 9. St. Martin's Lane. Sir George Calvert to [Sir E. Herbert]. I have put his Majesty in mind of your desire to come to England for a month or two. He gives you leave to come, provided that you leave an able Secretary. Lord Darcy of the South is made Viscount Darcy of Colchester, and Lord Hunsdon is made Viscount Hunsdon of Rochford. Sir Lionel Cranfield is this day made a Baron. The truce in the Lower Palatinate is prorogued until the last of this month, new style. His Majesty has reiterated his request to the Marquess Spinola to continue the truce until he receive express order from the Emperor to the contrary.

1621, July 19. Whitehall. The Duke of Lenox to the same. Asks for advice concerning the business of his mother and his sister. Seal.

[1621.] A long account of an attack on M. de Villiers Hotman at Villiers near Verneuil, a Huguenot, on Monday the 27th (17th O.S.) of September. (French.)

[1621, November ?] Terms proposed by the Emperor for the government of the Palatinate, &c. (French.)

1621[–2], February 8, O.S. Paris. Sir E. Herbert to Sir R. Naunton. A long account of an interview between the French King and certain members of the Parliament of Paris, at which he proposed to offer the places of procureurs for sale, in order to raise money for the

maintenance of an army to be employed against those of the [reformed] Religion. The advocates will have on one side bad procureurs, and on the other false judges. Statement of the true reasons of the resolution taken by "those of the Religion" not to separate their assembly at Rochelle, different from those which they publicly profess. Statement of the dangers of their position. The King hopes to win M. de Chastillon from their party, having sent him some money and offered him an increase of dignity. The Duke of Savoy has forbidden his subjects to sell corn to those of Geneva. The Ambassadors from the Low Countries have arrived. "Having observed a rare paradoxe of state in this country," [I think] that they will have neither friends nor enemies. (Draft.)

1621 [–2 ?]. March 19, O.S. Paris. The same to the Lord High Treasurer of England. I have taken up here more than 3,000*l.* sterling, and I owe 1,500*l.* or 1,600*l.* more, all of which has been employed for his Majesty's service since I came here. I beseech you to cause the arrears due to me to be paid, so that I may subsist. Besides the above sums, I have spent my own yearly revenues, and yet I have enough to do to keep myself in the rank and train of foreign ambassadors residing here. (Draft or copy.)

1622, June 16. Chelsea. Lady Middlesex to Sir E. Herbert. Thanks him for the noble favours he has shown to her brother.

1622, November 30. An account of the sums received from the Exchequer by Sir E. Herbert, for his entertainment at 4*l.* per diem, and for intelligences and other secret services.

1622 [–3], January 3. Whitehall. The Duke of Lenox to Sir E. Herbert. I determined that this letter should have come into your hands before you went from hence. Mr. Porter came home yesternight. It is thought we may have the [Spanish] match if we will, but there are some conditions which I have not yet seen. Seal.

1622 [–3], January 22. Whitehall. The same to the same. Some other noblemen and myself have desired M. de Vezines to cause fifty tuns of Burgundy wine to be sent over for our own provision. Pray assist him that it be charged with as little imposition as may be. The King and the Prince are of opinion to have the Infanta here next spring, but I have not changed my former opinions. Seal.

1622 [–3], February 12. Whitehall. The same to the same. I am glad that you have come safe to Paris. We hope to see the Infanta here this spring, or never. Seal.

1622–3, February $\frac{18}{28}$ (?). Sir E. Herbert to the Marquess of Buckingham. The Duke of Guise has told me that when he commanded the French Armada going from Marseilles to Rochelle, he was required by the Spanish Admiral, whom he passed in the straits of Gibraltar, to take down his pavillon or to *amainer*, as they term it here. Although threatened to be shot, he refused. The Spaniard told him that the ships of the King of Great Britain yielded that respect in close seas. The Duke desired me to ask you whether this be true. Be well advised what answer you return, for I believe that he intends that the French King should exact the same acknowledgments on the coast of this country, which you will never permit, as to the prejudice of the sovereignty that the Kings of England have always kept in the narrow seas.

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1622 [–3], March 2. Newmarket. The Duke of Lenox to Sir E. Herbert. We have been amazed at the adventures of Amadis de Gaul concerning the knights errant, the Prince and my Lord of Buckingham. Seal.

1623, March 12. Newmarket. E. Marotre (?) to Sir E. Herbert. In favour of M. de Boislorée. (French.) Seal.

1623, April 2. Whitehall. The Duke of Lenox to the same. I am sorry to hear of the death of President Jannin, and we grieve yet more at the death of M. de Bouillon. I hope you have heard of the arrival of his Highness [the Prince of Wales] in Spain, and of his "magnifique" entertainment. I think it will now be a match. Seal.

[1623.] The Earl of Carlisle to the same. I have heard from Master Gresley (Grisly) of the passage of his Highness into Spain. I am sorry of it from my soul.

1623, April 24. Windsor. The Duke of Lenox to the same. I am glad to hear that the French King is diverted to the Valtelline from Rochelle. You have heard of the good success of our business in Spain. I will speak to the Lord Treasurer about your affair. Seal.

1623, May 13. Whitehall. The same to the same. I should be glad to hear that the Rochellois were freed of their fears. The ships are ready to go away to bring home the Prince and the Infanta. We hope they will be here in July. Seal.

1623, May 30.—June 9. Brussels. W. Trumbull to [the same]. For want of Wallons, the Colonels and Captains are fain to supply their regiments and companies with such Frenchmen as they can collect on the frontiers. Our soldiers, being slowly paid, are not well contented. We do not approve the secret correspondence said to be held between you (*i.e.* the French) and Bavaria. News from Spain and from Cologne. I send you herewith [the Archbishop of] Spalato's recantation, printed at Antwerp.

[1623,] June 9. [Madrid ?] Viscount Kensington to the same. Thanks him for his noble courtesy at Paris. Seal.

1623, September 29, O.S. Hague. Sir Dudley Carleton to the same. The Queen comes this day abroad, well in health after her lying in, but not so well in heart and "in couragement." Nothing is to be expected as long as the [Spanish] match is "in speach." Meanwhile the Imperialists and Spaniards settle themselves in both Palatinates as in perpetual possession. Tilly has retired over the Weser with the greater part of his army about Minden. There is a project for turning a great part of the Rhine into the Yssell. A letter has come from your court for 30,000 crowns as the French quota for this month, for the Valtelline League. The rest is expected from Venice and Turin. Meanwhile the States are desired by the French and Venetian Ambassadors to supply Mansfeld's wants with money and victuals. It is a hard matter to content him.

1623, November 9. Theobalds. The Duke of Richmond and Lenox to the same. Whatever the world conceive, we expect that the Infanta will be here in the spring. The King has not yet seen the Spanish Ambassador who came with the Prince, or the Ambassador from the Archduchess. He intends to go to London at the end of this week, and there he will receive them. Seal.

1623, November $\frac{10}{20}$. Theobalds. Sir Robert Carr (Karr) to the same. Concerning a book in Spanish. Our journey [to Madrid] was all adventure from first to last. Of what we did there everyone has already told a piece, and doubtless your French Ambassador among others. They did generously that let us come away when we would. For saying some such thing, and "because I will not raill for company," I am already taken for one of the most Spanish of those who went with the Prince. Yet I was in danger to be corrupted by the courtesy of the King of France, which lasted two hours, rather than by that of the King of Spain, which I had leisure to take for almost six months. I met with no "uncourtesy" from any person of high or low degree, and made many such friends as man finds abroad. On one of those days when the east wind kept us at sea, five Hollanders were "stalking" four Dunkirkers, to have an eye on them, but I saw no great will to fight, for the Dunkirkers were the stronger. They both came aboard the Prince, and "looked calmly" before him, as he was so well able to control them both. When they were let go, they followed their former purposes. We were almost a week on ship-board within the haven of Santander. The first night the Prince's barge, used to the calm Thames, met with so rough weather that it could not row a foot. He was driven to one of the ships, where he and Cardinal Zupata and the Conde de Montrey were forced to stay all night, to avoid the danger of the rocks and the cables. After that, we were more than a week before we could reach any land, avoiding the coasts of France and Ireland. The Prince left the navy, and put into the Isles of Scilly, whither the ships came the next day. There we stayed four days, and found good meat and drink and fresh water. A good gale landed us at Portsmouth in thirty hours. After we landed it rained for a fortnight day and night, but we "swymd" to Royston. With much ado the King is got up to Theobalds, to receive this junta of Spanish Ambassadors, and some hope that he will stay here until after Christmas. I am sending my son to France with Lord Strange and his brother, where they shall begin to live that thereby they may be taught to die, as I shall do.

1623, December 8. Paris. [Sir E. Herbert] to Sir G. Calvert. The King has suddenly departed out of town to his ordinary pleasures of hawking and hunting. Mansfeld is "frustrated" of the 100,000 crowns that were remitted to the Low Countries for the payment of his army, by the crafty and false dealing, as he conceives it, of Montereau. He is also jealous lest some other, particularly Count Henry, brother of the Prince of Orange, be chosen General of the League in his place. We hear from Vienna that the Emperor much fears the success of Bethlem Gabor. To gain time he treats of a peace. It is thought that next spring he will have such an army as will be able to oppress Gabor, unless the Turk assist him, the resolution of which is, we hear, referred to the Pasha of Buda. We hear that the regiments sent by Tilly to the Emperor have mutinied for want of payment. The turbulent counsels of M. le Prince de Condé may "breed some alteration" at Court. The King was invited to the christening at the Hague. (Copy.)

1623, December $\frac{15}{25}$. [The same] to the same. The Marquis de Rambouillet, who was a good while since appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to congratulate on the Queen of Spain's delivery, is awaiting instructions about the Valtelline, and other things which may relate to the marriage of his Highness [the Prince of Wales]. Bethlem Gabor has made a truce or a peace with the Emperor, manifestly to the advan-

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tage of the latter. Order has been given here for the speedy conveyance of the present of hawks to his Majesty. (Copy.)

1623, December 23, O.S. Paris. [The same] to the same. Concerning the passport of M. du Moulin, intending to come from Sedan to France and England. His love to a new married wife, or his fear to cross the sea at this time of year, may partly account for the delay. Bethlem Gabor has concluded a cessation of arms until the 1st of March. Here they design nothing but to heap up treasure. The Chancellor was lately in danger of losing the seals. The coming of the Prince de Condé to Court, and of the voyage of the Marquis de Rambouillet are remitted to further consideration. (Draft.)

1623, December 27, O.S. Paris. [The same] to the same. The Chancellor, having answered the objections of his adversaries, has voluntarily resigned the seals. There are many competitors for this charge. Although one offers 400,000 crowns for it, the King "protests" to gratify some person of merit therewith, without other consideration, for it has not hitherto been "venable." In this country the charge of *Gardescaux* is distinct from that of *Chancellier*, and usually held by a different person. The King has long deferred to perform the conditions which were promised to those of the Religion before Montpellier. It is said that the Emperor will not stand to the truce which the Palatine of Hungary has made between him and Bethlem Gabor, his intention being merely to temporize. Lord Gordon, who has lived here in a very noble fashion, is on his way home. (Copy.)

1623, December 29, O.S. Paris. The same to the same. M. de Alligre is made *Gardescaux*. He is said to be an able and well-intentioned man, desirous of peace at home. He will be acceptable to those of the Religion, who begin to apprehend that some cannon lately cast at Sainctes near Rochelle may be employed against them. The Rochellers have victualled themselves for a three years' siege, and have made a platform for ordnance, whence they will shoot direct into the fort of Pompes Targone. I hope yet that there is no meaning in this state to make war against those of the Religion. (Draft.)

[1623–4,] January 26. [The same] to the same. The King and Council have resolved to send an agent called Grenelle to reside with the Duke of Bavaria, in correspondence to another sent hither by him. They use all means to the States of the Low Countries to persuade the Elector Palatine to accept the hard and unequal conditions offered by Spain. Their principal intentions are partly to gratify the Duke of Bavaria at the cost of the Elector Palatine, and partly to pick a "*querelle d'Allemand*" against the States. The Ambassador Mendoça, as he passed this way towards Spain, told me that there would be hope of a good peace, if the Duke were reimbursed the excessive sums which have been laid out by him in the late wars. I answered that if that course had been taken in previous wars there never could have been peace. He said that all might be accommodated if the Elector Palatine would put his children into the hands of his Majesty [of Spain]. I answered that he already withheld their patrimony from them, and that his desire to have their persons appeared a design to assure himself of all. The return of the Prince de Condé to Court is doubtful. The King has discharged the Chancellor and M. de Puissieux from their places. (Draft.)

1623[–4], February 12. Whitehall. The Duke of Richmond and Lenox to Sir E. Herbert. Lord Kensington will be with you before this comes to your hands. Seal.

[1624.] April 14. Theobalds. The King to the same. Letters of recall. He is to present the Earl of Carlisle and Lord Kensington to the French King at the next audience, and so to take his leave and return with convenient speed. Sign manual and seal. (By a clerical error the regnal year of King James is given as the 21st of England and the 57th of Scotland. It was the 22nd of England.)

1624, April 15. Theobalds. The same to the King of France. Notification of the recall of Sir E. Herbert, Ambassador in Ordinary. (Copy in French.)

[1619—1623,] July 19. Harrington House. The Earl of Pembroke to Sir E. Herbert. Recommends a gentleman who is sent into France upon business by the Marquess of Hamilton.

[1619—1623,] September 30. Hampton Court. The same to the same. Recommends a servant of Sir Edward Horwood's brother. Seal.

[1619—1623,] November 9. Enfield. The same to the same. Recommends Mr. St. Rany. Desires a picture exceedingly "if it may be had for any reason."

1626[-7], February 4. Carnarvon. William Gryffith to Edward [Herbert] Lord Baron of Castle Island. We have not been able to send an earlier answer to your letter enquiring what was done in Sir William Morres's limit, for Sir John Wynne was infirm, I live in Anglesea, and Sir Thomas Williams was in London. You have also demanded a sight of a letter written by Edward IV. to Sir Richard Herbert, then lying before the Castle of Harlech, besieged by the King's forces under his command. It was with the father of Sir William Thomas, and since his death, when Sir Richard Gwynne, who married his mother, ransacked Sir William's house, it perished with many other good things of great antiquity. I can give you testimony of this siege by him out of our Welsh bards, sufficient to prove it to a Welshman, however the Englishmen may slight it. Their chronicles are full of his noble acts. Heraldic seal.

1637, August 9. Chiswick. Sir John Finet to [Lord Herbert of Cherbury]. Breda is besieged by the Prince of Orange, who has brought rivers about it to secure his own men. The Spanish Ambassador here sticks not to pronounce it past all hope of preserving. On the 24th of last month the Cardinal Infante marched towards it with 12,000 foot and 5,000 horse, but he found his reception prepared for. Piccolomini has come down towards the French with 10,000 men, who are weak and faint after a long and hungry march. If they do not rest and feed well before they fight, they may be "cheaply beaten." The Prince Elector is said to be gone into Germany, and with him Lord Grandison and Lord Craven. At the leave-taking of the Spanish Resident three weeks ago, I proposed to the Lord Chamberlain an increase of the value of the present to be bestowed on him, considering his employment here for six years, his title of Resident generally given, his badge of the Order of St. Iago, his charge as Secretary of State with the Cardinal Infante, and the merit of his carriage. His Lordship approved, but the King would not acknowledge any difference between a Resident and an Agent, or allow more than a chain and medal of 210*l.* value. When I "glanced" at this to Señor Nicolaldi, he started up in a passion, and said that he had come with letters of credence as the King of Spain's Resident and not as his Agent, that his Majesty could not take away honours conferred on

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him by his master, and that if the present were brought to him under the title and of the value as to an Agent, he must refuse it. I gave an account of this to Secretary Windebank, and received from him a letter saying that his Majesty would not depart from his rule, or acknowledge any capacity other than those of Ambassador or Agent. When I imparted the substance of this to Señor Nicolaldi, he mentioned the example of Mr. Gerbier and Mr. Hopton, his Majesty's ministers in Flanders and Spain, who had, he said, too truly, the title of Resident. The latter, he said, was presented at his parting with the value of 500*l.* sterling. After this I made two journeys to court, but they did not prove "effectant." The present will be exposed to-morrow to offer and refusal.

1639, August 7. Paris. F. M. Mayenne to Lord Herbert of Cherbury (Kebbury) in London. When I wrote last, more than two months ago, you were occupied with the works of Bellona and Mars. Now peace gives you leisure to accomplish your design for banishing error. I have given copies of your book to many of my friends. Those that remain I will return as soon as you want them. If I go to Italy this year, I should like to take some with me to give to certain Cardinals and other worthy persons. Instruct me if you wish me to bring you any books or other things from Rome or elsewhere. (French.)

"Herbert Papers—Miscellaneous. 1586–1735."

1586, October. "The examination and confession of the Queene of Scotts taken at Foderingham Castle." It begins—"Soe soone as the lordes heave arrived three howers after the comission was read to her Majestie was read to the Lordes Commissioners for the greate cause." It ends—"the lordes brake upp their sittinge upon Satterday at one of the clocke, and adjorned the commission to the Starr Chamber."

1626[–7], March 22. Vicount Kilmorey and five others [Deputy Lieutenants for the county of Salop] to the Earl of Northampton, Lord President of the Marches. The Lords of the Council have required the well clothing of a hundred men to be sent out the country. The Lord Treasurer and the Chancellor of the Exchequer allowed 4*s.* for every coat, and 8*d.* a day for each of the 250 soldiers sent to Calais. The gentlemen of the county have of late lent freely to the King for the defence of the Kingdom. They therefore desire that 125*l.* may be lent to them out of the loan money in the hands of the Lord President.

1635, August 15. London. Lord Craven to his sister [Lady Powis]. On private matters. He desires to bring one with him who will make it appear that she ought not to have altered her religion.

1639 [–40], January 29. Edinburgh. Lord Rothes to Lord ———. When at the camp you found that we had reason for our lawful desires, and that we had loyal hearts to our prince. We have been disappointed in you since Lord Traquaire made his relation that moved hard conclusions against us. If we do not keep better correspondence, we may by mistake be brought to begin a mischief that will not end in our days. It lies with you and other great persons to prevent this evil. Your nation has lived in great ease and plenty, and you are not well advised if you interrupt your own happiness for the pleasure of a few prelates who will have little part in the hardships and dangers that will have to be endured. The Earl of Dunfermline and Lord Loudon are sent with

full information. They will wait upon you. They decline war, unless you will needs have it.

Answer to the above, dated at Whitehall, March 8, 1639 [–40]. I never allowed that your defence was lawfully undertaken by other arms than petition and prayers to your master. I never found loyalty in your Covenant. Your religion has divested itself of all moral duty. Your argument are food for common people and "men of broken fancies." The return of my friendship to you is to be expected when I shall hear of your renovation. Be simply Lord Rothes, and not a Covenanter. (Copies on one sheet of paper.)

1640, September 3. London. ——— to Lord———. On Thursday last the Scottish rebels advanced as far as the river, six miles above Newcastle, and planted eleven pieces of ordnance on the bank. On Friday afternoon they began to pass the ford, where his Majesty had ordered that they should be opposed. 1,000 cuirassiers and 2,500 foot were accordingly drawn thither on the Wednesday, with only two pieces of artillery. Secretary Vane's son, who led my Lord General's troop, gave the first charge. His horse being wounded in two places fell down, but presently got up again. Charging a second time he was encountered by the Sheriff of Teviotdale (Tividale) whom he killed with his sword, and then he came off with the loss of all his troop except six horses. Mr. Nevill of the Privy Chamber lighted upon the Earl of Montrose, and killed him with his pistols. It is said that they lost their Lieutenant-General, the Lord of Almont (Amount). On our side were slain that brave gentleman O'Neale, and Charles Porter, son of Endimion. The Commissary General, Colonel Wilmot, and Sir John Digby, who were said to be slain, were taken prisoners. Sir John Suckling was not near the place of the fight. Lord Conway, they say, was upon some other service, and the commands were given to the Commissary General, who behaved with great valour and judgment. Yet Mr. Vane complained in his letter that if he had been well seconded, it would have been easy to have driven the Scots back across the river. Our foot "did us noe great steed." On Tuesday (?) Sir Jacob Ashley rose with the army that lay entrenched about three miles from the town, and marched away towards the King. The Scots, availing themselves of that occasion and of the consternation of the inhabitants, took the town of Newcastle without a blow. It is said that they have left 2,000 in the town, disarmed the inhabitants, and offered to leave the town as it was if they will lend 50,000*l.* for the support of their army. Our ordnance and ammunition have happily escaped their fingers, having been brought to the camp a day or two before. Sir Jacob Ashley is to join the trained bands midway between York and Northallerton. The army will then consist of 25,000 foot and 35,000 horse. The King speaks confidently. At first it was reported that we had lost 500 men, but the letters brought by Walter the herald speak of much less. Yesterday the Lords assembled in Council charged the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to look well to the City. We talk of a camp to be formed near the town, and of another in Kent to look towards the French, who have an army of 50,000 in Artois and Picardy, and a fleet not far off. The Queen comes to Hampton Court this day. My Lord of Northumberland is recovered. The Ambassador from Denmark arrived here on Monday. He is lodged with Sir Abraham Williams, being followed with a train of 50 persons.

1642, June 22. York. Engagement by certain noblemen and others to furnish the King with horses for three months, paying for them at

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the rate of 2*s.* 6*d.* a day. (There is a duplicate of this document among the Domestic State Papers, in which however the name of Lord Chandos, who undertook to maintain thirty horses, is omitted.)

[1643, June or July.] T. Littleton to Francis Herbert at Bromfield. M^r^ Robert Charlton is ill, and the wife of M^r^ Chancellor of Worcester is very sick. The rest of the gentleman could not have notice, because the time was so short. There is therefore nobody but myself to go to Salop. Please signify our good affections, and whatever you undertake we shall be ready to perform to the full of our estates. "Hull is come in," and Sir John Hotham and his son are taken prisoners. The North is cleared. The Queen is at Lichfield, on her march to Oxford. Heraldic seal.

1644, July 29. Certificate by William Barboure that his journey to Oswestry was to obtain a pass to go to D^r^ Lloyd in Denbighshire, and that he carried no message from Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

1644, November 7. Declaration made at a meeting of the gentry, clergy, freeholders, and others, of the county of Salop, approving the proceedings of the county of Somerset for settling a general peace in the kingdom. They are abundantly satisfied concerning his Majesty's real inclination to peace, according to his messages, and they will engage themselves for his just performance thereof, as well for the settling of the Protestant religion, the privileges of Parliament, and the liberty of the subject, as of his Majesty's proper rights and prerogatives. They therefore desire that the Lords and Commons now assembled at Westminster will enter into a speedy treaty with him.

Petition of the same to the King that they may have leave to become petitioners to the Lords and Commons assembled at Westminster for the acceptance of his gracious offers of peace. (Copy, on the same sheet and in the same hand as the foregoing.)

1646, July 3. Order made at the Committee of Lords and Commons "that it be reported to the House of Commons that it is the opinion of this Committee that the outworkes (of earth) of the Castle of Montgomery should be slighted, and that, without any further slighting of the Castle, it, with all the goods, ammunition, and armes, should be delivered into the hands of the Lord Herbert of Cherbury."

1646, August 18. Ruthin. Order by Thomas Mytton, William Middelton, and five others, members of the Committee for North Wales, that the petition of the inhabitants of the town of Montgomery be referred for examination to Lloyd Pierce, esquire, and the rest of the Committee for the county of Montgomery. The petition states that the inhabitants are behind, for quartering of soldiers in the said town, by account taken on the 4th of November last, to the sum of 254*l.* 10*s.* which the Committee at Red Castle promised divers times to satisfy, and that cattle and other provisions to the value of 60*l.* were taken for the provision of the Castle of Montgomery during the siege, from other inhabitants, who have not yet been satisfied. In regard of the great plunderings and sufferings that they had by the King's side, for their true affection to the Parliament, they pray for payment out of the contributions of two hundreds in the county.

1647, May 20. Same place. Order by the same Committee that the persons of all residents in the county of Montgomery who have been in arms against the Parliament, or are adjudged delinquents and are not

actually prosecuting their compositions, be immediately secured in the garrison of Red Castle or in the Marshall's house thereto belonging, and that the troops of horse and feet assist the sequestrators in the execution of this order. (Copy.)

1648, August 22. Montgomery. Lloyd Pierce to Dr George Gryffithes at Llanymynych. I expected you to-day at the Committee. I suppose the weather, with the danger we are all in of the enemy, may well stay you at home. Your best way is to let the Governor or myself determine any differences that may arise between you and Mr. Tompson. Heraldic seal.

1649, June 11. [Westminster ?] Order that Montgomery Castle be totally demolished, and that Lord Herbert of Cherbury shall have reparation in respect thereof, out of his second payment of the fine for his delinquency.

1650, September. An account of charges for dinners, suppers, beer etc. for the Sheriff and others at the assizes at Montgomery.

1651, December 29. Montgomery. Lord Herbert [of Cherbury] to Robert Griffiths. On private affairs.

1655, July 24. An assessment of 45*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.* imposed upon the inhabitants and occupants of lands within the town and parish of Montgomery towards the repair of the parish church, steeple, and bells.

1660, April 28. Whitehall. Order by the Council of State, that whereas Red Castle does not belong to the State, and whereas the owners have given security that it shall not be employed to the disturbance of the peace, the former order for the demolishing of the said Castle be made null and void, otherwise than the demolishing of the outworks and the making of some breaches in the walls, so that it be thereby made indefensible in case of any insurrection, and that it be left at the disposal of such person or persons as have right thereto. Signed by Arthur Annesley, President. Seal of the Commonwealth affixed.

1660, May 1. Acquittance for an account for boots, shoes, and slippers, for Lord Herbert.

1660, November 23. Llyssyn. W. Browne to Lord Herbert. Concerning the purchase of clothes, pewter dishes, etc. for "my Lady," Lady Alice, and Lady Ann. Heraldic seal.

1660, November 29. Llyssyn. Anne, Lady Herbert, to Lord Herbert [of Cherbury] in London. On private affairs. I have sent you 50*l.* by the Shrewsbury carrier, who warranted it for 2*s.* 6*d.*, which must be allowed out of it.

1660[–1], January 24. Lord Herbert [of Cherbury] to Lord Carbery. I have delivered the commissions for different counties, but I must repeat my desire that you should send down the rest. There is some discontent among our countrymen that their neighbours should have more dominion than themselves, who derive from Adam by as direct a line as any of those who have commissions. Let me know what numbers of trained bands or volunteers are to be raised in South Wales, that I may argue the case with my countrymen, who are very loth to raise more than their old proportions. Many who were very active in the late governments have absented themselves. I send a book of Vavasor Powell, which, with many more of the same nature and letters in his hand though not in his own name, were intercepted in Salop. A letter of dangerous conse-

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quence is kept in Salop, to see what may be got out by confession from a tanner there, to whom it was directed. Lord Valentia will, I hope, see that Vavasor was not sent up without reason, since he cannot in prison forbear his endeavours to sow disunion in the Church. The honourable person who was forward to bail him, will, on seeing this book, withdraw some of his esteem. There are letters from others torn down that declare hopes about the time of the rising in London. I have almost found the way to entrap all letters from any of that party, although they are so cunning that they seldom direct to the same person twice. (Draft.)

1663, September. [Welshpool.] John Bowen to Lord Powis at Buttington, or to William Herbert, Esq[r], at Red Castle. Two very long letters complaining of the injustice, cruelty, and avarice, of his gaolers.

1684, July 18. Durham Yard. E., Dowager Lady Herbert [of Cherbury] to Lord Herbert of Cherbury at Lymore Lodge. She threatens legal proceedings.

1684, August 6. Oxford. F[rancis] Herbert to his uncle, Lord Herbert of Cherbury at Lymore Lodge. He thanks him for allowing him to keep a horse, on the recommendation of his tutor.

1684–5, March 19. London. Andrew Newport to Lord Herbert of Cherbury at Lymore. I will endeavour to get your formalities ready by the day of solemnity [of the coronation], and to provide a lodging for you. Sir Uvedale Corbett's servant has attended the Bishop at Oxford, to provide a tutor and lodgings for his master. The Bishop complains that your sister Herbert sends so often for her son to Oakley Park, keeping him sometimes half a year from his study. My service to "poor woman." Seal.

1685, June 23. Southampton Square. E. Dowager Lady Herbert [of Cherbury] to Lord Herbert of Cherbury at Lymore Lodge. It is true that Lord Argyle has been taken and his standard brought to the King two days ago. This good news was publicly expressed by ringing the bells. So many of the noblemen and gentlemen are in the regiments that I know few people who have not a husband or a brother to pray for. These affairs thin the Mall, Play-House, and Hyde Park. Seal.

1685, December 29. London. Andrew Newport to the same. Concerning a patent. He has received a pot of venison from "poor woman." Lord Nottingham was this day married to Lord Hatton's daughter. The Bishop of Durham is made Dean of the Chapel, in the place of the Bishop of London. The Bishop of Rochester is made Clerk of the Closet. Lady Strafford is dead. There is a Protestant league in hand. Tekeli has been put to death at Constantinople. His body has been flayed, and his skin stuffed and sent to the Grand Signior at Adrianople. (This news was false.) It is generally said that H. Herbert is married to Lady Gerard, Lord Macclesfield's daughter, but he will not own it.

1685–6. February 13. London. The same to the same. On private affairs. Saxon, who swore against Lord Delamere, is convicted of perjury, and sentenced to the pillory and whipping. Lord Northampton, having gained Lady Conway's consent, and perfected the agreement with counsel by consent of Mr. Seymour, went again to the lady in the country, with expectation of marrying her in a day or two, the wedding clothes being made. He had an absolute denial from her, and, finding Lord Mulgrave upon the same pursuit, sent a challenge to Mr. Seymour. Lord Mulgrave by express gave notice to the Court, and orders were

sent to secure both parties. Mr. Seymour did not accept the challenge, and Lord Northampton returned hither, before the order could be obeyed. Heraldic seal.

1685–6, March 17. William Herbert to the Hon. Florentia Herbert at Oakley Park, near Ludlow. Concerning the project of a marriage between her son, Francis Herbert, and the daughter and heiress of Sir Herbert Evans.

1686, April 14. Cardigan. Richard Owen to Lord Herbert of Cherbury. The Papists "are already grown to such a height" in Ireland that the Protestants of that nation convey what money they can to the new plantations, intending to follow with their families as occasion shall serve.

1686, June 1. London. Andrew Newport to [the same]. On private affairs. The States of Holland have declared the Prince of Brandenburg successor to the Prince of Orange, after his death, in his commands of Statholder, Admiral, and General, the former consenting.

1686, June 12. London. The same to the same. On private affairs. Heraldic seal.

1687, March 1. Father Petre to Père la Chaise. (Copy, imperfect. Another version, dated February 9, is printed in Somers's "Tracts," vol. ix., p. 68.)

1688, October 23. London. Newsletter. An account of the proceedings at an extraordinary Council held on the 22nd of October, concerning the birth of the Prince of Wales. (A more formal account of these proceedings is given in Howell's "State Trials.")

1688, November 3. [London.] Newsletter. Yesterday one Blaake, a broker on the Exchange, was taken by some constables for speaking very unseasonable words against the Protestants upon the subject of the disorder committed at Bucklersbury. On Wednesday an Irishman of Lord Craven's regiment of guards ran the gauntlet through divers companies in Covent Garden, for speaking threatening words against the Protestants. The Duke of Grafton has gone on board the fleet as a volunteer. His Majesty has received an account from Lord Dartmouth that he is impatient to meet the Dutch, his fleet being increased to above forty sail. Divers people have been with the King to desire letters of marque against the Dutch, but the King refuses to give them until the Dutch commit some act of hostility. On Wednesday Captain Lenham was committed to Newgate, on account of papers found in his custody. The Pope will not believe about the intended invasion of England. The Consistory would not recognise the Marquis Lavardine as Ambassador from the French King, and ordered his arrest, but he escaped from Rome. On Thursday the Lords of the Council presented the Princess of Denmark with an authentic copy of the depositions concerning the birth of the Prince of Wales. Yesterday the King sent for all the Bishops in London. Six came and protested their allegiance. Many pardons are now passed. The King has been told that the Prince of Orange weighed anchor on Wednesday afternoon. We hear from Hull that the sluices are ready for laying the country under water for some miles round that garrison.

1690, September 9. Richard Bustan to Thomas Griffith. At the King's landing the rain fell so violently that the water filled the trenches up to the soldiers' middles. The army is divided into three bodies.

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Prince George came to town this evening. His Majesty is expected to dine at Kensington to-morrow. To-night he is at Sir William Kirke's near Reading, or at Lord Lovelace's. Parliament met yesterday and adjourned. Sir William Hussey is sent Ambassador to Constantinople, with a discharge to Sir William Trumbal. The Highlanders are being closely pursued. The Popish party here said that our army was beaten.

1690, September 15.— to Lord Herbert of Cherbury. We hear that the King intends to go to Holland next week, in order to put new life into the Amsterdamers, who talk warmly of a peace with France.

1717, December 4. — to Mrs. Horresse. (Partly in cipher, to which a clue is given on two small pieces of paper enclosed.)

1717, December 4. (Another letter in the same hand, partly in cipher.)

1719, December 1. Paris. The Duke d'Albret to [the Duke of Powis]. Concerning his engagement to the Lady Mary [Herbert].

1735, July 11. Wardour. R. Holland to the Duke of Powis at Powis Castle. If you cannot soon settle Lord Montgomery, you ought to marry yourself. There are several young Catholic ladies who would be glad to contribute to keeping up so noble a family. The daughter of Lord Molyneux has sufficient attractions for either, and everything except a fortune. Heraldic seal.

Of the other manuscripts which I saw at Powis Castle, the following only need be mentioned here:—

A folio volume of poems by Du Bartas, translated into English verse by Robert Barrett.

A small volume entitled—"Croftus, sive de Hibernia liber," by Sir William Herbert.

A small volume entitled "Negotiations of Sir George Carey, Kn^{t}, during his residence in France in the reign of James I." (See Birch's "Historical View of the Negotiations between the Courts of England, France, and Brussels," 1749.)

A volume entitled "Diurnal Occurrences," giving an account of the proceedings in Parliament from November 7, 1640 to May 22, 1641. (Some quotations from the printed leaflets bearing this title are given, not very accurately, in the "Parliamentary History." The series in the British Museum extends only from November 28 to December 5, and from December 13, 1640, to January 3, 1641.)

A small narrow volume, newly bound, containing contemporary notes of the proceedings against the Earl of Strafford.

A bundle of papers concerning the sequestration of property in the county of Montgomery, A.D. 1644–1652.

A bundle of curious affidavits, etc., concerning the organ-loft and the manner of performing divine service, in the church of Welshpool (Pool), A.D. 1738–1739.

Several parchments rolls and loose papers, containing genealogies of the families of Herbert, Howard, Wynne, and Fox.

A large box containing numerous commissions to different members of the Herbert family, bearing the signatures of different Kings and

officers of state in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Among them are the four following :— EARL OF POWIS' MSS.

Commission from the King to Richard Herbert, Esq., to raise a regiment of twelve hundred foot. Dated at Nottingham, September 3, 18 Charles I. (1642). Sign manual affixed.

Commission from the King to Col. Richard Herbert, Governor of the Town of Bridgenorth, to be captain of a troop of four score horse, to be levied voluntarily in the county of Salop, or elsewhere, "for the defence of our person, the two houses of Parliament, the Protestant religion, the laws of the land, the liberty and propriety of the subject, and privileges of Parliament," and for the better defence of the town of Bridgnorth and the inhabitants thereof "against any attempts that may be made by "the traiterous proceedings of the Earle of Essex and his adherents." Dated at Wolverhampton, October 17, 1642. Sign manual affixed.

Commission from the King to Col. Richard Herbert to be Governor of the Town and Castle of Ludlow. Dated at Oxford, September 28, 19 Charles I. (1643).

Commission from Prince Rupert to Col. Richard Herbert to execute the office of chief commander of Aberystwith Castle. Dated April 19, 20 Charles I. (1644.)

A bundle of deeds and papers relating to the town and castle of Montgomery. Among them is an assessment for six months, beginning on the 5th of March, 1646, for the levy of 8*l.* 2*s.*, for the maintenance of the forces under the command of Sir Thomas Fairfax.

Grant by Geoffrey, Prior of Cherbury, and the Convent of that place, to Nicholas Brusbon, of lands, etc., in Wickemoresfeld at Montgomery. Fragment of conventual seal attached. (14th century.)

Demise by John Piers, Prior of Cherbury, and the Convent of that place to David ap Owen ap David ap Mered, of the manor of Court Caldemore, within the franchise of the vill of Montgomery. February 18, 8 Henry VIII. Conventual seal attached.

The Earl of Powis kindly gave me permission to examine the muniments at Walcot Park, as well as those at Powis Castle, but I have been informed by his agent Mr. R. H. Newill, that they consist exclusively of legal documents and papers devoid of historical interest.

H. C. MAXWELL LYTE.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE CORPORATION OF BISHOP'S CASTLE.

The following documents, belonging to the Borough of Bishop's Castle, are in the custody of the Town Clerk. CORPORATION OF BISHOP'S CASTLE MSS.

Charter of Elizabeth for the incorporation of the Borough of Bishop's Castle, reciting that all former charters by Kings of England to the Bishops of Hereford, as lords of the said town, were detained by the Bishop, who refused to lodge them in a convenient place. July 16, a.r. 15. (A.D. 1573.)

CORPORATION OF BISHOP'S CASTLE MSS.

Charter of James I. amending certain defects in the previous charter. March 27, a.r. 15. (A.D. 1617.)

A minute-book, written on paper, and in part paged (ff. 1–251). The following are the most important entries:—

A calendar of the contents.

List of the burgesses of Bishops Castle. A.D. 1612.

List of the burgesses. A.D. 1598.

f. 1. List of the burgesses elected and sworn, from November 24, 1561, to October 30, 1613.

f. 7. List of the Head-Burgesses appointed by the charter of Elizabeth, and of their successors down to A.D. 1614, with the dates of their respective deaths, etc.

f. 15. List of the High Bailiffs, from A.D. 1572 to A.D. 1642.

ff. 22–25. The oaths of the burgesses, the Bailiff, the Town Clerk, the Head-Burgesses, the serjeants-at-mace, the searchers and sealers of leather, the constables, and the overseers of butchers.

f. 26. Order made at the assembly of the burgesses December 21, 1569, and confirmed March 4, 1574–5.

f. 26*b*. Order against the arrest of persons coming to the markets or the fairs. January 20, 16 Eliz.

Order concerning disfranchisement. June 24, 16 Elizabeth.

f. 27. Order concerning the serjeants-at-mace. A.D. 1695.

f. 29. Order for the ringing and yoking of swine. February 16, 1606.

f. 31. Orders concerning the accounts of the Bailiff and the serjeants-at-mace. October 15, 1606.

f. 33*b*. Order concerning fees. April 16, 5 Jac. I.

f. 34. Order against the use of opprobrious language towards the officers or Head-Burgesses, under pain of a fine of 6*s*. 8*d*. June 22, 5 Jac. I.

f. 34*b*. A similar order against the use of opprobrious language by the Head-Burgesses towards the inferior Burgesses, under pain of a fine of 3*s*. 4*d*.

f. 35. Order for the making of a gaol under the Town Hall. June 22, 1607.

f. 35*b*. Order concerning estreats. February 26, 7 Jac. I.

f. 36. Order concerning the stocks and the pound. April 25, 1610.

f. 43. Assessment of the burgesses. December 15, 1607.

f. 48. Order for the defence of the liberties of the town against the Sheriff of Salop. October 17, 10 Jac. I.

f. 49. Order concerning the cost of the gaol, the arches under the Town Hall, and the new silver maces. January 28, 1608.

f. 50*b*. Order concerning the wall under the Town Hall. March 20, 1608.

f. 51*b*. Order that, whereas the common seal of the borough was heretofore but of tin or lead, a new seal with the castle engraved on it, made from the silver of the old maces, be taken into use, and that the old seal be defaced. September 18, 7 Jac. I. (The seal now in use bears the date 1609.)

f. 53. Order that "whearas the right honorable Henry, Earle of Northampton, is become our lord, and hath of late very honorably testyfied his love to this Borough by depelling an approching great evel from us, namely by staying the erection of a new markett at Stretton, which wold have bene a great decay to this towne, and whereas we have testyfied our love unto the said honorable lord by letteres, and by presenting unto him one gilt cup which cost tenn powndes," this ten pounds and the sum of fifty shillings towards the charges of John Thomas in riding up to London for the business aforesaid, be disbursed out of the town stock. January 15, 7 Jac. I.

f. 54*b*. Order concerning the four trained men, the two corslets and the two callivers required from the borough for the defence of the realm. A.D. 1612.

f. 55. Table of fees. October 5, 9 Jac. I.

f. 55*b*. Order concerning the repair of the streets. June 5, 1613.

f. 57. Order concerning the taxation for the payment of M^r^ Samuel Lewknor, late Burgess of Parliament. April 6, 10 Jac. I.

f. 57*b*. "Certen awncyent and lawdable customes concluded and agred upon this tenth day of September, anno regis Jacobi decimo, tyme to the contrary whereof the memory of man is not, used and approved," etc.

f. 58. "An abridgement of all the orders, ordynances, lawes and statutes of this Borrough . . . confirmed, augmented, and concluded." September 10, 1612. It consists of forty-three clauses, among which are the following:—14, An order against making fires save in chimneys; 18, An order that householders dwelling between the Town Hall and the house of Lewis Smyth shall pave their gutters before their houses with stone, and maintain the same, and that the High Street be raised with rubbish and gravel ridgewise, from the Town Hall to the dwelling of John Powell; 21, An order that all the inhabitants shall every Saturday weekly cleanse the streets and channels before their houses; 24, An order to disable "tensers" from bearing office in the town; 25, An order that a full quart of ale be sold to all manner of persons for 1*d*., June 5, 40 Eliz.; 28, An order for the division of the town into two wards; 41, An act revoking the order of January 9, 23 Eliz., which restrained the making of candles by mercers.

f. 65*b*. Order concerning the sale of ale "to avoid the syn of drunckenes which heere amongst us of this town bringeth a slander to the ghospel preched amongst us for so many years." June 21, 1613.

f. 66. Order concerning claims made by the Earl of Northampton lord of the manor. June 21, 1613.

f. 66*b*. Order concerning juries. June 21, 1613.

f. 67. Orders concerning claims made by the Earl of Northampton. July 8, and July 16, 1613.

f. 68*b*. Order "that every person or persons of inferior place and condicion lyveing within this borough shall from hensfourth geve cyvile reverence to the baylif and 15 head burgesses for the tyme being, and shall not presume to converse or talk with them in any publick assemblie or otherwise having their heades covered without license," and that the like civility be yielded to the wives of the Head Burgesses. September, 1613.

CORPORATION OF BISHOP'S CASTLE MSS.

f. 76*b*. Order for the honourable reception of Henry Howard, esq., third son of the Lord Treasurer of England, lord of the manor of Bishop's Castle, at his first entrance into the town. April 17, 1615.

f. 78*b*. Order against the defilement of the conduit by the washing of clothes or the soaking of barrels in it. July 20, 13 Jac. I.

f. 83. Order concerning attorneys. September, 1615.

f. 84. Order concerning the clock. November 14, 1615.

f. 84*b*. Order for mending the highway at the place called the quarrel (quarry). March 2, 1615.

Order concerning the Town Hall "which is growen very ruynous."

f. 85. Order concerning the election of burgesses. March 19, 1615.

f. 87. Order concerning the alteration of the Town Hall. April 25, 1616.

f. 89*b*. Order concerning the fines imposed upon all "tensers" and foreigners. October 26, 1616.

f. 91. Orders concerning the election of burgesses, the clock, the bell, the serjeants, the toll on grain, etc. January 18, 14 Jac. I.

f. 93. Orders concerning the wood of the burgesses, the rental of stalls, and the measures for oats. March 31, 1617.

f. 95*b*. Order for the "riddinge" (*i.e.*, cleansing) of the quarries, "till stone be founde to the use of every man as he shall have neede, that dwelleth within this towne." October 4, 1617.

f. 96*b*. Order concerning the Town Hall and the High Street. August 16, 15 Jac. I.

f. 98. Orders concerning speeches and collections for the poor. September 13, 1617.

f. 101. Order that whereas Sir William Cavendish has shown his favour in furthering the new patent of confirmation (*i.e.*, the charter of 15 Jac. I.), and whereas by his letters "he only requesteth the fruit of our love in making choice eyther of the said Sir William or of such other gent as he shall commend to be burges for us of the next parliament," his desire shall be effected "when time doth serve," and that letters be written to him for assurance thereof. March 10, 1617.

Orders concerning the new charter.

f. 102. Orders concerning examinations, markets, etc. April 18, 1618.

f. 105. The oath of the Town Clerk. January 20, 1618.

f. 106*b*. Order concerning the common fields. May 12, 1619.

f. 110. Order concerning the market. September 25, 17 Jac. I.

f. 112. Order against "swearing rashly and vaynely by the name of God or any of his titles or attributes," under pain of fine, etc. November 10, 1619.

f. 114. Order concerning the gutters in the High Street.

f. 116. Order concerning the streets. May 20 [1620].

f. 117. Order for the taxation of "tensers." June 1, 1620.

f. 117*b*. Order for the paving of the streets. September 22, 18 Jac. I.

f. 120*b*. Order concerning the election of Burgesses of Parliament. December 27, 1620. (Cf. f. 147.)

f. 126*b*. Order concerning the common fields. July 4, 1622.

f. 129*b*. Order for the reception and entertainment of Sir Robert Howard, lord of the manor. April 8, 1623.

f. 132. Bailiff's account. A.D., 1623. Among the expenses are the following:—"Paid M^rs^ Thomas for Sir Robert Howardes dyet and his company and followers 7*l*. . . . . for a quart of sack upon Sir Robert Howardes man 14*d*.; for wyne bestowed upon Sir James Whitlock, 6*s*. . . . . payed to the heralldes of armes for enrolling our Town seale and the names of our capitall Burgesses, with the names of our bayliff and Recorder, 35*s*.; for wyne bestowed upon them, 3*s*."

f. 135*b*. Order concerning the wood of the burgesses. May 29, 1624.

f. 146. Order concerning the streets. October 8, 1 Car. I.

f. 148. Order concerning the Town Hall. January 26, 1 Car. I.

f. 151*b*. Order that none of the Head Burgesses or officers of the borough shall wear livery, or be retainer to any nobleman or gentleman. September 25, 2 Car. I.

f. 152. Order concerning "tensers."

f. 155*b*. Order concerning standings. October 30, 1627.

f. 171*b*. Order concerning the Town Hall. September 4, 6 Car. I.

f. 173*b*. Order concerning the liberties of the borough. October 21, 6 Car. I.

f. 175*b*. Order concerning the scarcity of water. July 8, 7 Car. I.

f. 181*b*. Orders for the repair of the gaol, and for the providing of "a chaffe or crowe nett for destruction of crowes and byrdes in the wynter time." October 19, 9 Car. I.

f. 189 *b*. Order against the reception of strangers, made on account of the great danger of sickness and the infection that is in London and in other parts of the kingdom, especially in the town of Presteigne in the neighbourhood of Bishops Castle. Two persons are appointed to stop all passengers. September 3, 12 Car. I.

f. 197 *b*. Undertaking on the part of Sir Robert Howard, K.B., and Richard More, esq., elected Burgesses for the Parliament to begin on the 13th of April next, that they will discharge the Bailiff and burgesses of Bishop's Castle from all charges, fees, and allowances, for their attendance in the said Parliament. A.D. 1639–40.

f. 199 *b*. A similar undertaking on the part of the same, with regard to the Parliament to begin on the 3rd of November next. A.D. 1640.

f. 202 *b*. Orders, made in consideration of the imminent dangers wherein the town and the adjacent parts stand by reason of the soldiers remaining in the county, that all householders, or other able men of their own providing, shall upon due notice keep the King's watch during the whole night; that upon the town's charge, all persons who keep horses or mares, shall be ready upon due notice to ride to such places as the Bailiff shall appoint; and that all householders shall at their own cost provide a good and sufficient weapon for the safeguard of their own persons. December 6, 1642.

f. 203. Order that, whereas an association has been formed throughout the county of Salop for the preservation of every particular person from plundering, of late too much exercised, and whereas it has been concluded by the several justices of the peace for the allotments of Clun and Purslow and most of the inhabitants, gentry, and freeholders of the

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same, that eight horses with able riders, completely furnished, shall be instantly provided within every allotment, William Blunden, esquire, shall have power to nominate four able and sufficient inhabitants of the town of Bishop's Castle to provide four horses with riders, etc., at the general charge of the town. December 24. 18 Car. I.

f. 205*b*. Order that all inhabitants of the town, upon hearing of a musket or other public notice, shall repair to the aid of any particular house or village, with their best arms, for defence of the same from plundering or any other violent or wilfull breach of his Majesty's peace. March 7, 1643.

f. 207*b*. Another order concerning the watch. April 4, 21 Car. I.

f. 208*b*. Undertaking on the part of John Corbett of Auson, and Esay Thomas of Bishop's Castle, elected Burgesses for the present Parliament that they will discharge the Bailiff and burgesses of Bishop's Castle from all charges, fees, and allowances, for their attendance in the said Parliament. [February 20, 1645–6.]

f. 209. Copy of a mandate from Thomas Mytton, esq., Sheriff of the county of Salop, to the Bailiff of the town of Bishop's Castle, for the election of two Burgesses of Parliament, in the places of Richard More, esquire, deceased, and Sir Robert Howard, expelled. February 16, 1645–6.

Copy of a letter from Samuel More to the Bailiff, Aldermen, and burgesses of Bishop's Castle :—

" Mr Baylif. I have received a mandat from the Shieriff to you for thelecting of two Burgesses for Parliament in the place of Sir Robert Howard and my deare father that is with God, who dyed in your service. I take the bouldnes to crave the favour of yourself, the Aldermen, and the rest of the Burgesses, to put you in mind of what needfull concernment it is to make choice of such to serve you in that place as may promote the good of the Comonwealth in generall and of your Town in particular, whose losses and afflictions have beene many, which soe oft as I passe by, I looke upon with sorrow, and in a true sense and feeling thereof, together with an oppinion that I think you concernes I love you and wish from my heart the good of your corporation. I humbly desire you will favour mee soe much as geeve mee leave to offer to your considerations such as I dare pawn my reputation will serve you faythfully, carefully, and freely, and such as if you have to doe with the Parliament or the Comittee of your county wilbee able to promote your bussienes. It is my cosin John Corbett of Awson who marryed Alderman Peningtons daughter, and also welbeloved of the Comittee, whom I much desire for the reasons before. For the other (if you have noe fitter) is my brother Mr. Thomas More whom you know, but for him I say noe more, for where ever hee is hee will serve you the best hee canne. I doe not presume heerein any way to hinder the freedome of your ellection, but as a faythfull servant of yours to advice you, upon whose proceedinges I shall pray Almighty God to bestow a blessing, Ever resting your humble and faythfull servant, Samuel More. Montgomery Castle, 19th of February, 1645."

Copy of a letter from Thomas Kettelby, and Myles Ashton, to the Bailiff and inhabitants of Bishop's Castle :—" Gentlemen. Wee thought good to intimate unto you that wee have receaved orders from the Honorable Comittee of Parliament for this county, which doe appoint us with our forces to doe our uttermost to protect and secure your Towne and neighbourhood from the violences and wronges of the comon

enemye, for performance wherof assure yourselves wee shalbee alwayes ready with our streingth as occasion is to secure you. Our desire therfore is that you would bee pleased to geeve us at all times what intelligence you canne of the motion and approaches of the enemye towards you, and that you would keepe your watches constantly as the whole countrey is required for that purpose, and to bee pleased to joyne us as it is needfull for preventing the fury of those whose actions tend only for rapyne and desolation. There shalbee nothing wanting on our partes that may conduce to your good and saffety, and wee doupt not but you will likewise accomplish what is desired." Dated at Stoke Castle, February 23, 1645.

f. 209*b*. Assessment for the repair of the Town Hall, etc. March 21, 1645 [-6].

f. 216. Order that 40*s*. be laid out for the entertainment of Sir Robert Howard, knight, lord of the manor, and his lady. October 4, 1649.

f. 226. Undertaking on the part of Samuel More of Linley, and William Oakeley of Oakeley, elected Burgesses for the intended next Parliament, that they will discharge the Bailiff and burgesses of Bishop's Castle from all charges, fees, and allowances, for their attendance in the said Parliament. January 8, 1658. (There are similar undertakings on the part of the Burgesses elected in April 1660, February 1679, September 1679, and April 1685.)

f. 226*b*. Copy of a mandate from Edmund Waring, esq., Sheriff of the county of Salop, for the elcction of two Burgesses of Parliament. December 27, 1658.

ff. 228, 231, 232, have been cut out.

f. 229. Copy of a mandate from William Oakeley, esq., Sheriff of the county of Salop, for the election of two Burgesses of Parliament. March 30, 1660.

f. 234. Order for the election of eight burgesses, who are "to be persons of good quality, and such as will give very considerable sommes of money for there Burdegeships." September 13, 1661.

ff. 240–251 are blank, and are followed by a number of blank leaves. There are other entries in the later part of the volume, which is paged from the other end.

f. 30. Note of a voluntary collection made at Bishop's Castle for relief of the poor people of Shrewsbury, visited by God's judgment of the plague, with the names of the givers. September 3, 1631. The number of givers was 80, and the sum raised 16*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*., of which 16*l*. was sent to Shrewsbury, and 5*s*. 6*d*. disposed to pious uses.

Copy of a letter from George Hunt, and Simon Weston, [Bailiffs of Shrewsbury,] to the Bailiff and burgesses and inhabitants of Bishop's Castle, thanking them for their compassionate mercy. It states that the town is not so near as to fall under the statute which commands contributions to be made for the relief of infected places. Dated at Salop, September 6, 1631.

f. 29. Orders concerning apprentices. March 10, 1619.

f. 27*b*. List of the inhabitants of Bishop's Castle. March 11, 1619.

f. 19. List of subsidy men and their bearers.

f. 7. Copy of a letter from the Bailiff of Bishop's Castle to the Bailiffs of Ludlow, concerning the liberties of the town. November 30, 1612.

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f. 6. Copy of a letter from the Bailiff and burgesses of Bishop's Castle, to Henry, Earl of Northampton, lord of the manor. When they first heard that he had become their lord, duty required that they should testify their joyful acknowledgment. "But as in Mephibosheth an externall kind of lamenes, yet not corporall, staid the signyfication" of their duty. They now commend his wisdom and goodness in "depelling" an approaching great evil "by stayinge a determined and almost optayned erection of a superfloues market" in their neighbourhood at Stretton. They offer him a poor fruit of their rich love. Dated A.D. 1609. Appended are "Reasones shewinge how prejudicyall yt is to the towne of Bushops Castell for the erectinge of a markett in Strettone." It is alleged that "no Welch market doth sufficyently secure the buyer in alteringe the propertie"; that Bishop's Castle is situated near the greatest waste of Wales, where cattle are bred, and convenient for the delivery of corn into Wales from Shropshire, Corvedale, and Herefordshire; that the erecting of many little markets tends to destroy them all; that the Earl receives 10*l.* a year from the toll, which may be increased, etc.

f. 5. Copy of a letter from the Earl of Northampton to the Bailiff and burgesses of Bishop's Castle. He acknowledges the receipt of their letter of thanks. "I hould not any favour that accompanyes the keepinge of the Privie Seale greater then that by this meane, accordinge to the care and meaninge of my royall master, I may sometyme meete with matters that for want of trew and perfect knowledge of the subject which they concerne myght sometymes find too quicke a passage for an unseene inconvenience." Dated at the Court. January 6 [,1609].

Copy of a receipt from Simon Pickayes on behalf of his master, William Ward, of 10*l.*, for a gilt cup and cover weighing 30 oz. 12 dwts. January 5, 1609.

f. 4*b*. Copy of a letter from the Earl of Northampton to the Bailiff and burgesses of Bishop's Castle. Whereas a writ has been directed to them out of the Court of Chancery, ordering them to elect a new Burgess to serve in Parliament, in the place of Mr. William Twyneho lately deceased, he presumes so much of their good affections that they will make choice of such a person as he shall nominate, for although the election is theirs by right, the inheritance of the borough is his, and therefore it cannot be feared that he will not be more careful than any to provide for the public weal of the town. He accordingly recommends a very worthy gentleman, the son and heir of a nobleman, Sir William Cavendish, who is desirous to serve them. Dated at Northampton House, October 21, 1610.

f. 4. Copy of a letter from the same to the same. He understands from M^r^ Richard More that they have elected him to be a Burgess "in regarde of his neere neighbowrhode to that place," but that they have "foreborne" his admittance until they understood the Earl's pleasure, and he commends them for their respect to his expressed desires. It is true that the admittance of many burgesses is a disadvantage to him, but as this gentleman "is of worth and abilitie to geve so good assistance in the government of that corporation," he is well pleased to give his allowance to that election, and to express the good opinion that he holds of him both for his honesty and his sufficiency. He believes that they will be careful not to transgress the orders which he has given with regard to the admission of burgesses. Dated at Northampton House, December 22, 1610.

f. 3*b*. Lists of the fifteen Head Burgesses, A.D. 1615, 1621, and 1629.

f. 2. "A lewne (rate) ceased (assessed) upon the persons subscribed for the payment of 4*l*. to Owen Morris for the fynishing of a pownd and stockes for the Town." April 25, 1616.

The other entries in this volume relate to the admission of burgesses, the election of officers, the punishment of various offenders, and recognizances to keep the peace, etc. None of the other records of the Corporation are earlier than the eighteenth century. Mr. E. Griffiths, the Town Clerk of Bishop's Castle, has kindly allowed me to search through the chest in which they are contained.

H. C. MAXWELL LYTE.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF R. JASPER MORE, ESQ.

The following manuscripts have been long preserved at Shipton Hall in Corvedale, co. Salop, formerly the residence of a branch of the Mytton family, but now the property of Mr. Jasper More of Linley.

A small folio volume containing fragments of three different works, written on vellum and adorned with ornamental capitals, etc. The first gives some of the Sibylline prophecies, and the prophecies of Merlin. The second forms part of a bestiary, or treatise on natural history, illustrated by forty curious illuminations, the siren forming the subject of one paragraph and picture. The third forms part of a treatise on precious stones.

A roll of three membranes, closely written on both sides, containing an account of the fines paid to the Priory of Wenlock in the time of Prior Guichard, in the 15th year of Edward II. Some extracts from it are printed in Eyton's "Antiquities of Shropshire," vol. iii. p. 262.

A sheet of vellum richly illuminated in gold and silver, bearing the following letter:—"James by the Grace of Almightie God, the Creator of Heaven and Earth, King of Great Britaine, France and Ireland, Defendor of the Christian Faith, etc. To the High and Mightie Monarch, the Great Emperour of China, etc., Greeting. The report of the greatness of your power and dominion in those Easterne parts of the World, hath stirred up a great desire in our Subjects to undertake a Voyage into your Countrey, to sollicite your friendshippe towards the settling of a Trade and Commerce with your people as they have already done with dyvers other Nations, as farr dissident from you; Wherein as Wee have willinglie offered them our Royall approbation, as a matter which tendeth to the Honour of Almightie God, and advancement of the Weale Publique, So Wee hold it our part not to deny them any thing that may add eyther respect and countenance, or protection and safetie, in such their laudable endevours: Upon which inducements, Wee have bene pleased to offer these desires of our Subjects to your favourable construction, Perswading our selves, that as a Prince of Honour, and sence of your Subjects good, you will embrace this offer, and for their better encouragement, afford them libertie and safetie within your Dominions, for the settling of Trade and Commerce

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with your Subjects, with such Conditions of securitie and safetie as may be most convenient and necessarie for the Advancement and Mutuall profitt and utilitie of each others Countries and People; In which respect Wee have given them power and autoritie to contract with you or your Officers, and Wee do not doubt but that their proceedinges will prove as acceptable to you as they have bene to other your Neighbour Kings and Countries, with whom they have traded, to their good contentment; And that in Conformitie thereof you shall Charge and Commaund your Officers and Governors friendlie to receyve, ayde, and assist our People, and protect them against the Envy and Malice of others, that would goe about to wrong or interrupt them; And so Wee Committ you to the mercifull Direction of Almightie God; From our Pallace of Westminster the seaventh of Februarie, 1613, and in the eleaventh Yeare of our Raigne of Great Britaine, France, and Ireland. (Sign Manual) James R." There are marks of sewing, but not of any seal. The outside, which is also adorned with golden scroll-work bears the direction "To the High and Mightie Monarche, the Great Emperor of China, etc." (It is believed that this document must have been brought to Shipton by a member of the Mytton family, who went to India and China in the early part of the reign of George III.)

A printed letter of Privy Seal, bearing the signatures of Charles I. and Edward Littleton, to Mr. Mitton of Shipton, requesting a loan of 30*l*. Dated at Oxford, February 14, 1643–4.

Letter from William Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons, to Colonel Copley in Yorkshire. In the name of the House, he thanks him and the officers and soldiers who were with him in the gallant action at Sherborne, where despite great disadvantage of numbers he had recovered a victory gained by the enemy. Dated at London, October 21, 1645.

Register of baptisms, marriages, and funerals, in the church of Shipton, from A.D. 1538 to A.D. 1792, in two books.

Transcript of a book formerly in the possession of Francis, Lord Newport, at Eyton, co. Salop, containing the Visitation of the county of Salop made by Robert Treswell, Somerset Herald, and Augustine Vincent, Rougecroix, A.D. 1623, that made by Richard Lee, Portcullis, A.D. 1584, and certain other genealogies.

At Linley Hall Mr. More has several hundred old deeds relating to property at Linley, More, Shelve, and Larden, co. Salop, some of which date from the reign of Henry III. The Abbot and Convent of Haughmond are mentioned in several of them, and others may be of considerable value to the future historian of Shropshire. It does not appear, however, that they contain any information of general interest.

I have to thank Mr. More for his kind hospitality both at Linley and at Shipton.

H. C. MAXWELL LYTE.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF W. F. PLOWDEN, ESQ.

MR. PLOWDEN'S MSS.

Although the family of Plowden has been seated at Plowden, in the county of Salop, for more than six centuries, its records are very scanty. Part of the library of Serjeant Plowden, the famous lawyer, remains in the possession of his descendant, but his correspondence has entirely disappeared. In a rapid search through the chest of muniments, undertaken by kind permission of Mr. Plowden, I did not come across any documents worthy of notice, except the three following :—

Agreement between Edward Sutton, knight, Lord Dudley, and Sir John Sutton, otherwise called Sir John Dudley, of the one part, and John Butler, gentleman of the other, concerning the reversion of the manors of Aston in the Walles and Appletree (Appyltre), co. Northampton, after the decease of John Dudley, esquire, brother of the said Lord Dudley. Mention is made of the chapel of St. Alban in the Priory of Dudley. Dated August 29th, 21 Henry VIII. Signed by "Edward Lord Dudley," and by John Dudley. Seal attached.

Grant by John, Abbot of Westminster, and the Convent of that place, to Edmund Plowden of the Middle Temple, esquire, for his life, of a yearly sum of 4*l.* issuing out of the manor of Northampstead, in consideration of his counsel to be given to the Abbot and his successors (pro consilio suo michi et successoribus meis imposterum impendendo). October 14, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary.

Grant by Robert, Earl of Leicester, K.G. to the same, of a yearly sum of 5*l.* issuing out of the castle and manor of Kenilworth, for the like consideration. December 7, 8 Elizabeth. Seal, and signature—"R. Leycester."

H. C. MAXWELL LYTE.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF ALFRED SALWEY, ESQ.

MR. SALWEY'S MSS.

The following documents, formerly at Moor Park, are now at Overton, co. Salop :—

Copy of letters patent reciting and confirming divers charters to the Abbot and canons of Wigmore. May 14, 1 Henry VIII.

Letters patent granting to John Sikelmore, citizen and fishmonger of London, and Walter Williams, citizen and draper of the same, a tenement called "the Boreshed," with shops, etc. in Thames Street, in the parish of St. Botulph by Billingsgate, and divers other tenements in the city of London. July 3, 2 Edward VI. Great seal attached.

Letters patent granting to Philip Cockeram and Joyce his wife the site, etc. of the Abbey of Wigmore. January 7, 3 & 4 Philip and Mary. (See "Archæologia Cambrensis," 4th Series, vol. ii., pp. 230–234.)

A bundle of documents relating to the Cockeram family.

A roll of accounts, depositions, and other papers of the sixteenth century, relating to the tithes known as "the Prior's Tithes," and "the

MR. SALWEY'S MSS.

Almoner's Tithes," of Great Malvern, in the parishes, villages, townships, and hamlets of Powyke, Much Malvern, Baldenhall, Newland, and Woodfield.

Copy of a decree in the Court of Star Chamber against Sir Thomas Palmer of Angmering co. Sussex, and others, convicted of forgery. May 31, 9 James I.

Probate of the will of Rowland Bradshaw of Richard's Castle, co. Hereford, esq., dated November 11, 1625.

Presentation of Garnons Daunser, M.A., to the rectory of Burghfield, co. Berks. January 4, 1649. Fragment of Great Seal attached.

"Survey of the lands formerly parte of the chase of Bringwood (nowe inclosed) with the rights, members, and appurtenances thereof, scituate, lying, and being in the countie of Hereford, late parcell of the possessions or late belonginge to William, Lord Craven." A.D. 1652.

A small notebook, bearing on the title-page the following inscription:—"This manuscript contains a sort of Diary of the Parliament which restored King Charles 2nd, which I communicated to the author of the Parliamentary History, who in his 23rd volume has made great use of it. I found it among a heap of useless papers and tracts in the old study of Hagley Hall, but know not who compiled it. 'Tis a very curious MS.—Charles Lyttelton."

Correspondence of Major Richard Salwey.

One bundle relates to the affairs of Lady Rochester, and another to those of Lady Knightley. Most of the remainder are ordinary family letters about money matters and sport, and contain very few allusions to politics, general or local. The following are the only letters which appear to have any historical interest:—

August 11, 1653. Oliver Cromwell to R. Salwey (holograph).—"Sir. I send not thus suddenly to begg thankes for my late præsent, but to provoake your anger by beinge the messinger of the Councell-desier of your paynes in an Embassie with Mr. Strickland for Swethes land, a thinge too longe neglected by us alreadye, and may bee of greater importance then any designe wee have of that kinde any wheare else. Your freinds heere will not be wantinge to you, or yours, in your absence (if God dispose your heart to accept the service). All accommodations wilbee suddenly readye, and indeed wee thinke your staye there neede not bee longe. I committ you to the Lord and rest Your affectionate servant—O. Cromwell. Van Trumpe was killed with a muskett shott on his brest, the day of the fight."

August 13, 1653. R. Salwey to Oliver Cromwell. Excuses himself from undertaking the embassy offered to him, on account of his unfitness through want of freedom of spirit and bodily health. Rejoices in the signal success which the Lord has vouchsafed at sea. Pious aspirations. (Draft on the back of the foregoing.)

August 14, 1654. Whitehall. The Protector to the Company of Merchants trading in the Levant seas. The late Parliament wrote to Sir Thomas Bendish, to recall him from his residence as Ambassador at Constantinople, sending their letters by Mr. Laurence, who was authorized to remain there as Agent, or Caya, until some fit person could be sent in the quality of Ambassador. Mr. Laurence is not yet received,

We have therefore appointed Richard Salwey, Esq. to succeed and remain our Ambassador in the port of Constantinople. — Signed, "Oliver P."

June 24, 1657. London. Robert Tichborne, Mayor of London, and ten Assistants, to Richard Salwey (Sallaway), esq. The Protector has, in pursuance of the votes of Parliament, A.D. 1641, restored to the Companies of London, Londonderry, Coleraine, and other lands in the province of Ulster. We request you to accompany some others as Commissioners into Ireland for the settling of such things as shall be necessary. We doubt not but the work may be finished so that you may return before the first of October next. Heraldic seal of the Mayor.

June 1657. Richard Salwey to the Lord Mayor of London. He has been in retirement for some years, and is incapable of performing the service expressed. His nearest relations are visited with sickness and weakness nigh unto death, and his own health will not suffer him to adventure upon such a service and trust. (Draft.)

October 27, 1657. Whitehall. The general Council of officers of the Army to Richard Salwey. Invitation to serve on the Committee of Safety. Endorsed by R. Salwey :—"I utterly refuse to act as a member of that Committee." Heraldic seal. (A similar letter addressed to Bulstrode Whitelocke is printed in his "Memorials," p. 685, but with the omission of the Christian names of the officers who signed it, and some errors.)

November 22, 1657. Wallingford House. Lieut. Gen. Fleetwood to Major Richard Salwey.—"You being made choice of by the Generall Counsell of Officers of the Army as one of the Commissioners to agree upon the quallifications of the members for the next Parliament or supreame deligated authority, and being requested by the said counsell to give you notice thereof, I doe in their names desire you to meete on Thursday next in the horse Chamber at Whitehall by three of the clock in the afternoone." Signature and heraldic seal.

January 21, 1659[-60]. "The Parliament being informed that Major Salwey is indisposed in his health, Resolved, etc.—That the Parliament doth dispense with Major Salwey's goeing to the Tower, and that the order of the 17th instant for his goeing to the Tower bee and hereby is remitted, And that he have liberty to goe into the country where hee shall thinke fitt." Signed by Thomas St. Nicholas, clerk of the Parliament.

March 1, 1659–60. Westmoreland. Thomas Gabetis, Under-Sheriff, to the Hon. Richard Salwey, Esq., a member of Parliament for the county of Westmoreland, at the Parliament door. "In pursuance of a letter from the Right Honourable the Speaker of the Parliament of the 25th of February last, I doe hereby summon your honour (as a member for this county sitting in Parliament in the year 1648) to repaire unto the speedy exercise of your trust in the house." Heraldic seal. Endorsed :—"On Saturday the 17th day of March 1659, this letter was delivered by Mr. Cooper the outward doore keeper unto me, Thomas Webster," and in the hand of R. Salwey, "Received this the 24 March at Whichwood Forrest and not before."

June 6, 1664. John Dryden (Driden) to Richard Salwey. Concerning the illness and affairs of his cousin Salwey.

September 28, 1676. London. Thomas Salwey to his father, Richard Salwey. On business. It is feared that we shall have a war with

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France. The Prince of Orange is daily expected at Court, insomuch that his Majesty put off his intended journey to Newmarket. The French have this week carried in an English vessell bound hither from Rotterdam She has abundance of gold and silver aboard, designed for the East India Company, though, I believe, they were to have it delivered in London by the goldsmiths. Yesterday night it was reported that the Dutch had taken and sunk nearly a hundred sail of French fishermen at Newfoundland. If it proves true, it will be several thousands of pounds in the ways of the English merchants who trade in pilchards. Heraldic seal.

February 12, 1676-7. Smyrna. The same to the same. I arrived here safe on the 17th of January. Smyrna has all things very plentiful, and good honest society. Take the factory in general, London surpasses it by far for bad company and so for bad vices. Here a man may keep such company as he pleases. The Consul has been very civil to me. I have already made great progress in the *lingua*. The Company, by sending so much cloth the shipping before this, had overstocked the market, there being at our arrival nearly 4,000 cloths in town.

January 30, 1677. Smyrna. The same to his brother, E. Salwey. Business is the life of this place. I am making what ready money I can to procure silk, which is not to be done without two-thirds money. We have sold for money, and bartered for cotton, about 40 cloths at above 36 per cent. profit. For drinking and other such vices London exceeds this place by far. Everybody is welcome here without any invitation, and no man is "imposed upon to drink," but every one as he pleases. For our diet we have what heart can wish, and recreation far exceeding any in England. (Copy.)

March 31, 1677. London. E. Salwey to his father, R. Salwey. The taking of Cambray seems doubtful, notwithstanding all the former reports. The King, I hear, has returned to Paris. A great part of the House of Commons are gone into the country, and it is supposed that the rest will adjourn themselves at Easter for five or six months, having given order that no more bills be brought in.—Postscript. April 1. Cambray is taken, but the citadel stands out. St. Omer is besieged in earnest. It is reported that our King has desired Parliament to dispatch what business they could between this and Easter, at which time they should be dismissed.

November 6, 1677. London. Thomas Salwey to his father. Cousin Posthumus has arrived at Marseilles (Marsellia), having narrowly escaped being made a slave, for he was at Algiers when the news came of our making war with them. The Consul, being great with the King, got him to be the person to carry to Marseilles letters from their King to ours, the King of Algiers paying his charges. The contents of these letters are unknown. The Prince of Orange was married on Sabbath day last. Dr. Manton is dead and buried. Seal.

October 5, 1678. London. Edward Salwey to his father. All the discourse here is about the late plot. The Council sits daily. It has proceeded to disarm all Papists, and committed the Duke of York's Secretary, one Coleman. The King has gone to Newmarket, and has doubled his guard. The letters from Flanders say that our King died at such a time, being about the time of the first discovery. Letters from Leghorn say that Sir John Newborough has re-taken a prize, and has burned two or three corn-ships in port at a fort 30 leagues to the east-

ward of Algier Mould, and has landed his men and taken a caravan of thirty camels laden with oil. Of this we must expect further confirmation.

October 14, 1678. London. The same to the same. My brother and I have made our wills, leaving each other to the value of about 1,000*l.* They proceed to disarm all Papists, keeping a double guard of watchmen in the respective parishes of our city. We are bound for Dover this morning.

October 17, 1678. Calais. Thomas Salwey to his father. We arrived here on Wednesday night. We were "wanting" from Dover some fourteen hours, which made our consorts "turn up their reckonings." We came ashore about nine at night, and, the gates being shut, were forced to "randevouse" in a small house, where I was "fainte to lye rough for want of a bedd." I hope our sisters may not be over desirous to see France. Seal.

October 22, / November 2, 1678. Paris. Edward Salwey to his father. On Wednesday the wind blew hard so that "I cast up my reconings briskley, and brother Thomas partook of the same physick." The next day we had an opportunity of a messenger who conducted us to Boulogne, a very strong place. Normandy is a "champain" country, all arable land, but it exceeds Oxfordshire for sport. The next day we baited at Montreuil, a pleasant village, and lay at a small village called Berne (*sic*). The next day we baited at Abbeville, a fine city famous for pistols, and lay at Poix, a small village. The next day we baited at Beamont, and lay at Paris, having passed by St. Denis, a fine church, where the Kings of France are buried, and where this King's treasure lies. The buildings in this city are very fair, being high and plastered over in likeness of free stone, but not like our new buildings. Picardy is all arable. The partridges feed before us like chickens, and within half a mile of this place is a warren of hares. We saw near the road above a hundred brace feeding on the corn. We have not opportunity of the coach for Lyons, which goes 60 miles a day, and now we must stay till Tuesday to go by the messenger, a journey of nine days.

November 13, 1678. Montpellier. The same to the same. We came to Lyons in nine days. There is nothing remarkable but a clock which has a cock at the top that crows twice before it strikes, and the imitation of an angel bringing a cup to the Virgin Mary. We also saw the cabinet of M. Serviers who has spent his whole life in collecting curiosities. From Lyons we came down the river to St. Esprit, where there is a bridge of nearly forty arches. Sir James Rushout is here.

November $\frac{17}{27}$, 1678. Marseilles. Thomas Salwey to his father. We have had a very pleasant summer's passage ever since our arrival in France. We arrived at Paris in six days from London, and were forced to spend nine days there. In that time we "made an address" to Versailles, where we had the fortune to have a view of the King at mass, and afterwards to meet him hunting a stag with some thirty couples of hounds. Our "mounteroes" made us to appear as Englishmen, insomuch that his Majesty took notice of us, and, seeing us ride more desperate than the French durst, gave me the word of command coming up with him —"*Couragie Monsieur Angleterra.*" Upon this I made the French horse find that he had an Englishman upon him until the stag was pulled down, being the third person at his death, and giving such a "who howpe" as made King and Dauphin and Duke of Orleans

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laugh. This attempt was as much discoursed of at Paris as the taking a town in Flanders. The King is a very familiar, pleasant person, generally smiling. The Dauphin is a young, brisk man, much like an Englishman. We have been here three days, and must yet tarry eight or ten for a French merchantman bound for Leghorn. It is but two days' sail, and there is no danger of the Algerines, for they never search French ships.

January 30, 1678–9. On board the Hannibal through the "neare" of Messina. Thomas Salwey to his brother Richard. We have arrived here "wanting" from Leghorn eight days. Capt[n] James in the Portland frigate made the Hannibal frigate his Vice-Admiral. Our frigate so named, being a cutter, has our pennant flying at fore-topmast head, our guns run out fore and aft, waste clothes, top arms, so at present we want nothing but a good prize ahead. Our fleet is now reduced to four sail, the Portland K[ing's] ship, Hannibal, William and James, and Thomas and Francis, a ship of 400 tons freighted by Jews. Account of commercial transactions. Mr. Hoblyne in Smyrna has shipped for me some fruit in the London merchant, for return of fine watches. Seal.

April 20, 1679. Smyrna. Thomas and Edward Salwey to their father. We find troubles here, much to the dissatisfaction of the whole factory. Two of our merchants have been put in prison upon account of Mr. Pentlow, deceased, who married a Greek. The Grand Signior comes upon them, as his assignees, for 100,000 dollars, which will utterly ruin them. There is no relief to be had from our Ambassador, who says that they must pay the money or lie in prison. For want of a man of courage, we may all be eaten up by "avenees." Our Consul produces the Company's orders for him not to meddle with personal "avenees." We therefore find little protection from the Company, for which we pay all our "consolage" and other impositions. We have an excellent pack of dogs, having killed nearly thirty brace of hares this season. We hope to have as good sport at hawking. Heraldic seal.

July 10, 1679. Smyrna. Edward Salwey to his father. I have just "entered" my hawk, killing a brace of partridges very well, but this country is only fit for short-winged hawks, being so hilly and full of bushes that brother Thomas has given away his tassell Gentil, and purposes to procure a goshawk or tassell.

July 15, 1679. Smyrna. The same to the same. This is a very sickly time with us, one young man having died of the Smyrna fever, which is no less than the spotted fever. If a good conveyance for Marseilles presents itself, I shall return with one or two merchants. 'Tis true there is some danger of the Tripolines, but we have peace. The charge is less than by the general ships, and one avoids the occasions of drinking, which in a general ship is to great excess and not easily to be shunned. In winter there is hazard of losing company with the other ships, in which case there is far greater danger of the Algerines, who are our enemies. We have had a great earthquake here. At a city called Rovon on the borders of Persia near Ispahan (Spohoun), they had one which continued six days, till the earth sunk under it, and immediately it was covered with water, as were twenty-four adjoining villages. 1,500 souls were lost. The Grand Signior is going to war with the Muscovites.

February 10, 1679–80. Smyrna. Thomas and Edward Salwey to their father. We have an Ambassador who makes it his whole busi-

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ness to enrich himself, and permits the Turks to raise "avenees" on us contrary to our capitulations. The last letters brought us the good news of the Lord Chancellor being turned out, and we question not that a new Ambassador will speedily follow. Sir Leoline Jenkins is talked of, who, we think, is a friend of yours. It may be a great advantage to us to have a friend at court. We have sent cousin Postumus to Athens, to lade oils for this port. We have endeavoured to procure short-winged hawks, and have bought a cast of wild ones taken in nets as in England. One of them, a tassell of goshawk, being an "intermewer," brother Edward perfectly "manned" in fifteen days, but when he took her to the field to "enter," she dropped off his fist dead of the cramp and vertego, "a shrewd discouragement" to a young falconer. The other, a very fair goshawk, we have kept in close hood, and we send her home to you by the general ships. The hawks of this country must needs be very good, for the partridges fly much harder than ours, and the Turks never begin to fly before Christmas. Our hunting succeeds well. We never want convoy any three months in the year for Zante, Leghorn, Cadiz, or England. In the month past we had above forty earthquakes, many of which were very terrible. Three villages within ten miles of us have been thrown down. Heraldic seal.

March 25, 1680. Smyrna. The same to the same. We have hopes of our new Ambassador, who may be expected in August. We have as good a pack of harriers as any in England, having already killed twenty-six brace. We have sent "a considerable estate" by the general ships. As they go under good convoy, there is no danger of Algerines, our only enemies. Heraldic seal.

April 26, 1681. The case of Joseph Baugh, son of Francis Baugh, a fisherman of Pershore, a captive in Algiers, for whose ransom 100*l.* was raised at Bristol.

June 15, 1685. Hereford. Herbert Croft and eight other justices of the peace to Richard Salwey. Order to appear at the Swan and Falcon in Hereford on the 18th inst. Endorsed:—"Dismist 14 July 1685, with promise to return on summons."

A bundle of letters from Sir Ashton Lever to Edward Salwey, about natural history, etc. A.D. 1772–1781.

Mr. Salwey has kindly given me every facility for examining the documents in his possession.

H. C. Maxwell Lyte.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF J. LECHMERE PARKINSON, ESQ.

Mr. Lechmere Parkinson's MSS.

Among the muniments at Ludford House near Ludlow there are a great number of mediæval deeds relating to property at Burford, Whetmore, Nash, Greet, Stoke, Whitton, Overton, Court of Hill, Hartall, Cainham, La Bower, Steventon, Sheet, Stanton Lacy, Ashford Jones, Ashford Carbonel, Upper Hayton, Lower Hayton, Ludlow, Cole-

MR. LECHMERE PARKINSON'S MSS.

batch, and other places, co. Salop, Ludford and Upton, co. Hereford, and Church Stoke and Mellington, co. Montgomery. The following are, perhaps, the most important to the topographer and genealogist:—

Grant by William de Whitton to Joan his daughter for her marriage (ad se maritandam), of half a virgate of land at Whitton. Witnesses:—Sir R. Abbot of Wigmore, William Carbonel, and twelve others named. Fragment of large seal attached. (Early 13th century.)

Grant by Walter de Lacy (Lascy) to Robert the clerk, son of Robert de Stanton, of a virgate of land at Nash (Akes) which Reginald son of Osbern formerly held. Witnesses:—Gerard of Anjou (Andegavensi), and ten others named. Heraldic seal attached, and counter-seal. (13th century.)

Grant by William Falconer, son of William Falconer of Ludlow, to the Hospital of St. Mary of Ludlow by the bridge of Teme (Thamed) and the brethren thereof, of twelve acres of land and eleven ridges (seillores) at Ludford, in consideration of thirteen pounds paid to him by brother Peter Undergod, founder and warden of the same. Witnesses:—Hugh Carbunell, and seventeen others named. Large seal attached. (13th century.)

Grant by Richard de Muchegros to Walter de Clifford, son of William de Clifford, in free marriage with Rose his daughter, of the land which he bought of Osbert Donvill in the vill of Nash (Eshse). Witnesses:—Walter de Clifford, Roger de Clifford, and eight others named.

Grant by William de Clifford, lord of Nash (Esses), to John son of Walter de Weston, of a piece of land in the fee of Nash (Esses). Witnesses:—Sir Adam de Aumeruge, knight, William de Wetemore, and six others named. Seal attached. (13th century.)

Grant by Walter de Clifford, son of William de Clifford, to Cecilia de Gocekinmeina, of half a virgate of land in the vill of Nash (Esshe). Witnesses:—Roger de Longeb', then steward, Roger de Bitterley (Buterleg), John Sturmi, and ten others named. Heraldic seal attached. (13th century.)

Charter of William Devereux (de Ebroycis), reciting and confirming several long charters of his father, Stephen Devereux, to the church of St. Leonard of Wormeleye (de Pyonia), and the canons thereof. Witnesses:—Sir Antolin, Dean of Hereford, Sir William le Rus, Sir Richard de Montegarner, Sir Henry de Ponebruge, Sir Walter Devereux, Sir Walter de Eylesford, Sir William de Bracy, Sir Roger de Clifford, knights, Sir John, Sheriff of Hereford, Sir Hugh de Clifford, Walter Marscall, and others. Dated Good Friday, A.D. 1256. Heraldic seal attached.

Release by Henry le Moneour of Ludlow to his son John le Moneour, of all his right in the manor of Whytton. Witnesses:—Roger, lord of Bitterley (Buterleye), Walter de Clifford, and five others named. Dated Wednesday after the feast of St. Peter in cathedra, 29 Edw. I. Seal attached, with legend—"Sigillum Henrici Monetarii."

Confirmation by Walter, Archbishop of Canterbury, of several charters of William de Bleys, Bishop of Worcester, appropriating the churches of Priors Cleeve, Sodbury (Sobbery), Bromsgrove (Bremmesgrave), Grinley (Grynneleye), and the chapel of Hallow, to the Prior and Convent of Worcester. Confirmation dated at Leicester, 5 Ides April, 1318.

The following persons are mentioned in deeds of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries:—Hugh Carbonel, lord of Overton and Ashford, and Juliana his wife, 16 Edw. II.; Howel Vachan, lord of Ludford, and Joan his wife, 4 Edw. III.; Sir Hugh le Cheine and Margaret his wife, 48 Edw. III.; Alice, relict of William Wasteneys, knight (with

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heraldic seal), 14 Ric. II.; William Suggedon (with heraldic seal), 22 Ric. II.; John Cornewaill, knight, lord of Kenlet (with heraldic seal), 1 Henry IV.; Brother Hugh, Prior of the Hospital of St. John the Baptist at Ludlow, 1 Henry IV.; John, Abbot of the Monastery of St. James of Wigmore, 5 Henry VII.

Subsidy roll of the hundreds of Pershore and Evesham, co. Worcester, showing the amount paid by each individual. 21 Elizabeth.

Probate of the will of John Wytton, A.D. 1546.

Survey on paper of the castle of Bishop's Castle, co. Salop, in the time of Elizabeth. It mentions thirteen rooms covered with lead, a tower on the outer wall on the eastern side containing a stable and two rooms covered with tiles, two other rooms called "le new buyldinge" situate on the outer wall between the building over the gate and the tower called "le Prison Tower."

Part of a historical and descriptive account of the county of Worcester, written on twelve pages of folio paper, in or about the time of Elizabeth.

A bundle of articles, depositions, etc. against John Tyler, clerk, minister of Greet, co. Salop, with orders concerning him by the Committee for plundered ministers, and the Bishop of Hereford. A.D. 1649–1664.

"A bill of fees due to the King's servants [from] persons that receive the honour of Knighthood," with an acquittance to Sir Nicholas Lechmere, knight, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, for 86*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* paid by him on the occasion of his being knighted, A.D. 1689.

Besides the above, Mr. Parkinson has several hundred letters written to different members of the families of Charlton and Foley, during the reigns of William III., Anne, and George I. Some few of them relate to business matters, but the greater number are gossiping letters from ladies, describing the proceedings of the fashionable world in London and at Bath. Many of them are very whimsical and amusing. The following passage occurs in a letter from M. Hill, dated London, Saturday October the 9th [1714]. "I know nothing of the King's person tho I saw the entry, which was not in any thing finner then what we have before had, tho the gentlemen were well dressd, but for want of ladys there was a great lose in the shew, as will be at the coronation, which certainly cant be near so fine as twas at the poor Queen's. When the Princess will come in is uncertain, tho she was expected at the Hague yesterday, but the wind is now against her coming over. The Prince promises the ladys a very gay court. They say hes much inclined to that sort of life, plays a pritty deal but very low. The King has supd with several of the noblemen. He hates much granduer, he goes in a Hackny chair and pays em himself. He thinks our court has to much state. His 2 favourate Turks and Mademosel Killmansect I guese you have heard of, tho perhapes not of the mistake that one of them lead his Majesty into some nights agoe, when about 9 or 10 at night he was going to this Mademosels, who has a house in St. James Street next door to Lady Renelows, where this confidant knockd. The chair carried in and opened, but the King soon saw his mistake, set himself down, and ordered to the next house. Whether it proved a jest to him I dont hear, but a very good one it has bin to the Town, and this Lady withall is very ugley."

The main interest of this correspondence is social rather than political. I have to thank Mr. Parkinson for his hospitality at Ludford House.

H. C. Maxwell Lyte.

Rev. J. Walcot's MSS.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE REV. JOHN WALCOT.

The following papers from Walcot Hall are now preserved at Bitterley Court, co. Salop :—

1. "The names of the valletes or coppes (coppices) in the Lordeshipp of Ladie Halton." [A.D. 1591.]

2. Petition to Charles, Prince of Wales, from the inhabitants of Aston, co. Hereford, Elton, co. Hereford, and Lady Haulton and Hill Haulton, co. Salop, concerning his chace.

3. Petition from fifty-one inhabitants of Wrexham that Mr. Walter Cradock may be permitted to continue in the office of curate of Wrexham. January 14, 1636. Among the signatories are Sir Charles Vavasor, knight, and Edward Meredith, justice of the peace.

4. Copy of a letter from the lords of the Council to the justices of assize for the county of Salop. They have received a petition from Humphrey Walcot, Richard More, Richard Oakely, George Holland, and others, complaining that the taxes and assessments of the Hundred of Clun and Purslow, co. Salop, are "very disproportionable." The justices are ordered to make due examination into the matter, and to lay on the petitioners rates proportionable to those in other parts of the county. Whitehall, June 31, 1637.

5. Letter from A. Litleton to Humphrey Walcot at Walcot. He prays him to continue the loan of 150*l.* which he made to the writer's son Owen, "for his trade," until a little after Michaelmas, when he will have sufficient money from the Lord Keeper [Sir E. Littleton] for the repayment of it. May 10, 1641.

6. Warrant from Charles I. to Humphrey Walcott to deliver to the bearer the sum of 5,000*l.* for the maintenance of the army. He promises "in the name of a Kinge" to repay the same with interest. Shrewsbury, September 23, 1642. Sign manual affixed.

7. Receipt from Lord George Digby to Humphrey Wallcott of Wallcott for "one horse and furniture, with a case of pistolls for Prince Rupert's use, beinge the horse which hee entertaines in the traine troope of Saloppshire." Salop, October 9 [1642 ?].

8. Warrant from W. Waring and R. Oakeley to the High Constables of the Hundred of Purslow to make search for such soldiers employed in his Majesty's service as have lately put away their horses and arms contrary to statute. July 21, 1643. (Signatures torn.)

9. Writ of Arthur, Lord Capell, Lieutenant-General to the Prince in the counties of Salop, Worcester, Chester, and North Wales, to supersede all proceedings against Francis Plowden and Henry Thompson, justices of the peace, and Robert Thomas, constable, concerning a dragoon mare sent from the town of Lydbury North, under the command of Capt. William Blunden, and sold by the soldier who was sent with her to William Rawlins of Ludlow, who has commenced a suit concerning her. Shrewsbury, Sept. 19, 1643. Signature and heraldic seal.

10. Writ of the Earl of Lindsey, requiring all whom it may concern "to forbeare to doe or suffer to be done any violence, hurt, or damage"

to the person or goods of Humphrey Walcott of Walcott, Esq., who has shown himself "very dutifull and forward in the furtheringe and assistinge his Majestie and his affayres," and has willingly received divers of his Majesty's soldiers to be billetted in his house. Shrewsbury, October 12, 1643. Signature and heraldic seal.

11. A printed letter addressed to Humphrey Walcott, Esq., bearing the sign manual and privy seal of Charles I., and the signatures of Sir Edward Littleton, and S. Eure, requesting a loan of 150*l.*, or the value thereof in plate. Oxford, February 14, 1643[–4]. On the back is a receipt from Simon Weston (on behalf of Thomas Edwards, Esq., High Sheriff of Salop) to Humphrey Walcott for the sum of 150*l.* for his Majesty's use. May 13, 1644.

12. A memorandum in the hand of Humphrey Walcot as to the manner in which he obtained and paid the said sum of 150*l.* A.D. 1644.

13. Licence from Sir Thomas Myddelton to John Walcott of Walcott, gent., a prisoner at Red Castle, to travel thence "uppon his parolle" to his father's dwelling-house, upon promise to return within seven days. Red Castle, May 8, 1645.

14. Receipt from Sir Thomas Myddelton of Chirk Castle to John Walcot, for 50*l.* which he was contented to pay for his ransom. May 19, 1645.

15. Receipt from Richard Cheshire to Humphrey Walcot, Esq., for 50*l.* in part of what was assessed upon him "upon the propositions." August 29, 1645. Endorsed—"Acquittance from Mr. Jones and Mr. Cheshire for 130*l.* for proposition mony paid in June and August, 1645."

16. Copy of an order for the repayment of 170*l.* to Humphrey Walcot, by the Committee of the Lords and Commons for advance of money, April 20, 1646, with other memoranda concerning his composition.

17. Printed licence to Humphry Walcott, whose composition for his delinquency is not yet perfected, to continue within the cities of London and Westminster, in order to attend his said composition. Six signatures. December 15, 1646.

18. Receipt from Richard Waring and Michael Herring, Treasurers of the monies to be paid into Goldsmiths' Hall, to Humphrey Walcott of Walcott, for 250*l.* in full of 500*l.* imposed on him as a fine for delinquency. December 28, 1646.

19. Certificate of the payment of 300*l.* by Mrs. Alice Walcott of London, of which she had lent 200*l.* on the propositions before assessment at Haberdashers' Hall. May 24, 1647.

20. Discharge of the estate of Humphrey Walcott from sequestration. Eight signatures. July 3, 1649.

21. Order by the trustees for the maintenance of ministers that whereas Humphrey Walcot, esquire, has conveyed the rectory of Clunbury co. Salop, for the raising of 40*l.* a year for the minister of the said place, the sum of 40*l.* a year be paid to Mr. John Reynolds, approved by the commissioners for the approbation of public preachers. November 10, 1657.

22. Letter from Lord Jeffreys, Lord Chancellor, to John Wallcott, Esq., asking whether, if elected as a knight or burgess to Parliament, he will support the repeal of the penal laws, and the Declaration for Liberty

Rev. J. Walcot's MSS.

of Conscience, etc. Duke Street, Westminster, March 24, 1687–8. Signature and heraldic seal. There is a copy of the answer of John Walcot stating that he cannot in conscience comply with the Lord Chancellor's proposals. March 31, 1688.

23. "London the 10th September 1692. In consideration of thirty-two guyneas per cent. in hand receivd of Mr. Joseph Martyn, wee whose names are here under written evry one for himself oblige ourselves our executors and administrators to pay unto the said Mr. Joseph Martyn his heirs or assigns the severall summs that each of us shall under-write for, if in case Dunkirk a sea port town in Flanders has not been any time past in this month or shall not be on or before the 25th day of December next besieged, bombarded, or cannonaded by land, by King William or Queen Mary, or any of the confederates, or any forces commissionated by any of them. I George Walcot for myself am content with this assignment for 25*l.* this 10th September 1692, per me received." On the back is a transfer by Joseph Martin to Anthony Bondor of his right and interest "in the within mentioned policy." December 28, 1697, and an acquittance from Anthony Bondor for 14*l.*, March 1, 1697-8. Endorsed—"25*l.* for eight guineas."

24. Letter from Lord Herbert of Cherbury, concerning the invasion by the Pretender. March 1, 1743–4. (Printed in "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries," 2nd series, vol. i., p. 315.)

25. "A new Ballad, to the tune of King John and the Abbot of Canterbury." It begins:—

"As soon as the wind it came kindly about."

It ends:—

"For the Devil w'ont take yee, if I turn yee away."

It reflects upon the Duchess of Kendal, Earl Stanhope, the Earl of Sunderland, the Duke of Argyle, and other Ministers.

Several old pedigrees of the Walcot family on vellum and on paper.

A bundle of acquittances to John Walcot for payments to the ministers of Bettus, Edgton, Clunbury, Llanvair, and Shipton, by virtue of a commission from the Trustees for the maintenance of Ministers. A.D. 1650–1657.

I have to thank Mr. Walcot for his hospitality at Bitterley Court.

H. C. Maxwell Lyte.

Corporation of Wenlock MSS.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE CORPORATION OF WENLOCK.

The following manuscripts are in the custody of Mr. Cooper, the Town Clerk of the borough of Wenlock:—

Charter of Edward IV. for the incorporation of the borough of Wenlock, granted at the request of Sir John Wenlock, knight, lord of Wenlock, and in consideration of the laudable services which the men of that town performed in assisting the King to gain possession of the crown of England. November 29, 7 Edw. IV.

Charter of Charles I. to the Corporation of Wenlock. December 19, a.r. 7. [A.D. 1631.]

Charter of George I. for two fairs at Wenlock. August 5, a.r. 6.

CORPORATION OF WENLOCK MSS.

A minute-book written on paper and paged (ff. 1–802). It contains records of the admission of burgesses, and the election of officers, copies of Bailiff's accounts, and other miscellaneous entries. Among them are the following :—

f. 14. Ordinances, statutes, and constitutions of the borough of Wenlock. (15th century.)

f. 91. List of the burgesses elected on Tuesday after the feast of St. Gregory the Bishop ("Pope" erased), 8 Edward IV. John Lawley, Bailiff; Roger, Prior of Wenlock; William Clerke, esq.; Richard Owen, vicar; Thomas Lawley the elder; Edmund Benthale; John More of Larden, and others named.

f. 123. Ordinance concerning the Bailiff's accounts. October 2, 24 Henry VIII.

f. 149. Account of expenses for food provided at the time of the sessions. 24 Henry VIII.

f. 169. Ordinances concerning the officers of the borough. October 2, Henry VIII.

f. 174. Account of expenses concerning a confirmation of the charter, 37 Henry VIII. :—"to the Barrons of the Escheker, 6*s.* 8*d.*"; "to the Kynges Attorney for his paynes with Kyng, 40*s.*"; "leyd owt in the expences of the Kynges comyssyoneres and the Lorde Powys, 3*s.* 4*d.*"

f. 183. Account of a payment "for the costes of Edward Dycke and Larans Bondull for gowing to Madley to take an inventory of Ive Fystons goodes howe was proclemed a rebell for withdrawyng hy frome the Kynges mustures, 8*d.*" 3 Edw. VI.

f. 216. "The proclamacion made and dyvised by the Kynges hyghnes our soveraygne Lord and his most honorable counsayle nat only for usyng and exercysyng of long bowes and mayntayning of archery within his realme, but also for puttyng downe and dystroying of crosbowes and hand gonnes, and other unlawfull games used within his said realme, contrary to his lawes and laudable statutes in that behalf made, ordened, and provyded." It is stated that, notwithstanding divers statutes, "archerye and shotyng in longe bowes is sore and marvelously decayed, and in manner utterly extyncte, and specyally by the newefanglenesse and wanton pleasure that som men now have in usying of crossebowes and hand gonnes, whereby also great nombre of people be gevyn to ydylnes, and to the unlawfull destruction of dere and other bestes and fowles within warrens, forestes, chaces and parkes." The King therefore forbids the use of cross-bows and hand-guns, which are to be taken from those who use them, and broken in the nearest town in the presence of the governor. Search is also to be made for cross-bows and hand-guns in private houses by any persons having knowledge of them. No cross-bows are to be made in the realm "except it be to and for suche person or persons as may lawfully therin shote." It is also ordered "that noo manner of person or persons use, exercise, or haunt any playing at the tenyes, dyce, bowles, cardes, tables, or any other unlawfull games," and that persons keeping hostelries, inns, or ale-houses, shall suffer persons authorised by the King to take and burn "the said tables, dyce, cardes, bowles, closshes, pynnes, balles, and all other thynges pertayning unto the said unlawfull games." It is also ordered that persons shall inform the justices of the peace of the

CORPORATION OF WENLOCK MSS.

names of any who cause grain to be at an excessive price, "by forstallyng, regratyng, or engrosyng of graynes." Memorandum that this proclamation was proclaimed in the town of Much Wenlock, on the 18th of January in the 20th year of King Henry VIII. (A.D. 1528–9.)

f. 250. Ordinance concerning the officers of the borough.

f. 263. Ordinance concerning inquests, etc. March 12, 1575.

f. 268. The oath of the Bailiff.

f. 321. Ordinance concerning the officers of the borough. A.D. 1598.

f. 365. Ordinances concerning various matters. September 25, 3 James I. "Imprimis for the honor of God and mayntenance of devyne sarvyce within the sayed Towne of Moch Wenlocke, it is ordered that twentie shillinges yerely be payed to the curate there for the tyme being, for sayenge of devine sarvice, at sixe of the clocke everie morninge throwowt the wholl yeere." It is ordered also that Sir Edmond Tarte, clerk, who performed the said service during the past year shall have 20*s.* for his pains and diligence already taken. Nevertheless it is not otherwise meant but that the inhabitants of Wenlock shall yearly contribute towards the better allowance of such as shall celebrate the said service, until some more competent allowance may be given out of the common stock of the borough.

Order for a petition to the King for a renewal and confirmation of the charter.

Orders concerning the admission of burgesses, etc.

f. 379. List of the burgesses. January 8, 41 Elizabeth.

f. 425. Inventory of the writings, and implements in the Treasurer's box. August 16, 1614. Among them is mentioned "one burninge yron for felons."

f. 430. Inventory of the armour belonging to the franchise. October 29, 1619:—"4 Corslettes with pykes and sword and gyrdell at 38*s.*, 7*l.* 12*s.*; 4 calyvers with sword and gyrdell, 5*l.* 12*s.*; 4 muskettes compleat at 34*s.*, 5*l.* 2*s.* Sum is 18*l.* 6*s.*"

f. 450. Order concerning the inner little room of the Court-House. [14 James I.]

f. 452. Copy of a letter from Sir Edward Bromley, Baron of the Exchequer, and Recorder of Wenlock, concerning the Bailiff's accounts. Dated at Serjeant's Inn in Chancery Lane. February 20, 1617.

f. 474. Copy of directions from the same, concerning the office of Bailiff. A.D. 1618.

ff. 506–507. The oaths of the Treasurer, the Coroner, the Six Men, and the Serjeant-at-Mace.

f. 551. The oath of the Under-Sheriff.

f. 599. Account of a payment "for the dinners of Mr. Bayliff, the Recorder, the Bayliff's peeres, Coroner, Treasurer, Sixe Men, and others, being in all one hundred thirty and nine persons at 8*d.* ordinary, 4*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* Item for wine the same time, 10*s.* Item for making a new gallowes, 13*s.* 4*d.*"

f. 625. Order at Quarter Sessions concerning a collection for the erection of a House of Correction at Bridgnorth, towards which Sir William Whitmore had given 100*l.*

f. 655. Constitutions and ordinances of the Borough of Wenlock. September 17, 10 Charles I.

f. 668. Constitutions and ordinances. September 22, 12 Charles I.

f. 710. Order for the displacement of Francis Smith, gent., from the offices of Common Clerk, and Clerk of the Peace, of the borough of Wenlock, in consequence of his being adjudged a delinquent by ordinance of Parliament. September 19, 1646.

f. 720. Ordinance concerning burgesses, fees of officers, etc. June 27, 1646.

f. 722. Ordinances and constitutions. July 27, 1646.

Three volumes of notes of proceedings in the local Court of Record for the recovery of small debts.

A great bundle of constable's presentments, etc., of the 17th and 18th centuries, which require examination and arrangement. Some documents among them contain curious notices of actors, morris-dancers, Sabbath-breakers, and other offenders, in the time of the Commonwealth. It is moreover possible that careful search among some unsorted papers in the presses in the Guildhall might bring to light interesting facts connected with the history of the borough.

A few ancient deeds, not belonging to the Corporation, are preserved in the Much Wenlock Agricultural Reading-Room. Among them are the two following :—

Deed of John de Cusancia, Prior of Bermondsey, resigning his office into the hands of Henry, Prior of Wenlock. Dated at Wenlock, October 8, 1360.

Grant by William Shepherde of Dartford, co. Kent, to Sir Thomas Secheford, perpetual vicar of that parish, and three other persons, of a yearly rent of seven gallons of oil, for the maintenance of a lamp hanging in the nave (in gremio) of the parochial church, before the high cross. Dated Sunday after the feast of St. Augustine, 41 Edw. III.

My attention has been called to the following entries in the parochial registers of the church of the Holy Trinity, Much Wenlock :—

"Note that upon the 26 daye of June was service celebrated first in the English tonge, anno primo Elizabethe, 1559."

"Upon the 23 and 24 days of this monethe of September 1577, was reared the house over the prison house."

"Upon the 16 day of June 1594, after it had lightened and thundered all night, at four of the clocke in the morninge, the barn next the summer halle in the abbey was found to have ben set on fire by a lighteninge, whiche fire by God's help and rediness and diligence of the people of the town was soon quenched."

"Walter Hancox, free mason was buryed the 16 day of September [1599]. This man was a very skilfull man in the art of masonry, in settinge of plottes for buildinges and performinge of the same, ingravinge in alebaster and other stone or playster, and in divers other giftes that belonge to that art, as dothe appeare by his workes whiche may be seene in divers partes of England and Walles, moste sompteouse buildings,

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most stately tombes, most curyous pictures. And to conclude in all workes he tooke in hand he hathe lefte behinde him longe lastinge monuments of skilfull workmanship, and besides theese qualityes, he had others whiche passed these, he was a most honest man, devout and zelouse in religion, pittifull to the poore, and had the love and good will of all his honeste neighbours."

"These are humbly to certifie that Judith Horriman of the parish of Much Wenlock yn County of Salop, who is commonly reported to have that disease called the King's Evil, hath not at any time before been touched by his Majestie, to the intent to be healed of that disease. August 23, 1687." There are several similar certificates, signed by the vicar and the churchwardens.

The Town-Clerk, Mr. Cooper, Dr. Brooks, and the Rev^{d}. F. S. Ellis, have respectively done their utmost to facilitate my work at Much Wenlock, and I regret that the result proves so small.

H. C. Maxwell Lyte.

Corporation of Bridgnorth MSS.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE CORPORATION OF BRIDGNORTH.

The following are the principal records of the borough of Bridgnorth:—

I. "Great Leet Book," a folio volume, written on paper and paged (ff. 1–330). It contains assessments, rentals, lists of burgesses, records of elections of officers, notes of recognisances, and other matter of purely local interest. Among the contents are the following:—

f. 4. Order concerning handycraftsmen and ale-houses.

f. 6. Order concerning bakers. August, 5 Hen. VII.

f. 30. Memorandum that on the day of election of burgesses in the 16th year of Henry VII., Thomas Wyldecote was created a burgess, for his labour in Parliament, that is to say in the second Parliament of the King aforesaid. (The returns of the members elected to serve in the Parliament of 1487 are missing.)

f. 48. Inventory of the goods pertaining to the chapel of the Trinity and of St. Sithe the holy virgin, built on the bridge of Bridgnorth. Among the articles mentioned are "2 corporasse, one of cloth of gold of the gyfft of my lady Cornewell, and another worse . . . A grett box iron bownde to putt tresur in. Item a maser of the giffte of Kateryn Flemyng. Item on Seynt Sithis cote 2 peyr bedis of ghette (jet) with gawdies of silver, and one gyld, and anoder of laumbur (amber). Item a peyr bedis of lawmbur (amber) with 6 ryngges of sylver, an ere pyke of sylver, a James schell of silver, a peyr gloves of sylver, 6 hole (whole) grotes. Item 16*d*. in pense and half pense. Item on Kyng Harrys cote an old nobull of 8*s*. 6*d*. of the gyffte of Marget Bryne. Item a peyr gloves of sylver, and old grote, and 21 pense in pense and half pense . . . Item a blake gurdylle with sylver harnesteys of the gyft of Marget Mathewy with 5 stoddes of sylver on the same gurdylle."

f. 52. Order concerning the mills. January, 2 & 3 Philip and Mary.

f. 53. Another order concerning the same. Mention is made in it of the "tensurs."

f. 54. Memorandum of the rents belonging to the Chamber of the town of Bridgnorth. Mention is made in it of the Chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Quat, the town-ditch, "le Cartwey," "le Frire Strete," "Leysteyley Strete," "le Cowgate," the little gate "de Hungry," the Hospital of St. James, and other localities in Bridgnorth.

f. 56. Rental of the stallage of the town of Bridgnorth. Mention is made of the Chantry of St. Thomas.

f. 58. Order that no burgess shall pay stallage or "stake-money" for the occupation of the town ground in the High Street or in any other place during the fairs there held. January 15, 6 Henry VIII.

f. 59. Order by the Bailiffs and all the burgesses of Bridgnorth "with the hole counsell of the seyd town," that no "northern man" shall bring any northern cloth, "beyng whytis," to the town for sale, for the space of two years following. April, 20 Henry VII. (1505.)

f. 60. Settlement of lands and tenements at Bridgnorth on Thomas Person, merchant of the staple of Calais, son and heir of Edward Person, and Anne wife of the said Thomas, daughter of John Petit, esquire, in tail. February 10, 14 Henry VII.

f. 61. Orders concerning the fees of the servants of the town, and an order against the conveyance of timber, coal, bark, or wood, to Bewdley or further, for sale. January, 3 Henry VIII.

f. 90. Orders concerning the market-place. February, 34 Henry VI.

f. 95. Memorandum concerning the duties of the bell-man. "Imprimis for to make the graves in the churche and churcheyarde 4 foutte deppe, and for a chyld a yarde. Item to rydd (clear) the thre cundytes, the crosse, and the markett places wekely. Item to redd the Stone, the hollow wey, and the myll wey, as ofte as nede shall require. Item to blow the orgayns Sondays and holydays in the churche of Saynte Leonardes." September 4, 34 Henry VIII.

f. 96. List of articles delivered by the two Bailiffs to their successors. September, 30 Henry VIII. It includes a green cloth for the Exchequer, a missal, an official seal, various weights and measures, chains, shackles, "legge boltes," "arme boltes," and "a markyng irne (iron) to brene (burn) a convyct clerke." (In a similar list of the following year, on fol. 97, the last article is described as "a markyng irne to marke a convyct prisonar.")

Note of the election of a Coroner.

f. 109. Oath of the twelve men sworn for the election of the Bailiffs.

f. 110. Oath of the Bailiffs.

f. 111. Oath of the Serjeants.

f. 119. Orders concerning the Serjeants-at-mace, and gatherings a taverns. (Cf. f. 4.)

f. 136. Ordinances for the government of the town of Bridgnorth. June 3, 15 Henry VII. They relate chiefly to the lands of the commoners, the market-place, the mills, and the swine of the inhabitants. One of them forbids any burgess or resident in the town to undertake the office of "baylie herraunt," or bailiff of any hundred within the shire. Another relates to the tanners, and another to the "hewsters" (dyers).

f. 144. Order that no strange men shall bring wood down the Severn for sale below Bridgnorth without offering it for sale in that town at certain specified prices. February, 16 Henry VII.

f. 148. Order concerning the reward of the Bailiffs.

Orders made at the Great Court by the twenty-four burgesses. March, 18 Henry VII. (1) That no burgess shall be made serjeant; (2) "That there schall no priste kepe no scole save oonly oon child to

helpe hym to sey masse after that a scole mastur comyth to town, but that every child to resorte to the comyn scole in payne of forfetyng to the chaumber of the towne 20*s.* of every priste that doth the contrary" ; (3) That no millers shall have ovens in their houses; (4) That money in the hands of the officers shall be brought to the Exchequer by Easter; (5) Concerning amercements for frays.

f. 175. Order made "by the consent of Mr. Recordar, and the ballyffes with the holl voyce of the town then being present," concerning the chantry-priest of Quat. September 21, 20 Henry VIII.

f. 179. Order concerning two suppers to be given yearly.

f. 180. Another order concerning the same.

f. 245. Memorandum of a bond for the good behaviour of George Heyward the younger, by which it is stipulated "that he sofur no onlaufle gaymons (unlawful games) to be kepte within his house nor use none hymself in noe place." December 15, 23 Henry VIII.

f. 247. Proceedings against Roger Woolryche (Oleriche), late of Dudmaston, gent., John Woolryche of the same, gent., Edward Shapton of the same, gent., and six others, inhabitants of Quat and Quatford, for a riot in Mill Street, Bridgnorth, in September, 1511.

f. 327. Order concerning swine. 13 Henry VIII.

II. A similar book written on paper and paged (ff. 1–773). The entries extend from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of Elizabeth. Among the contents are the following:—

f. 37. Order that the sum of 10*l.* be paid yearly out of the profits of the mills at Penstone towards the stipend, or allowance, of a preacher, which by God's permission shall shortlye be obteyned to serve in this towne." October 23, 1593.

f. 38. Order that, forasmuch as Sir James Burton, clerk, is now content to remit his yearly allowance of 5*l.* allowed unto him by her Majesty for the publick reading of a lecture in this town, to the intent that a learned preacher may be established in the town, the sum of 6*l.* shall be paid to him on the first of January next. September 29, 36 Eliz.

f. 389. The oath of the burgesses.

f. 437. Articles against Roger Smythe, gentleman:—that he "prevented the Towne of the Chaunterys of Sainct Leonardes," that "he hath gotten into his handes the hospytall Sainct James," that he "dothe occupy the Townes land and holdeth the same with forse." It is therefore ordered that he shall have no benefit of his burgess-ship.

f. 541. Ordinance concerning the forms to be used at the annual election of the Bailiffs. September 5, 6 Elizabeth.

f. 547. Another ordinance concerning the same. April 26, 22 Elizabeth. It is ordered that the jury "shall contynue together without meate, drincke, fier, or candell, untill they be fullie agreed upon their verdicte."

f. 629. Order "by the bailiffes and 24 Aldermen, as also by the comburgesses, that no playars or berwardes shalbe receved upon the Townes chardges, but if any will see the same plaies or bere baytinges, the same must be upon there owne costes and chardges." Order concerning the stipend of the usher. January 2, 12 Elizabeth.

f. 659. Order concerning the cleaning of the hall in the Council-house, and the middle room in the new house at the high cross. April 26, 28 Elizabeth.

f. 710. Orders made on the 11th of October, 4 Elizabeth. (1) That the Bailiffs shall yearly discharge the town of its fee farm instead of giving certain feasts and banquets as heretofore; (2) That the twenty-

four shall not come to the Exchequer or Guildhall or to any other place where they hear sermons, without their gowns, under pain of 3*s.* 4*d.*; (3) That each of the twenty-four shall yearly "from the vigill of All Sainctes unto the feast of the Purification of our Lady" keep a lantern with a lighted candle at his door on every night when the moon is dark, under pain of 12*d.*

f. 724. List of the subscriptions towards the confirmation of the charter of the town. April 17, 3 Elizabeth.

f. 731. "Memorandum that the freemen and burges of Bridgnorth in the countie of Salop be dyscharged of all pontage and all other costomes within the cities of Brystowe (Bristol), Glostor (Gloucester), Worcestor, and Shrosbury (Shrewsbury), and that every stranger to pay for every Towne ryte 3*d.* comyng throught the brugges beloinge to the said cyties, and that all straungors to pay for every tonne that shall pas throught this bruge to pay 3*d.* from hensforthe." February 4, 14 Elizabeth.

f. 739. The hour appointed [for hanging lanterns at the doors (Cf. f. 710) to be] from 6 at night until the bell rings at 8 o'clock on the same night. Order that the bell-man shall from time to time give warning to the twenty-four to hang out lanterns.

Order that no man shull be chosen "to the office of Bailywik" unless he be "a gentellman boren," or unless he have borne all the offices of the town. April 13, 6 Elizabeth.

f. 740. Order that "foure of the bench" of twenty-four shall attend every court, to assist the Bailiffs. September 12, 3 Elizabeth.

Order that the twenty-four shall not come to the Guildhall without their gowns. October 21, 1561.

Order that the Assistants shall have power to speak on behalf of the town.

III. A similar book written on paper and paged (ff. 1–937). It contains entries of various dates between the reigns of Elizabeth and Charles II. inclusive. Among the contents are the following:—

f. 3. The oath of the Bailiffs.

f. 7. The oaths of the Serjeants and of the burgesses.

f. 8. Ordinance of the Bailiffs concerning the tillage of the common fields. January 31, 29 Elizabeth.

f. 22. Ordinance against private mills. November 26, 36 Elizabeth.

f. 26. Ordinance concerning the officers of the borough. May 4, 38 Elizabeth.

f. 28. Order for the purchase of 100 quarters of rye at Bristol, for the relief of the inhabitants of Bridgnorth, in view of the great dearth of corn and other sorts of grain. February 13, 39 Elizabeth.

f. 30. Ordinance concerning the provision of post-horses for the Queen's service. It is ordered that if any messenger or messengers who shall take post-horses in the town for her Majesty's service will allowe nothing for them, "as often tymes they will not," the owners shall receive from the Chamber of the town 2*d.* for every mile. April 20, 39 Elizabeth.

f. 32. Ordinance concerning the officers of the borough. May 4, 38 Elizabeth.

f. 35. Ordinance concerning the wool-market. April 21, 43 Elizabeth.

f. 36. Ordinance against granting the office of Town-Clerk in reversion. June 21, 39 Elizabeth.

f. 37. Ordinances for the better government of the town. December 4, 44 Elizabeth.

CORPORATION OF BRIDGNORTH MSS.

f. 51. Table of fees payable to the Bailiffs.

f. 55. Ordinance for the disposition of certain moneys among the poorer burgesses. A.D. 1602.

f. 63. The oaths of the jury and of the callers.

f. 65. List of those persons within the town and liberties of Bridgnorth who took the oath of allegiance. (Printed in the "Salopian Monthly Illustrated Journal" for July and August, 1878.)

f. 74. "The newe othe of the Bailiffes."

f. 75. Ordinances for the government of the town. A.D. 1617.

f. 409. Order by the Bailiffs and Aldermen that a piece of plate of the value of 5*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* be bought and bestowed upon Mr. George Synge "as a gratefull remembrance of them unto him for his preachinge and readinge of lectors in the Towne of Bridgnorth." May 10, 1625.

f. 444. Order for the dismissal of the head schoolmaster and the usher of the school. July 20, 1629.

f. 446. Orders concerning the school. A.D. 1629.

f. 473. Order concerning the money collected within the liberties of Bridgnorth, and by the churchwardens of both parishes, towards the relief of the poor of the town of Shrewsbury, visited by the plague. December 3, 1631.

f. 570. Resolution "that the information preferred by the Kinges Majesties Attorney of his highnes Counsell in the Marches of Wales against the foresaid Bayliffes of this town, whereby they are charged with the licensinge of 200 alehowses, and 40 badgers of corne and graine and other provisions, and for sufferinge, and not suppressinge 100 unlicensed alehowses in the said town, shalbe answered, and the charge in answering and defending that suit shalbe born at the generall charge of the town." March 15, 1633[–4].

f. 571. Resolution "that Richard Thornes, Esq., Counsellor at Law, whoe is this day chosen to be of Counsell for this Town, shall have yerely for his fee in that behalfe fowre nobles of currant English mony." Same day.

f. 572. Order that the Bailiffs and the twenty-four Aldermen shall on every Sunday meet at the New House "decently in their gowns," and go thence to the church of their respective parishes to attend morning and evening prayer, preceded by the Serjeants at mace.

f. 616. Ordinance concerning the election of the Bailiffs. September 5, 1639.

f. 659. "Memorandum. 1^{b} Aprilis, 1646. Bridgnorth High Town was burnt by enimies out of the Castle, and the High Town Church was then also burnt, and the Treasury cofer which was in that Church was then likewise burnt, togeather with the charters, deeds, and leases of the said Town, which were then in the same cofer. Sir Robert Howard, Governour. Animus meminisse horret, luctuque refugit."

"Memorandum. No Sessions was kept in this Town this year, 1646."

f. 693. Memorandum concerning the building of the new hall in the market place. A.D. 1650–1652.

f. 790. Order of the Commissioners for the regulating of corporations in the county of Salop, dismissing Richard Sadler from the office of Bailiff of Bridgnorth. August 13, 1662.

ff. 791–794. Further orders by the same.

ff. 796–799. Declaration of the burgesses of Bridgnorth that there does not lie upon them or any other persons any obligation from the oath commonly called "The solemne League and Covenant," and that the same was unlawful. The original signatures occupy four pages. [A.D. 1660–1663 ?]

Common Hall Order Book, No. 1, A.D. 1634–1685, written on paper and paged (ff. 1–49). Among the contents are the following :—

f. 4. Resolution "that Mr. Dod the head schoolemaster be sent unto and admonished of his remisnes and neglect of the said schoole." July 13, 1635.

f. 4*b*. Resolution "that the said Mr. Dod shalbe displaced from being schoolemaster" inasmuch as through his neglect "there are now but six schollers left in the head schoolemasters schoole." July 29, 1635.

f. 8*b*. Resolution to certify "that it wilbe very great damage to this country in carryinge away coles and other fewell and butter and cheese, which is the life and chiefe supportation of the same, and it will hinder bringinge up of the Low Country malt into this Country, and will cause corn to be dearer in our marketts, hinder the comon commerce and traffique which wee have with other Countrys, and be divers other wayes very prejudiciall to this Country." Marked in the margin "Concerninge a Certificate against the Project of makeing the ryver of Avon navigable to Tewksbury." February 16, 1635.

f. 11*b*. Resolution concerning the 100*l*. given by the will of Sir John Hayward, knight, towards the use of the school. March 23, 1636–7.

f. 17. Orders for the good government of the free school in Bridgnorth. March 18, 1638[–9].

f. 18. Further orders for the same. October 23, 1638.

f. 20. Ordinance concerning the election of the Bailiffs.

f. 24. Order "concerninge the ympressinge of 10 soldyers in this Town, being an allotment, and for the raysinge and collectinge of 20*l*. in an allotment towardes the clothing ympressing and conductinge of the said soldiers for his Majesties service in the warrs according to the deputie Lieutenants warrantes in that behalfe." April 21, 1640.

f. 24. "It is agreed That in respect there is a yeres fee unpaid to the last Recorder [Sir Edward Littleton] who is now Lord Keeper of England, and therefore will not accept that fee ; The Town thinks fit to bestow a peece of plate upon this new Recorder [Adam Littleton] being the said Lord Keepers kinsman, to value of 4*l*. price or thereaboutes." February 24, 1640.

f. 25*b*. Order concerning the entrance fees payable at the free school. November 30, 1641.

f. 27*b*. Order concerning the making of a drawbridge. August 29, 1642. (Printed in Bellett's "Antiquities of Bridgnorth," p. 131.)

f. 28. Order "concerninge the course to be taken for the safetie of this Town, now in this time of civill warrs." November 29, 1642. (Printed in Bellett, p. 140.)

Order "concerninge mony due for billettinge souldyers of his Majesties army within this Town of Bridgnorth, which is unpaid, as well for the Troopers who came with Prince Rupert in September last to this Town."

Order "concerninge mony collected lately towardes the reliefe of Ireland, being 14*l*. 11*s*. 9*d*."

f. 28*b*. Order "concerning a lewn (rate) lately laid by the Bayliffes towardes the charge of coales and candles for his Majesties army while they kept guard within this Town in September and October last, 1642."

Order "concerninge the charge of those men of this Town which are of the Trayned Band, whoe are like very shortly to have comaund from the High Sheriff and others to keepe garrison at Shrewsbury."

Order "concerninge mony due unto John Crump, carpenter, for making 2 Tribunalles or seates for the judges at the last assizes in this town." It is noted that "the sheriff of the county (who was used to pay for these seates) refuseth to pay."

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f. 29. Order concerning the allowance to the trained soldiers. Whereas the allowance to every trained soldier of the town was formerly 2*s.* 6*d.* a day during training, and whereas the said trained soldiers have in these dangerous times been employed in keeping garrison at Shrewsbury for a whole month at the charge of the town, and are commanded to appear again at Whitchurch, the Town cannot bear this expense. It is therefore ordered that the allowance for every soldier shall be reduced to 12*d.* a day at home, and 2*s.* a day abroad, the money for which is to be raised by way of "lewn" and tax upon the inhabitants. December 26, 1642.

f. 29*b.* Order "concerninge the findeing and mainteyninge of 9 Dragoones charged upon this Town by the High Sheriff of this County." January 25, 1642. 18 Car. I. (See Bellett, p. 141.)

Order concerning the defence of the town. Same date. (See Bellett, p. 141.)

f. 31. Order "concerninge mony to be paid to the trayned souldyers of this Town, which is due unto them for keeping garryson lately at Shrewsbury and Whitchurch."

Order "concerning 46*l.* upon this town towards 4,500*l.* required in this County for the defence thereof in this deplorable time of civil warrs in this kingdome."

"The Town at this Comon Hall doth unanimously consent and also desire, That John Bromley Esq. may be Governour of this Town, yf it may please the Kinges most Excellent Majesty to confur that place upon him." March 28, 1643.

f. 31*b.* Order "concerninge divers things considered of touchinge the strengtheninge of this Town." May 23, 1643. (Printed in Bellett, p. 142.)

f. 32. Order "concerninge the fortifications of the said Town, and the defence thereof." "It is thought fit that such as shall not find labourers to the worke shold send 6*d.* per diem during the winter quarter for each labourer to be hired for the said worke." November 28, 1643.

f. 33. Order by the Governor and Comittee of the Town, "concerninge the pullinge downe of the Town House and New House, and barnes, &c." May 21, 1645. (Printed in Bellett, p. 144.)

Orders concerning the Town Hall, the New House, and the records of the Town. June 11, 1645. (Printed in Bellett, p. 146.)

f. 36*b.* Order "that there shalbe a chest or coafer made for the keepeinge of the records in, with three lockes." October 5, 1671.

Common Hall Book, No. 2. A.D. 1713–1732.
Common Hall Book, No. 3. A.D. 1732–1774.
Common Hall Book, No. 4. A.D. 1775–1793.
Common Hall Book, No. 5. A.D. 1794–1819.
Common Hall Book, No. 6. A.D. 1819–1835.
Common Hall Book, No. 7. A.D. 1835.

Old Burgess Book, giving the names of the burgesses from the reign of Charles II. to that of William IV. inclusive, in alphabetical order.

Book of Surveys, A.D. 1693.

A volume containing records of the appointment of officers and the admission of burgesses, in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The Chamberlains' Accounts, written on rolls of parchment year by year, are preserved in a beautiful old chest bound with iron. In looking through nearly a hundred of these rolls, I have noted many entries illustrative of political events, ancient customs, and social life, but besides these there are many others which would throw light on the

topography of the town. The accounts run from the beginning of January in each year. All the following extracts relate to payments, and the dates are here given according to the modern style :—

1550. "20*d.* to the players."

"5*s.* to the Kynges mynstrelles."

"8*d.* to Roger Dyxon for mending the chymes.'

"20*d.* for bryngyng up and downe of the gummell-stalle (the cucking stoole)."

1583. "18*d.* geven to Kynnastons wief and Pypers wief, when they "kept their houses for daunger of the plague."

1585. "19*s.* 7*d.* for wyne and suger bestowed uppon the Justices of the assises at their last beinge heare."

"10*d.* for a pottell of wyne given to my Lord of Canterberys chaplin at his preachinge."

"3*s.* 4*d.* to the clarke of the castell church for rynginge of the Quens Hollyday. 7*s.* to the clarke of St. Leonardes church for ringinge at the same tyme."

"20*d.* for a gallard of muskedyne geven to my Lord Presydent sonne."

1587. "for waytes for the Bourse in the New Hall, 1*d.*"

"to the clarke for rynginge of corfew and day bell, per annum, 10*s.*"

"for rynginge at my Lord Presidens comyng in, 10*s.* 2*d.*"

1588. "for makinge 2 paire of buttes, 16*d.* Item to John Farr for the dressinge and skowringe of two callivers, 8*d.*"

"for wine and sugar upon Mr. Bromley, at the trayninge the first daie, 3*s.* Item to 4 men for carienge of burches into Morffe for the bower, 16*d.* Item to Charles for makinge the bower, 12*d.* Item to Mr. Ro[wland] Piers for 2 suger loves bestowed upon Mr. Bromley at the trayninge in Morffe, 28*s.* 6*d.* Item for 2 gallons of brued wine with rose water and suger upon my ladie Bromley and others the same time in Morffe, 9*s.* 1*d.*"

"paied at Roger Harleis by the commaundment of Mr. Bailiff upon them which plaied Robin Hood, 2*s.* 6*d.*"

"for wine and sugar upon Mr. Lacon at the recevinge of the soldiars for Ireland, 2*s.* 2*d.*"

"for 3 daies charches for 2 soldiars, 5*s.* Item for their conduct money, 25*s.*".

"to the precher for 2 sermons in lent, by commandment, 5*s.*"

1590. "bestowed upon the Q[ueens] players at the dancing on the rop, by debenter, 10*s.*"

"for wyne upon my lady Heyward, 2*s.* Item for wyne at the Salymont, 16*d.*"

"paid at Mr. Heywards at the eatinge of the veneson, after Sir Rowlands departure, 6*s.* 8*d.*"

"for carienge the soldiers furneture to Brystowe (Bristol), 2*s.*"

1594. "Geven to my lord chiff baron['s] Chamberlen, 5*s.*"

1595. "for the settinge of soldyers into Ireland, 26*s.* 8*d.*"

1596. "to the Queens players, at Mr. Bailliffs apoyntment, by debenter, 20*s.*"

1598. "for a pottell of metheglyne, ginger, and cakes, which Mr. Bailiffs and their company had at the New House, when the Earl of Derby was in towne, 15*d.*"

1599. "to John Wosley for his horse and dragge to be used for the whippinge of low woomene, 4*d.*"

1600. "to a poore by (boy) for leading the horse when the prisoners were whipped, 2*d.*"

1601. "for dressinge and fallinge the wood against the Coronation daye of the Queens Majestie, and for tending the fyer, 8*s.* 4*d.* Item payd for carryinge the same wood, 8*s.* 6*d.*"

"for rynginge on the byrthe and coronations dayes of her Majestie, 6*s.*"

1602. "for a pottell of sack and a pottell of clarrett wyne bestowed upon Mr. Newport, Mr. Wolridge, Mr. Lee, and others, at the syttinge of the subsedye, 3*s.* 4*d.*"

"to one that brought word of my Lord Presydents being in Ludlow, 12*d.*"

"payed in goinge with the trayned soldyers to Wenlocke, and in goinge to stay the armoure at home, 12*s.* 7*d.*"

1603. "payed by debenter for the judges dyet, when he past throw this Town to Shrusbury, 5*l.* 11*d.*"

"for wyne, suger, and cakes, at the proclayminge of the Kynge, 12*s.*"

"for the soldyers which weare appoynted for the northern service at the muster, 5*s.*"

"to them which played on the dromme and fyffe at the coronation daye, 20*d.*"

1604. "to players at the appoyntment of Mr. Bailliff, 10*s.*"

"for tow sugerloves whiche were bestowed on Sir Richard Luckner (Lewknor), knight, and Mr. Lutwiche, 28*s.* Item payed to the messenger that carryed the same present, 12*d.* Item payed for returninge the Burges names to Parlament, 4*s.* Item payed to the messenger that went with the same, 6*d.*"

"for mendinge the whippinge post, 4*d.*"

1605. "layed out at Wenlocke when wee weare there with trayned soldyers, 16*s.*"

1606. "for mendinge the whele of the gumble stole (the cucking stool), 6*d.*"

1608. "for one pottell of sacke and a pottell of clarret wyne and one pownd of suger which was bestowed of (on) the Lady Lukner, 5*s.* 6*d.*"

"for perry which was bestowed on the judges, 8*d.*"

"for byrches to make a shade in the streete before the judges, 12*d.*"

"to the widow Tomkis, for that the judges seate was made before her shop, 5*s.*"

"for the carriage of tymber from under the Castle to the Crown dore, and for the makinge of the judges seates, 4*d.*"

"for certen tymber to make the judges seate at the assizes, 3*s.* 4*d.* . . . for bordes used about the same, 7*d.*"

"to Walter Hawle for the use of his clothes to cover the sayd seate, 3*s.* 4*d.*"

"A note of the charges bestowed on my Lord President, and his Lady," amounting to no less than 27*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

1611. "for buyldinge the scaffold at Lente Assizes, 4*s.* 8*d.*"

"for a tylt cloth, 2*s.* 6*d.*"

"to the Archbishop of Massodoney (Macedonia), by the appoyntment of Mr. Bailiff, 20*s.*"

"for a corde to tye up the tillte at the assize."

1614. "to Rowland Pears, gentleman, for twoo sugar loaves wayinge 18*li*, sent to Sir Edward Bromley, knighte, 27*s.* Item for one mutton sent theither, 10*s.*"

1615. "for carryinge of fowre corsletts, 4 pykes to Shrewsbury, and back again, 8*s.* Item for carryinge of two musketts, one calliver, and 3 head peeces and flaske and touchboxe, 2*s.*"

1617. "for a silver bowle bestowed on the Baron Bromley, 4*l.*"

"for fowrteen ounces of comfitts, and for one pound and 6 ounces of marmelett, 5*s*."

"for a potle of burned sacke bestowed on the Baron Bromley, 3*s*."

1618. "for a potle of metheglyn bestowed upon my lord President, 12*d*. Item paied for a potle of sack and a pottle of clarret wyne bestowed upon my lord President at breakfast, 3*s*. 4*d*."

"for a sylver bowle bestowed of (on) Mr. Baron Bromley, 3*l*. 14*s*."

1623. "for coales to make a bon fier at the crosse, 21*d*. Item paied for sixe faggottes to tynde (kindle) the coales, 4*d*."

"to the Herrauld at Armes at Mr. Bailliffes Synges appoyntment, 41*s*. 4*d*."

"for coales for a bonfier in triumph of the princes coming home, at Mr. Bailliff Synges appoyntment, 5*s*. 10*d*."

"to John Pully, clerk, ringinge for the princes cominge home, at two several tymes, 22*s*."

"to the under sheriff for making warr upon Quominus, 22*s*. Item to Mr. Hill for suinge out several Quominuses, and for his fee, 34*s*. 8*d*."

1627. "for seaven feathers for the trayne soldiers, 1*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*."

"paied the souldiers at the generall trayning at Salop, 5*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*."

"paied for the souldiers charges at Ludlowe, 2*l*. 14*s*."

1633. "for ringing at St. Mary Magdalens Church at my Lord Cravens cominge to Towne, 2*s*."

"to Pullys sonne for watchinge my Lord Cravens coming to the Town upon the top of the steeple, 4*d*."

"for prepareing and makeing ready 12 musketts to shoote in to give the Lord Cravens entertaynment into the Towne, in summer last, 1633, 4*s*."

1634. December. "Paid for the charges of condemned witches which were brought from London through this town to goe into Lancashiere, by vertue of a warrant from one of Kinges Majesties Secretaries, Sir Francis Windybanck, 1*l*. 4*s*."

1635. "To Richard Crumpe the carpenter for makeing the Execution Tree or Gallowes upon Morffe—haveing the old one in to the bargaine—1*l*."

1639. "Paid to Mr. Bayliff Burne for the charges of himselfe and the Town Clarke with their horses at Ludlow, when they went thether to meete the High Sheriffe of Shropshire concerninge the Shipp mony, 11*s*. 6*d*."

"for makeing cleane the prisons against Lent faire, 1*s*."

"for conduct mony for two prest soldiers which were pressed for the warrs in Scotland, and for the charges of them and for 8 other prest soldiers, togeather with the constables charges which went with them to Shrewsbury to the Deputy Lieutenantes of this county, 10*l*. 1*s*. 8*d*."

"for cullors for the prest soldyers, 1*s*. 4*d*."

"Paid at Shrewsbury for the Bayliffes charges attending the Sheriff of this county in Christmas holly dayes 1639, concerning the Shipp mony, 1*l*. 0*s*. 4*d*."

"to . . Mr. Farmer, as so much by him paid for this Town towardes the reliefe of the poore Town of Clun when the plague was there, 1*l*. 2*s*."

1640. "for leading scoldes bridled along the Town at Mr. Bay liffes "commaund, 6*d*."

1641. "for a pottle of burnt sacke for Mr. Bayliffes and their company at the New House in the night of the 19th of November 1641,

when a stronge watch was kept in this Town, upon information from Kitherminster (Kidderminster) of a sudden insurrecion and rysinge of the Papistes that night in this kingdome, 2*s.* 8*d.*"

"for makeing and tendinge a great fire all night at the Crosse the foresaid 19th of November, when the great watch was kept all that night in this Town, 8*d.*"

"to William Pulley clerke for halfe a pounde of candles for the Church and for ringinge for joy of the Kinges Majesties retorne home from Scotland. 2° Decembris 1641, 9*s.* 3*d.*"

"to the clarke of the low parish in this Town for ringinge for joy of the Kinges Majesties retorne from Scotland. 10 December, 1641. 2*s.*"

"for beere for the Bayliffes and others attending them that night when a great watch was kept in this Town, the 19th of November, 1641, upon a rumor of the Papistes rysinge that night through the Kingdome, although, God be praysed for it, it was not soe, 1*s.* 3*d.* To Humfrey Parkes for halfe a tonne of coales for a great fire that watch night which was made nere the Cross in the high streete of this Town, 3*s.* 6*d.*"

1642. "for reading a longe proclamacion, 9 July, 1642, 6*d.*"

"for wyne bestowed on Sir Thomas Whitmore at his cominge to this Town. 7 September, 1642, 2*s.*"

"To the trayned soldiers of this Town for their charges attending his Majestie with the rest of the trayned band of this county at Shrewsbury, 4 days in October 1642, 3*l.* 10*s.*; for powder and match for the same soldiers, 4*s.* 7*d.*"

"to Robert Addams, 26 August, 1642, for goeing as a skooter (scout) to Coventry to hearken out how nere the soldiers were cominge which were feared wold come against this Town as the Parliament forces under the comaund of the Earle of Essex or the Lord Brook, 13*s.* 6*d.* To Richard Smith, carpenter, when Colonell Pennymans Regiment lay quartered in this Town in September, 1642, for planckes to amend the North Gate withall, 3*s.* 6*d.* To John Lawrance, 1 October, 1642, for goeing with warrants into the liberties for mattockes, spades, and other tooles for pioners to make fortificacons upon Morffe and bulwarkes to keepe out enemies from this Town, by Colonell Pennymans appointment, 1*s.*"

"for wyne bestowed on Sir William Pennyman the Colonell, whoe was appointed by his Majestie Governor of this Town. 10 October, 1642, 3*s.* 4*d.* To John Lawrance for carryinge 3 warrantes into the liberties concerninge the King[s] carriage, 13 October, 1642, 12*d.*; for the like againe the 19th day, 12*d.*"

"for the charge of the trayned soldiers of this Town lyinge in garison at Shrewsbury with the rest of the trayned band of this county, by his Majesties speciall appointment and command, 3*l.*"

"To ringers for ringinge at the churches in this Town at the Kinges Majesties cominge to this Town, the 12th of October 1642, paid in November 1642, 2*s.* 6*d.*"

"towardes the charge againe of the said trayned soldiers which lye in garison at Shrewsbury by his Majesties commaund, 3*l.* 15*s.*"

"to John Lawrance for goeing againe with warrants into the liberties for the summoninge of gentlemen and freeholders to appeere before the High Sheriff in Shrewsbury. 22 November, 1642, 1*s.*"

"for wyne bestowed on the Bushopp of Worcester when he preached in this Town. 27th of November, 1642, 3*s.* 4*d.*"

"for a quarte of sacke and a quart of burnt clarret wyne bestowed on Mr. Bushell of the Mynt by the Bayliffe's appointment, at his cominge to this Town. 20 December, 1642, 2*s.*"

"to goodwife Powell for gathering rushes, boughes, rosemary, and herbes, for the College at the summer assizes, 2*s.*"

Payments to the trained soldiers amounting to 4*l.*

"To Richard Broadfield towardes the charge of the trayned band keepinge garison at Shrewsbury by his Majesties speciall comaund, in October and November, 1642, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*" Three further payments to the same for the same, of 2*l.*, 3*l.*, and 3*l.* 15*s.* respectively.

1643. "to pay the trayned band of the Town at their goeing to Whitchurch in February 1642[–3], 3*l.* 10*s.*"

"to William Pullye the clerke of St. Leonardes Church for ringinge at the Queenes arryvinge in England, by Mr. Bayliffe's comaund, 7° Marcii 1642[–3], 6*s.*"

"to Mr. Bayliffes the 24th of Aprill, 1643, to pay the trayned soldiers of this Town towardes their pay keeping garryson at Whitchurch, 5*l.*"

"to John Creswell, 24 Julii, 1643, for charges of himselfe and his horse rideing to the Lord Capell to Westchester, for stay of the trayned band in the garryson here in Bridgnorth for the defence and safety of this town, 15*s.*; to the clarke of the said St. Leonardes church for ringinge at the King and Queene's meeting togeather. 8° Julii, 1643. 3*s.*; to the clarke of the low parish in the said town for the like, 1*s.* 6*d.*"

"To William Goldinge the drummer for a quarters pay due at Michaelmas 1643, for druminge to warne the watch of the voluntiers of the said Town whoe did dutie of watch twice 24 howres every weeke in the said Town, 10*s.*"

"for beere and suger bestowed on the Lord Biron at his rideing thorow this Town in December, 1643, 2*s.* 6*d.*"

"to Mr. Thomas Glover, upon a debenter of the 30th of December 1643, towardes his losses in horses, bridles, and sadles, and swordes, for setting forth of dragoones for his Majesties service, 4*l.*"

"to Mr. Richardes upon debenter, 11th February 1643, for banquetinge bestowed upon Prince Rupert, when he was in this Town, and for other thinges . . 2*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*; paid to John Lawrance the 16th of February, 1642[–3] for goeing with a warrant into this Town liberties to bring in dragooners, 4*d.*; to Francis Onyons widdow the 24th of February, 1642, for losse in takeing againe 2 hogsheades of stronge beere, 1 hogshead of table beere, and 2 barrelles of ale, which were lately had of her and layd into the College, upon a generall speech of an assize to be kept in this Town before Sir Robert Heath, Lord Chiefe Justice of England, but afterwards staied and put of, in respect of the civill warrs in this Kingdom when judges cold not goe their circuites, 10*s.*, and for carryinge in and out of the said beere and ale, 4*s.* 2*d.*"

"for ringinge in the low church of this town for joy of the Quenes safe returne into England againe. 7° Marcii, 1642[–3], 2*s.* 6*d.*"

"To John Baker for carryinge the postes of the gibbet togeather which were thrown abroade by souldiers, 22° April, 1643, 14*d.* And unto John Burnish for gathering part thereof out of the water, 4*d.*; To Mr. Bayliff Dudley to pay the trayned souldiers of this Town towardes their pay in his Majesties service, 25 April, 1643, 5*l.*"

"for candles spent by ringers upon the 5th of November, 1643, ringing all night in comemoracion of the great deliverance from the gunpowder treason, 5*d.*; to Hugh Farr for ringinge at the Castle church

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that day and night, 5*s.*; to William Pulley for ringers at the high church in this town the same time, 10*s.*; for coles for the fire made at the crosse in the high street the said day and night, 3*s.* 4*d.*"

1644. "for a quarte of burnt sacke and a quart of burnt clarret bestowed upon Sir Lewis Kirke, Governor of this Town, at his first coming to this Town, 3*s.* 2*d.*; for a pottle of burnt wyne bestowed upon Prince Rupert at his coming againe to this Town, 12*s.* 8*d.*"

"to three of the trayned souldiers of this town [for] their charges at their goeing to the seige of Montgomery Castle, 12*s.*"

"for the amending of one of the Towne Gates called Whitborne Gate, in October, 1644 . . 15*s.* 9*d.*"

1645, March 1. "To William Griffiths carpenter and others, for workeing at the steeple in the high church, and takeing down the belles there by the Governors commaund, 17*s.* 6*d.*; To Walter Milner the mason for takeing down the battlementes of the steeple of the said high church, by the Governors commaund, 16*s.* 10*d.*" Further entries on this account.

May 22. "To the constables of this Town to bestow in provision upon the foote convoy which conveyed his Majesties provision and ammunition to this Town, 5*s.*"

September 13. "For pulling down the crosse and carryinge away the stones thereof, 6*s.*"

February 17. "for wyne bestowed by the Town upon Prince Mawrice when he came to this Town. 16*s.* 10*d.*"

"To John Lawrance for goeing with warrants into the liberties for workemen to come to worke at the fortificacions of this Town, 1*s.*"

April. "for makeing cleane the Town Hall after the soldiers were gon out thence which lay there, 6*d.*"

May. "To Richard Theyne the carpenter, for helping to take down the Town Hall, as it was comaunded by the Governor and Comissioners in the said Town, 1*s.*; To Rowland Malpasse for helping Preene to amend the North Gate, 3*s.*"

Many entries for taking down and storeing in the church the shingles of the roof of the Town Hall, or New House, in the High Street. "For taking down the propps and standerdes upon which the Town "Hall did stand, 9*d.*"

December. "for 2 horse lockes to locke the chaynes of this Town withall, 1*s.* 10*d.*"

"to buy coles for the guardes of this town, 2*l.*"

1646. "for carryinge warrantes into the liberties, the 9th of November, 1646, to cause pioners to be sent in to this Town, to demolish the Castle there, 1*s.*"

April 13. "for carryinge the great bell mettall out of the high churche down to the Fryers, 2*s.*"

April 16. "to 3 soldiers for gatheringe togeather the lead of the chancell of the high church, 1*s.*"

July 8. "for gatheringe up the brickes of the Colledge which was burnt, 1*s.* 8*d.*" Other payments on the same account. "For gatheringe the brickes of the Almeshouse which was burnt, 10*d.*"

"for parchment to inroll the names of those which tooke the nationall covenant, 8*d.*"

There is a memorandum of "Rents lately paid by the former rentalles for houses, barnes, and other thinges of this Town, which because they are demolished, pulled down, and taken away, that fortificacions might be made in their places, as lately there was, and yet no houses builded in those places," &c. It gives many topographical details.

1647, February. "To John Lawrance for goeing with warrantes into the liberties for laborers to help to demolish and pull down the Castle walls of Bridgnorth aforesaid by the comaund of Colonel Baker whoe was Commaunder of that worke, 1*s.*"

December. "For takeing down the chayne at the North Gate," &c. 1*s.* 6*d.*

"for 7 daies sawing timber to repair the Town Hall, 16*s.* 4*d.*"

"for wine which the Town bestowed upon Mr. Pierrypont and Colonell Clyve, 14*s.* 10*d.*"

1648, February. "For 3 quier of paper sent to Mr. Walden to write tickettes and certificates for those persons which were sent aboute into divers shires of this kingdome to gather money upon Briefes which was graunted by the Parliament towardes the re-buildinge of the high Town of Bridgnorth aforesaid, which was lately burnt in these warlike times, 1*s.* 6*d.*; for an ounce of hard wax for the same businesse 3*d.*; for another quier of paper more for the same use sent by Thomas Pulley, 6*d.*"

May 20. "To Mr. William Gravenor for suffering the timber of the draw bridge to lye on his grounde, 2*s.* 6*d.*"

November 15. "for glaseing the Town Hall which was called the old Burgesses hall over the North Gate, 10*s.*"

"towardes the reliefe of the widdow Oldbury and others which were shut up with her in her house in the Castle, upon suspicion of the plague, 7*s.* 8*d.*"

"for bread and other victualles for the people which were shut up in the house of Thomas Oldbury in the Castle, being suspected with the sicknesse of the plague there (which through the mercy of Almighty God proved not to be soe) 9*s.*"

"to John Broadfield the smith for an iron bridle which the Bayliffes caused to be made for scoldes, 1*s.* 6*d.*"

I have not examined any of the rolls subsequent to the year 1648. Mr. Hubert Smith, the Town Clerk of Bridgnorth, has shown great interest in my researches, and has kindly given me the benefit of his valuable assistance.

H. C. Maxwell Lyte.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF E. LLOYD GATACRE, ESQ.

The following are the most interesting of the manuscripts belonging to Mr. Gatacre, of Gatacre near Bridgnorth:—

Grant by Herbert de Rushbury (Ruisburi) to Hugh de Bechbury (Bekebiri) of his land of Golding (Goldene). Witnesses:—William Fitz-Alan, his lord, William and John, sons of the said William, William le Strange (extraneo), Reiner de Lee, Philip Fitz-William, William the chaplain of Wroxeter (Wroc'), Peter the clerk, Hugh de Wlonkest, Ralph Marescall, Thomas de Munet. Fragment of equestrian seal attached. (Date about A.D. 1190.)

Grant by Ralph, Abbot of Haughmond, and the Convent of that place, to Hugh de Bechbury (Becchebi) of all their land of Golding,

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that is to say, the land which Felicia daughter of Engelard de Stretton gave to them, in exchange for which the said Hugh grants to them all his clearings (assarta) at Sundorne (Sundre). Witnesses :—John le Strange (extraneo), Reiner de Lee, Warin de Witelega, Robert Hunald, Hugh de Wroxeter (Wrochester), Ralph de Frodesham, Thomas de Burt', Ulgar de Picheford. Fragments of ecclesiastical seal and of a large seal, with device of a bird, attached. (Date about A.D. 1210.)

Grant by Felicia de Lee to John Fitz-William for his service and 28*s.* of half a virgate of land in Golding, that is to say, the land which Osbert held. Witnesses :—Malcolm de Harley, William Burnell, Hamund son of Marscot, Hugh de Lee, Robert Honald, William de la Beche, Nicholas de Picheford, Richard de Eton. Fragment of large female seal attached. (Date about A.D. 1206.)

Grant by Roger de Badger (Bagesoure) to Roger son of Godwin of Bridgenorth (Brugia), for his service and 12*d.*, of forty-four ridges (seillones) of land at Astley (Estlega). Witnesses :—Roger the chaplain, brother of the grantor, Thomas Corbet of Tasley (Tesseleia), Geoffrey de Kingslow (Kinsedeleia), Walter de Castr[eyn], Richard de Castr[eyn], Simon de Dunfowe (Dunvothe), Richard his brother, Simon Bunghy, Nicholas the clerk, Geoffrey son of Anketill, William Wendac. Equestrian seal attached, with legend "Sigillum Rogeri de Begesoure." (Date about A.D. 1215.)

Grant by Andrew de Montgomery, clerk, to his son, John de Montgomery, of all his land in the vill of Hem, which descended to him from his father Howel. Witnesses :—John Corbet, lord of Leghtone, Roger Corbet, knight, Peter Corbet, his brother, Hugh Burnel, steward of Caus (Cawes), David Ap Kadwaladur. June 24, 1 Edw. III. (1327.) Heraldic seal attached.

Grant by Agnes, daughter and heiress of Richard Berwick of Berwick by Attingham, to William Poynour the younger, and Richard Munton, rector of the church of Acton Burnell, of all the lands which descended to her on the death of her father in the fields of Aston under the Wrekin, Opynton, Donynton, and Esenbruge. February 2, Henry V. (1415.) Seal attached.

Release by Joan, daughter of William son of Robert le Wodewarde of Aston under the Wrekin, to Richard de Berwick, of all her right in a messuage at Aston aforesaid. May, 48 Edw. III. (1374.) Heraldic seal attached.

Grant by Roger Springhose, lord of Longnor, to Richard son of Osbert de Dudelburi clerk, of an acre and a half of seven ridges (saylionibus) in the fields of Berleye. Witnesses :—John Hovard, and four others named. Heraldic seal attached. (13th century.)

Grant by Hugh, son of Hugh lord (domini) of Beslow (Besselowe), to Roger de Mokelegh, of a field at Beslow, called "le Gore." Witnesses :—Sirs Richard de Leighton and Roger Corbet, knights, and five others named. June, 34 Edw. I. (1306.) Seal attached.

Grant by Richard son of Robert de Cherleton, and Amabilla, wife of the said Richard, to Roger son of Robert de Mokyleye, of all his land in the vill of Aston under the Wrekin, in the manor of Eyton Abbots and without. Witnesses :—Roger Corbet and Richard Leighton, knights, and five others named. November, 5 Edw. II. (1311.) Two seals attached.

Release by Hugh lord of Beslow, to Roger de Mokylegh of a yearly rent of 3*s.*, in the vill of Beslow. Witnesses :—Sir Richard de Leighton, knight, and four others named. November, 4 Edw. II. (1310.)

Release by Edmund Lowe of Beckbury (Bekkebury) to Richard Munton, rector of the church of Acton Burnell, and Hugh Powelemer, chaplain, of all his right in lands, etc., in the vill of Newbold and Golding, and elsewhere within the domain of Cound (Conede). Dated at Newbold, Monday after the feast of St. Mary Magdalen "the Martyr," 13 Henry IV. (July, 1412.) Heraldic seal attached.

Release by Reginald le Gowe of Wenlock and Sibilla his wife to Robert de Drayton, of all their lands in the fields of Cound (Conede) and Harnage (Harnogn), which were of the dower of the said Sibilla as relict of Thomas Morgan. June, 42 Edw. III. (1368.) Heraldic seal attached.

Grant by John son of Roger le Mulwarde of Leighton, to Edward Burnell, of an acre of land in the vill of Garmston (Garingston). March, 50 Edw. III. (1376.) Heraldic seal attached.

Grant by Ralph de Picheford to Walter Bagot, of a rent of 2*s.* in Little Bridgnorth (Parva Bruggia). Dated at Hereford, June 9 Edw. II. (1316.) Heraldic seal attached.

Grant by Edmund de Pichford of Bridgnorth (Bruggenorth) to Joan daughter of his brother William de Pichford, of a rent of 5*s.* from a tenement in the street called Whiteburne, adjoining the tenement of John de Pichford. June 30, 26 Edw. III. (1352.) Seal attached.

A small roll of vellum giving a list of the Bailiffs of Shrewsbury from the 9th year of Henry VI. down to 1543, continued in later hands down to 1589. There are in the margin a few historical notes, chiefly relating to local events.

A page of vellum probably taken from a book of Hours. On one side are some prayers in Latin; on the other a rude drawing in black and red ink of the dead Christ, erect in the tomb, showing His wounds. Behind the figure are different emblems of the Passion. Above the cross is the legend—"I.H.S. is my lorde and luste." Below the drawing is written in a character of the 14th or 15th century—"Saynt Gregor and oþ popes and byschops grañtes sex and twenty thousand ȝere of pdon t thritti dayes to all þt saies devoutelye knelȳg afore þis ymage ffyfe Pater nost ffyve aves and a cred."

A folio volume of 201 leaves of paper, containing notes and extracts on various subjects, taken in the reign of Elizabeth and in the early part of that of James I., apparently by John Bradeley. Most of the deeds transcribed in it, as legal precedents, relate to property in Shropshire and Worcestershire, and especially in the parish of Alveley in the former county. The following are among the contents:—.

f. 11b. Genealogical notes concerning the families of Dudmaston and Woolryche.

f. 13. "A breffe note of all my dedes of the landes in Upton uppon Severne, 25o die Feb. 1592," from the time of Edward II.

f. 22. "A taske rowle made for the manor of Romseley." November 1577.

f. 22b. Genealogical notes concerning the family of Whord, or Hord.

f. 26. Pleas before the justices in eyre at Bridgnorth, August 4, 1466, concerning the rights of the men of Claverley in the forest of Morf.

f. 33. Genealogical notes concerning the families of Asteley, Fillilodes, and Blyke (cf. f. 58).

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f. 38b. The oath of the Sheriff of Worcestershire.

f. 40b. Licence from Sir Ralph Hopton, Marshal of the Marshalsea, to John Stone of Bewdley, an inn-keeper (inholder), a prisoner for debt, to go forth for one year. Septr 25, 5 Elizabeth.

f. 41. A bill of Humphrey Hill of Silvington, co. Salop, gentleman, aged eighty years, against Edmund Mound and Margaret his wife and William Wenor, who, he complains, assaulted him with "a longe pykestafe, pikevell, and bering bill," so that he was "made blacke and blue."

f. 42. The boundaries of the Forest of Morf.

f. 62. Grant by Jane Cressett, widow of Richard Cressett of Upton Cressett, co. Salop, esquire, to her dear and loving kinsman and friend, Francis Woolryche of Dudmaston, esquire, in consideration of his great and friendly labour, care, and travail, of a chain of gold weighing 42li 4s of good and current gold of England, reserving however to herself for life the right to wear the same at any time. August 1, 1603.

f. 75. Rental of John Lee of Coton, son and heir of John Lee. A.D. 1467.

f. 76b. A task-roll of the lordships of King's Nordley and Asteley. A.D. 1481.

f. 87. Will of John Hawkes of the parish of Holy Trinity Gloucester, "grandfather to Elenor the wife of Franncis Baskervild sonne to Roger Baskervild." A.D. 1592.

f. 104. Inquisition taken after the death of William Fillilodes. A.D. 1360.

f. 107b. "A note of certen evidences delivered to George Blyke," concerning property at Nordley.

f. 108. Ordinance by William de Fillilode, Roger de Asteley, Thomas de Asteley, Thomas de Wodehous, John de la Grene, and Nicholas de Fillilode, concerning the chantry at the altar of the Blessed Virgin on the south side of the body of the free and exempt royal chapel of Alveley (Alvitheleye), and the services to be there performed. A.D. 1361.

f. 129. A prayer arranged as an acrostic.

f. 129. "The names of all suche noblemen, bishops, and knightes which gave their handes and consent to the proclamacon of James the firste, King of England, etc. 24 Marcii, 1602." A list of thirty-four persons, beginning with Robert Lye, Mayor of London, and ending with Sir John Popham.

f. 130. Translation of the "transeportacon" of the Low Countries, Burgundy, and the "county" of Charrolois, by Philip II., King of Spain, to his eldest daughter, married to the Cardinal Albert, Duke of Austria, and of the articles, etc., relating thereto. A.D. 1598.

f. 133b. Ballad entitled "The Cardinal's Sege of Ostend," to be sung to the tune of "Live with me, and be my love." Twenty-two stanzas, describing the progress of the siege. [A.D. 1601.] It begins:—

"The fyfthe of June that nowe ys past
Albertus Duke with Spanyardes stoore."

It ends:—

"Seventy wagons in the night
Were fild with bodyes, report goes truly."

f. 134. "A proper newe ballad intiteled The vewe of vayne delites, to the tune of the Merchaunt." Eighteen stanzas. It begins:—

"Now fye on facions fond
That wastes both landes and fee."

It describes and censures the prevalent fashions among women and men, the use of whalebone, false hair, huge ruffs, etc., in the time of James I. It ends :—

"In gawdes the glory but of fooles
That leades the way to hell."

f. 134b. Ballad on the report of a woman at Brigstock in Northamptonshire, who lay dead for fourteen hours, and afterwards revived for the space of five days. Six stanzas. It begins :—

"Peruse this story gentell frendes
And gyve attentyve eare."

It ends :—

"Suche thinges as hathe Almyghty God
Commaunded to be tolde."

f. 135b. List of the persons killed or taken in the fight at Edinburgh. September 4, 1571.

f. 136. "A true dyscourse of the late overthrowe given to the common enemy the Spanishe force at Turnehalt, the 14 of January last 1597, by County Moris of Nassawe, Prince of Orenge, and the States, assisted with the Engelishe forces, sent by a gent of account that was present," and dated January 22, 1597.

f. 137b. "A briefe and true declaration of the sikenes, last wordes, and deathe, of the King of Spayne, Phillip the Second . . . . wryten from Madryd in a Spanishe leter and transelated into Engelishe." Printed in London by Edmund Bollifant for William Aspley, 1598.

f. 139b. Verses about the campaign in the Low Countries. A.D. 1600. Sixty-two lines. They begin :—

"All you that are desierose and therein take delighte
To hear of blody battells, and of worthy warlike fight."

They end :—

"The battell ys wone, the day ys ours, take corrage by this chanse,
And in the honor of this day our Engelish crosse advance."

f. 140. Verses on certain justices of the peace in the county of Hereford———Scudamore, Sir Herbert Crofte, Sir Thomas Conysbye, Mr. Seborne, lord of Sutton, Mr. Severne, Mr. Harley of Bromton, Mr. Ryddall, Mr. Boodnam, and Mr. Morgan. A.D. 1604. Sixty-six lines. They begin :—

"When Mammon's sonne the shilde of love
With Crofte dothe cleeve like turtle dove."

f. 141. "Newes of the vyage which was made to the seas, the 3 of June, being Thursday in Whytson weke, 38 Eliz. 1596, the Earle of Howard, Lord Admirall being generall."

f. 142. Verses on the different months. Twenty-four lines (by —Bucmaster ?). They begin :—

"As trees berefte of lyvely sap, stand bare besene of leaf and bud."

Verses on the last four months of the year. Twenty-four lines. They begin :—

"September he may well abyde
A shower or twayne in tyme or tyde."

f. 143. Verses on the different months. A hundred and forty-six lines. They begin :—

"Stubbe land to make meadowes or earable land,
To better thy bees a newe seate must be found."

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f. 144b. Verses on the different months (by Thomas Twyne). Twenty-four lines. They begin :—

"Fell tymber downe, your gardens dige, dong well your grownd, fallow your land,
Remove the peare and apple trees, good tyme to set these thinges in hand."

f. 145. Verses on the different months (by ——— Watson). Twenty-four lines. They begin :—

"Good wyne and spice, sayeth Janus, this monethe cannot hurte thee."

Verses on the first eight months of the year (continued on f. 142). Forty-eight lines. They begin :—

"Kyndely me say is January
When pot doth freze nere to the fyer."

f. 145b. Verses on the different months. Forty-eight lines. They begin :—

"Spiced cuppes and good wyne warmes the bloud
Let exercise thy physicke bee."

"The Song of the Rose" by Richard Lynevill. It begins :—

"The rose ys from my garden gone."

f. 146. Medical advice for the different months in prose.

f. 149. The titles in French of certain Knights of the Garter, about the 24th year of Elizabeth.

f. 153. Lists of noblemen and knights on various occasions in the 15th and 16th centuries.

f. 159b. List of the arms of the 13th century on the north and south sides of Westminster Abbey, as they existed in 1603. (The blazon differs in some instances from that given from an earlier manuscript in "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries," 2nd series, vol iii., pp. 229–231.)

f. 161. Notes on heraldry.

f. 167b. A collection of Latin adages with their equivalents in English.

f. 170b. A list of English earls and dukes from the eleventh century to the sixteenth.

f. 181. Latin precepts by Walter Haddon, dedicated to Sir Nicholas Bacon, 1561.

f. 182. A collection of English phrases with their equivalents in Latin.

f. 185b. Petition to Sir William Cecil, Lord Treasurer from "the poore oppressed prisoners of the Kinge's Benche and Fleete," mentioning that more than fifty of them have lately died, besides others who became mad in consequence of their detention. (A.D. 1581–1589.)

f. 186b. A collection of English adages with their equivalents in Latin (continued on f. 191b).

f. 189. Articles to be presented to the High Court, co. Salop, concerning ale-houses, felons, drovers, ingrossers, maltsters, recusants, wages, cottages, unlawful games, high-ways, etc.

f. 189b. Articles issued by the High Court, for the punishment of rogues. May 30, 1614.

f. 190. Articles of enquiry concerning felons, idle persons, recusants, etc.

Regulations for the management of ale-houses.

f. 196. A short speech in Latin made by Queen Elizabeth to members of the University of Oxford, in which she acknowledges her own want of learning.

f. 199b. A Latin epitaph on Sir George Blount, on a monument erected by his nephew and heir Roland Lacon. A.D. 1581.

A Latin epitaph on Sir John Blount, son and heir of Sir Thomas Blount, son and heir of Sir Humphrey Blount, and Dame Catherine, wife of the said Sir John, daughter and heiress of Sir Hugh Persall, by Dame Isabel his wife, daughter of Sir John Stanley. (Temp. Hen. VIII.)

A Latin epitaph on Sir Humphrey Blount, son and heir of John Blount, esquire, son and heir of Sir John Blount. October, 1477.

An English inscription in honour of Sir Thomas Blount and Dame Anne his wife (A.D. 1513), from a window on the north side of Stockton church.

An English epitaph on Margaret daughter of Sir J. Atherston, who had four husbands.

f. 201. "A pleasant swete song" to the tune of Callivo. A.D. 1594. Ninety-two lines. It begins:—

"In sommer tyme when Phebus rays."

Ten pages of paper, folio, stitched within two leaves of an old service-book. They contain a draft or copy of the orders made by Sir Henry Sidney, Lord President of the Marches of Wales, Sir Andrew Corbet, Sir John Throgmorton, William Gerard, William Leighton, William Fowler, Walter Leveson, Thomas Powell, Robert Needham, Rowland Lacon, William Gratwood, Simon Kemsye, and Richard Lea, esquires, on behalf of themselves and others appointed by the Queen, to survey and amend the sewers, etc., of the river Severn within the county of Salop. A jury returned at Shrewsbury, March 24, 17 Elizabeth, present the names of the weirs and stakings which stop the course of the river Severn and are noisome and dangerous to all passengers on the same "with floates of wood, cobles, barges, or owes," and the names of the owners of the said weirs and stakings:—1, Hay Weir at Melverley, Edward Leighton, esqr; 2, Shrawardine Parva Weir, Henry Deyes and Roger Deyes; 3, Montford Weir, Thomas Bromley, esqr, Solicitor General; 4, Mitton Weir, Thomas Bromley, as before; 5, Fitz Weir, Sir Andrew Corbet; 6, Halywell Weir, Joyce Maunsell, widow; 7, Pimley Weir, John Yonge, esqr; 8, Preston Weir, Rowland Barker, esqr; 9, a weir at Tyernes-mouth, Rowland Barker, as before; 10, Wroxeter Weir, Thomas Poynes, esqr; 11, Eyton Weir, Dame Margaret Newport, widow; 12, Eaton Constantine Weir, Sir Andrew Corbet; 13, Cressage Weir, Dame Margaret Newport, as before; 14, the weir with two mouths, John Cunye, gentleman; 15, Buildwas Weir, Edward Gray, esqr; 16, Buildwas Weir below the bridge, Edward Gray, as before; 17, Benthall Weir, Richard Benthall, gent.; 18, Bower Weir, John Brooke, esqr; 19, Robin's Weir, James Clifford, esqr; 20, Lyed's Weir, James Clifford, as before; 21, Hay Weir, John Brooke, as before; 22, Swiney Weir, George, Earl of Shrewsbury; 23, Apley Weir, Sir Thomas Lucy; 24, Quatford Weir, John Muckeleye, gent.; 25, Dudmaston Weir, Francis Woolryche, esqr; 26, Arley Weir, Sir John Litleton; 27, Eymer Weir, Sir John Litleton, as before; 28, Dowles Weir, Sir George Blunt, and William Hill, gent. Item a "boylet" called Crouchill boylet adjoining the land of the manor of Atcham.

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Orders made by the Commissioners:—

(1.) That the owners of the different weirs between the place called "The Boat of Camerar" and Bewdley shall, before the last day of March next, leave 50 ft. in width of clean water in the deepest part of the river for the "ballengers" vessels and boats to pass up and down, and remove the willows and other trees, stakes, etc., on the sides of the boylets of the said weirs.

(2.) That John Beest, gent., shall turn the river into its former course at Crouchill Boylet.

(3.) That the hedges of the weirs or boylets, and the hedges at the mouths of each, shall not be more than 3 ft. in height above the ground.

(4.) That all stakings, stakes, piles, hooks, engines, fences, "fisher-garthes," locks, and other annoyances and "letts," upon the water side, shall be pulled up by the owners.

(5.) That all trees, underwood, and bushes, upon the banks of the river, where mariners, bargemen, and fishermen ought to use their ropes to hale and draw their ballengers, barges, and boats, up and down, shall be cut down by the owners to a distance of 40 ft. from the bank.

(6.) That the mariners, bargemen, boatment, fishermen, and "haylers" of the ballengers, etc., shall have and enjoy the footways and line-ways on both sides of the river, and the necessary bridges over the ditches, and stiles over the hedges.

(7.) That all persons claiming any trees or wood now lying in the stream shall remove them and any things which stop the water-course or gather the gravel.

(8.) That all weirs erected within the last fifty years shall be removed by the owners at their own cost.

(9.) That certain alterations, minutely specified, shall be made at the weir above Buildwas Bridge, right against the mansion house of the dissolved monastery.

(10.) That the mouths of the five weirs below Buildwas Bridge, viz., Benthall Weir, etc., shall be widened by the owners at their own cost.

(11.) That whereas James Clifford, esquire, has made a "coal-delf," or coal-pit, in his lordship of Broseley at a place balled Tuckeyes, and cast all the rubbish, stones, and earth into the deepest part of the river Severn, he shall remove the same at his own cost.

H. C. Maxwell Lyte.

Mr. Zachary Lloyd's MSS.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF S. ZACHARY LOYD, ESQ.

Mr. Lloyd of Areley Hall, near Stourport, has inherited a number of ancient deeds relating to property at Areley, Martley, Suckley, Alfrick, and Kempsey, co. Worcester, and Ledbury, co. Hereford, some of which illustrate the history of the families of Cole, Hanley, and Nash. He has also a great number of letters and papers of the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, mostly relating to the affairs of the families of Mucklow and Zachary. The following appear to be the most important:—

Confirmation by John, Prior of Worcester, and the Convent of that place of a charter of William, formerly Bishop of Worcester, granting to his chamberlain, Adam de Houdene, for his good service, two messuages and a virgate of land, etc. at Bromhale within the manor of Kempsey (Kemeseye). Confirmation dated Kalends of April, 1313. Conventual seal attached.

Letters patent confirming the above, in consideration of a fine of one mark. Westminster, November 15, 14 Edw. II. Fragment of Great Seal attached.

Grant by Hugh son of John de Aldenham to Roger son of Thomas de Hanleye and Joan wife of the said Roger, of all his lands, etc. in the manor of Suckley (Sukkeleye), co. Worcester, save the reversion of Lollesheye when it shall happen by the death of Margaret, wife of John de Berkeleye. Witnesses:—Sirs Robert de Bracy and John de Sapy, knights, Richard de Hopton, Richard Andrew of Leyghe, Robert of the Grove (Othe Grove) of Hanley, and others. July 18, 15 Edw. III. Heraldic seal attached.

Release by Baldwyn de Fryvill, knight, to Henry Hillary, knight, and John Quyli, and to the heirs of the said Henry, of all his right in the lands which the said John holds in Middelton. 21 Edw. III. Heraldic seal attached.

Letters of attorney of William de Gunthorp to receive monies issuing from the manors of Crown East (Crowenest) and Rudghill (Ruggehall), co. Worcester. September 11, 14 Ric. II. Heraldic seal attached.

Letters of attorney of Adam Moleyns, Doctor of Laws, Dean of Salisbury, and Prothonotary of the Apostolic See, to give seisin of a tenement called Howdens, etc. in the vill of Kempsey and Broomhall. January 29, 22 Henry VI. Heraldic seal attached.

Release by Henry Skidder of Kempsey, son and heir of William Skidder deceased by Alice his wife, which William Skidder was son and heir of Thomas Skidder likewise deceased, to John Moore of Evesham, Doctor of Canon Law, and William Alexander of Lygh of all his right in lands, etc. in the vill of Kempsey, formerly belonging to his said father and mother. January 20, 7 Hen. VII. Seal attached.

Grant by Alice, relict of William Skudder to John More, clerk, and William Alexander, of lands, etc., in the manor of Kempsey. January 9, 7 Hen. VII. Heraldic seal attached.

Demise by Sir Thomas West, knight, lord of the manor of Martley, to Sir William Seward, clerk, of a messuage called Coleys House, near the parish church of Martley, for a term of forty years, at a rent of 2*s.* over and above 12*d.* which the said Sir William binds himself and his assigns to bestow yearly in keeping an obit for the said Sir Thomas, in the said church. August 2, 14 Henry VIII. Large heraldic seal, with quarterings, affixed.

Bond of John Lyttylton of Frankley, co. Worcester, esq., to Stephen Colyar in 600*l.* April 1, 20 Henry VIII. Signature and seal of John Lyttylton, and seal of the Bailiffs of Worcester, the seal of the former being unknown to many persons.

Account-book of William Mucklow, merchant, in the Passe Mart at Barro, in the Synxon Mart at Antwerp, in the Cold Mart and in

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Bamys Mart. A.D. 1511. It records sales of white drapery, and purchases of various goods—a ball battery, fustian, buckram, knives, sugar, brushes, satin, damask, sarsenet, velvet, pepper, Yssyngham cloth, spectacles, swans' feathers, girdles, "socket," treacle, green ginger, ribands, brown paper, Brabant cloth, pouches, leather buckets, "antony belles," "sacke belles," sheets, etc., and the names of the vessels in which the goods were shipped.

Letter from William Mucklow at London to his son Richard at Antwerp, desiring him to purchase various articles, among which he specifies a cross-bow with a rack to it, the smallest little rack that can bend the bow. Tuesday July 19, 1519.

Account of John Father and Richard Mukelow, wardens of the church of St. Helen [at Worcester]. 10–11 Henry VIII. (or perhaps A.D. 1510–1511.). The receipts amount to 6*l.* 8*s.* 9½*d.* under the following heads:—"Arearges (arrears), Lux fulgebit, Pascall money, Whitsonetide, Owre Lady light, S. Katherine light, Standinges afore the churche, Clarkes wages, Peterferthinges, Pewe money, Forene recept." Among the payments are the following:—"For holly and eyvy agenst Crestemas 2*d.* . . . for collis (coals) at Ester unto the halowinge of the fyre, 2*d.* . . . for the taking downe of the olde organs and the lofte of them, and for the mending of the rode loft, 3*s.* 4*d.* . . . for the Peter ferthinges, 3*s.*"

Account of Richard Mukelow and Thomas Bullengham, wardens of the same church, 11–12 Henry VIII. (or perhaps A.D. 1511–1512). Among the payments are the following:—"For wachinge of the light abowte the Sepulture, 2*d.* . . . for the halowinge a chalis, 8*d.*"

LETTERS, ETC.

[July, 1513.] Humphrey Rudyng to William Mucklow. When my wife brings your money, deliver to her such stuff as I left with you in gage at my departing. "Soche newis as I knowe of truthe that I was at and say my selff I send to you, whiche newis I pray you to show to my lorde Prior of the Monastory of Worcettur (Worcester), for he is my goode lorde. I am sure he wilbe glad to here tydynges out of this quartar." On Sunday the 10th of July, Frenchmen in Terouenne (Turwyne) made a great "skrye" about midnight, and rung the bells in alarm, for Englishmen shot guns so fierce and so thick against the walls and the gates, and into the town, that they thought to have lost the town and to have been slain, man and child. That same night, the fairest young women within the town, many dozen in number, were slain by the falling of a house, whose death is greatly moaned amongst the best within the town. The walls of Terouenne are sore beaten with guns, and many houses are broken and destroyed. Great trenches have been made on our part, from the Lord Chamberlain's field, in the south-east part of the town, to the south-west part, near hands compassing three parts of the town. Our guns lie "withyn a birbolt shote to the wallis," and our miners are near the walls. I trust that by St. James's day the lord captain and the army shall drink wine in Terouenne of the best. The Frenchmen daily make "skryes" without the walls, and make trains to have Englishmen out of the trenches among their gunshot. Men have been slain on both parts, the more part Frenchmen. On Saturday, St. Kenelm's eve, six thousand Frenchmen showed themselves upon a hill-side, a mile from the lord captain's field, upon the north-west side. Sir Rice ap Thomas with

spearmen, set a wing upon them, and so put them to flight, slew three, drowned two, and took four live prisoners. On Sunday, St. Kenelm's day, Frenchmen shewed themselves on the south part of Terouenne in the afternoon, to have our men among their gunshot if they might, but our men drove them in at the gates, and galled them with arrows. No man on our part was hurt. This is of truth, for Mr. Talbot and I were out. Our standards played at all the premises. On Monday after St. Kenelm's day, Frenchmen counter-mined upon our miners, and with gunpowder and wildfire burned two of our miners to death. · Three others of them lie burned, more likely to die than to live. Between Terouenne and Montreuil (Muttrell) there are sixteen thousand Frenchmen, who say that they will give no battle, but we think rather that they intend to strengthen Terouenne. The lord captain of the vanguard with his men, and the lord Chamberlain, lord captain of the second ward with his company, so prepare for them that they shall fail of their purpose.

August 12 [1517]. The Fleet. Thomas Leeke to his brother, Sir John Leeke, knight. I have escaped this sweating sickness, howbeit I have been sore vexed with it, and in danger of my life. If you or any others my friends fortune to have it in your parts, I pray you to keep well and close about your breasts and your heart for twenty-four hours, and then, with God's grace, there is no danger in it.

There has been a marvellous great death for so short a time. In my Lord Cardinal's house, Master Cowper the steward, and one Talboys (Taylebus), Lord of Kyme, and young Wastness and one Grenell, with divers others, to the number of fifteen, are dead of it. Doctor Port and Doctor Fysche with divers others in my Lord [Bishop] of Durham's house are dead of it. My Lord Clinton, one Master Morgan, steward to the Queen, and one Matthew Jones of the King's wardrobe, were buried at Richmond on Friday last, and divers more of the Court are dead.

The King is at Hanworth, three miles from Richmond, and the Queen with him, and not more than twenty persons with them. Yesterday the King sent writings to my Lord Cardinal [Wolsey], and my Lord Cardinal to him, as hastily as could be, but for what cause we know not. My Lord Cardinal intends to ride to Walsingham shortly, and he said that we should be rid out of the Fleet, upon sureties to appear the next term, all that were here by his commandment. I have lost a great loss of my cousin Montgomery (Mūgūmere), for he was very faithful and good to me. The bearer is his servant. Thank my lord for me, and pray him to write to my Lord Cardinal for me, or to my Lord [Bishop] of Durham, for my counsel thinks that I have great wrong on account of my long imprisonment.

October 25 [N. Y.]. The Fleet. The same to the same. On legal business. Sir Henry Clifford recommends him unto you. He has been prisoner here this fortnight, and he is waxen a sad gentleman. Sir George Darcy (Darse) was prisoner with him. On Friday last they were both with my Lord Cardinal [Wolsey] at Hanworth, and for doubt of the plague he has delivered them, but he has no more pity on me than he had on the first day. As he went from Westminster, there died one of his chapel, and now the King comes one day to him, and he goes another day to the King. As far as I can hear, there is no parish in London free. Sir Robert Watton's creditors marvel of him that he comes not with 269*l*. He works sore against my brother Foljambe and me, both here and there secretly.

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March 24 [1518]. The Fleet. The same to the same. On business matters. On Saturday last the King and my Lord Cardinal [Wolsey] with others of the Council dined with my Lord [Bishop] of Durham, where answer was made to the heralds of France, Scotland, and Spain, and all is peace, as we hear. On the same day Dr Clerk, who is now of the King's Council was commanded to come to the Fleet, and he had all the prisoners' names, and the orders that were taken for them written over their names. He delivered twenty-three prisoners, whereof I am none. I am commanded to remain to the next term, and Sir William Brereton, and Peter Dutton also. Yet Dr Clerk spake as well to my Lord Cardinal for me as if I had been his own brother, for he was of my council before he became chaplain to my Lord Cardinal. He thought that Master Watton might be moved by indifferent friends to suffer such process to pass with me as my council should devise, or else to make no suit against me save in my Lord [Archbishop] of Canterbury's court. The King is gone to Abingdon (Habbyngton), and there will keep his Easter. At Midsummer he and my Lord Cardinal will ride northward as far as York and further.

July 2 [1518]. The Fleet. The same to the same, at Sutton. On legal business. There will be shortly a Legate from Rome. He [Campeggio] is coming to England on Monday next, and we think that he will be in London about the end of the term. My Lord Cardinal [Wolsey] is made Legate *a latere*, whereby he has the Pope's authority in England. It is thought that the Cardinal who is coming will be received as nobly as if the Pope's Holiness were here himself. The Bishop of Bath's place is reserved for him. "There is 12 beddes costes 4 hundreth pound of my Lord Cardinals costes here, and a peyre of the greytyst organes that ever was see in England, and mony other instrumentes wythin the same organes." The King is coming this night to Greenwich, and it is thought that he will not go far from London this summer.

Sunday after St. Andrew's Day [December 1548?]. London. Antony Harecourt to Thomas Ardern at the Lodge [co. Warwick]. The bishops sit still at Lambeth, and are not agreed as yet. I hear say they have desired to have the Bishop of Worcester in amongst them. As for mass, it is in London as it is in the country, some of the old-fashioned and some of the new. They have done nothing in the Parliament house as yet, and they have been "lettyd," for the roof was ready to have fallen down, and this while they made it again. For the parson of Pedmore you can get his non-resident of no man but of my Lord Protector, and they say that there are not four in England that have non-residents. A Doctor told me that the fees of the same will cost 5*l.* or 6*l.*, besides the suit to my lord Protector, which he would not take upon him to get for 20*l.* The statute is that the parson must be there one day in the month, and must not be away two months in all the year, if every time were set together. If he should be the Bishop of Exeter's chaplain, he must be commonly there, to be known to be his chaplain. It is said that men die much in many places in London, but they bury them so privily that I can see none. If anyone goes before Christmas to Master Mucklow, you may send word that it is a mortal shame that he pays not his money to his son-in-law, for he has sent Master Mucklow in pleasures worth 20 marks, and he never sent him again the value of a cheese. Master Brutenell is High-Sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire. He is a Northamptonshire man, but he has a house and lands in Leicestershire.

February [1554]. Ludlow Castle. The Queen, by her Council of the Marches, to the Sheriff and the Justices of the Peace of the county of Salop. By the assistance of Almighty God, and the help of our good and loving subjects, we have discomfited Wyat, and the other rebels of the county of Kent, who, having passed the river at Kingston, came back again towards London, and encamped above Charing Cross, where they were overthrown, and most of them slain. Wyat, three of the Cobhams, Brett (Bre), Knevett, Rudstone (Radeston), Isley, and other the chief captains have been taken prisoners. We give you knowledge of this, that you and the rest of our loving subjects may rejoice and give thanks. Whereas the said rebels did always pretend the matter of our marriage to be the cause of their unlawful "scurrye," it now appears by the examination of divers of them, that their "smale menyng" was to have destroyed our person, and consequently to have deprived us from our estate and dignity royal. We do "acerten" you of our honour that this is matter of truth, and pray you to cause it to be published in the country. We cannot but thank you for your readiness to serve us with the force of the said county, if need had been. Nevertheless our pleasure is that you take such order that the force of the said county may be still in readiness to be employed for our service under good and substantial captains, to be chosen of the gentlemen inheritors of the said shire. (Copy.)

May 12, 1575. London. John Gower to John Mucklow, esquire, at Kempsey. I caused my father to buy for you "a tassell (tiercel) of a goshawke," a very fair hawk, full of life, costing 3*l.*, but he died suddenly within a week. As he came lately from over the sea, he required tender looking unto.

May 1, 1596. London. Richard Mucklowe to his brother Simon Mucklowe. "We shall have open wares (war) but not yet proclaymed for it is but now a pryntyng this present day, by the prynter it was reparted—every man for himselfe and God for us all."

June 7, 1666. Westminster. J. H. to Thomas Le Gros, esquire, at Norwich. To write to day into Norfolk is like sending coals to Newcastle. I presume that the noise of the guns told you the beginning, continuance, and end of the fight, which held the greatest part of four days. The first two days the Duke [of Albemarle] fought and beat the Dutch, though the odds against him were 3 to 2; the third day they were more than 2 to 1; and the last day, when the Prince [Rupert] came in with his twenty that he carried out of the three squadrons, there was not above 3 to their 5. Yesterday at noon orders were sent to Paul's and many other churches to give public thanks for the victory, before the congregations were dismissed from the fast sermons and prayers, which was echoed all the afternoon by the bells, and the most innumerable company of bonfires at night. But the relation brought by Sir Daniel Harvey at afternoon so mitigated that which came in prayer time between 10 and 11, that it made it "a very sad victory." The stories of every day's action is given at large in the Diurnalls, of which there are now two—the "Gazette," written by order of M^{r} Williamson, Lord Arlington's secretary, and the "Current Intelligencer," by Muddiman, written by order of M^{r} Cooke, Sir William Morice's secretary. They make it bad enough, but we are to believe that most of the Dutch flag-ships and the greater half of the rest are destroyed. It is to be feared that some of them will rise again a fortnight hence. We have not taken one of their ships, but they have our Essex frigate, and one of our Admirals, Sir George Ascough, their prisoner. He, en-

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gaging too far after them, lost his ship, which, it is believed, has not its fellow in the world. We can give no account yet of the swiftsure, a brave ship, or of Capt[n] Sir William Berkeley. Others will carry their marks of honour about them, if ever they be able to float upon the sea again. A splinter only shook the Duke by the hand, which did him not so much hurt as a shot did his breeches, that carried away almost half with it. Sir William Clarke, his Grace's secretary, lost a leg, and since his life. Capt[n] Bacon was killed in the fight. Sir Christopher Mings is hurt in several places with small shot. Wheresoever Sir William Lubbuck and his companions were, they saw sport enough. The King has highly vindicated Sir Thomas Tiddiman, whom, only yesterday morning, the common people were altogether for hanging. When the Lord Mayor and others of the City came yesterday afternoon to congratulate his Majesty for this success, after the King had ended his discourse and they had taken their leaves, the King stepped again to the Lord Mayor, and told him particularly that he understood that Sir Thomas Tiddiman was reputed not to have behaved well, but he assured him that he had always a good opinion of him, and that he had carried himself like a stout and honest man in the several actions of the last year. At first it was said that many stood off until the Duke was forced to send some bullets among them to make them engage. I add the list of ships that came with Prince Rupert—the Revenge, the Victory, etc.

February 19, 1699. London. Selby Mucklow to his father, William Mucklow, at Wandsworth Hill, near the fish-ponds. Gives a long account of the arguments before the House of Lords for and against the bill for continuing the corporation of the East India Company.

May 23, 1699. London. The same to his brother, John Mucklow, at Exeter. Gives an account of the garden of the Duke of Leeds at Wimbledon, and of Brompton Park near Chelsea, which "might be more properly called a Garden, since it is a nursery of most sort of fine trees and flowers, and has little of a Park in it."

October 2, 1700. London. The same to his father, William Mucklow, at Wandsworth Hill. Yesterday the poll ended for Lord Mayor at 6 in the evening, when Duncomb was found to have 2,752 votes, Abney 1,919, Hedges 1,912, Sir S. Dashwood 1,110; but the Court of Aldermen gave it for Sir Thomas Abney, thus reviving the drooping Whigs, who had quite given their cause for lost. I hear that Abney had 14 of the Aldermen's votes, and Duncomb 12. The members of the old and new East India Companies made all the interest they could, the new for Abney, and the old for Duncomb, who, if his charity doth not grow cold upon his disappointment, will stand fair for Parliament man at the next election.

Among the letters of the 18th century there are several from Thomas Owen, Sarah Middleton, and others, in South Carolina.

My thanks are due to Mr. Lloyd for his hospitality at Areley Hall, and for his own assistance.

H. C. MAXWELL LYTE.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE REV. T. S. HILL.

The Rev. T. S. Hill, Rector of Thorington, has submitted for examination five books in his possession relating to the Augustinian Priory of Blythburgh, in the county of Suffolk.

I. A Cartulary of the time of Richard II. or Henry IV. written on 62 leaves of parchment, and preserved in its plain old binding. It contains copies of numerous grants and demises of property at the following places in the diocese of Norwich :—Blythburgh, Acton, Grundisburgh, Puddynges, Bulchamp, Claxton, Stubbyng, Blythford, Bramfield, Brampton, Benacre, Beccles, Barnby, Bradwell, Burham, Burgh, Blundeston, Brisingham, Cove, Cookley, Chediston, Carleton, Cransford, Clippesby, Charsfield, Darsham, Dunwich, Dunston, Easton [Bavent], Ashby (Esseby), Frostenden, Gillingham, Hinton, Henham, Holton, Westhall, Heveningham, Great Yarmouth, Linstead, Mells, Merlisford, North Hales, Owchale, Peasenhall, Redisham, Reydon, Rushmere, Ringsfield, Rendham, Sotherton, Stoven, Spexhall (Spetishall), Shadingfield, Hopton, Thorington, Tyrstone, and Walberswick, and at Canterbury and Reigate. Most of the deeds are undated, but many of them may be assigned to the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The following appear to be the more important :—

f. 2. Release by David, Abbot of St. Osith's and the Convent of that place, to the Prior and Convent of Blythburgh, of a yearly payment of 10*s*. A.D. 1246.

Demise by Adam, Prior of St. Mary's of Blythburgh, and the Convent of that place, to Robert de Batisford of a piece of land at Blythburgh. 22 Edward I.

f. 2*b*. Grant by John de Hodobovilla to the church of Blythburgh in free alms, of Walter Elton, with the tenement which he held of the grantor in the vill of Acton, and which Eadric Elton his father held near the heath (juxta brueram).

f. 3. Grant by Henry I. to the canons of St. Osith's, of the churches of Stowe and Blythburgh.

Precept by Henry I. to H. Bishop of Norwich and Robert the Sheriff to cause Richard, Bishop of London, to have the churches of Blythburg and Stowe.

f. 4. Grant by Peter Marshal (Marscallus) of Blythburgh and Mazelina his wife, to Alexander de Bendham, the doorkeeper in the Priory of Blythburgh, of a messuage, &c., at that place.

f. 6*b*. Grant by John de Clavering, knight, lord of Blythburgh, to the church of St. Mary of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of a fishery extending from the bridge of Bulchamp (Bulcampe) to the bridge of Kampisbregge, so that they may fish there with their nets thrice a week.

Confirmation by Stephen de Cressi, son of Roger de Cressi, of the gifts of his ancestors to the church of Blythburgh. He further exempts the canons thereof from paying anything to any of his men for the carriage of their hay and corn.

f. 7. Grant by William de Cheney, son of Robert, son of Walter, to the church of Blythburgh, and the canons thereof, of land called Chingescroft, &c.

Confirmation by Margaret de Cheney, widow, of the gifts of her father William de Cheney, to the church of Blythburgh, and of certain gifts made by her men since his death. Among the witnesses are Turgidius de Chenei and Richard de Cressi.

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f. 7*b*. Charter of King Stephen confirming to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, two acres of land adjoining the cemetery, for the benefit of the soul of King Henry, his uncle. Dated at Framlingham. Witnesses :—Adam de Belnac and Henry de Glanvill.

f. 9*b*. Grant by the same to John son of Robert, of the manor of of Blythburgh.

Charter of the same, confirming the same grant.

Charter of Henry I. to the Bishop of Norwich, to Richard the Archdeacon, to Robert the Sheriff, and to all his men in Suffolk, granting to the canons of St. Osith's the church of Blythburgh, for the benefit of the souls of his father and his mother.

Charter of Henry II. to William, Bishop of Norwich, and Oger the Sheriff, confirming to the Abbot and Convent of St. Osith's the right of placing a prior in their church of Blythburgh, granted to them by King Henry his grandfather. (A.D. 1164–1170.)

Bull of Innocent [III.] to Ralph, Abbot of St. Osith's, and the canons of that place, confirming to them the church of Blythburgh. (A.D. 1198–1216.)

f. 10*b*. Grant by Geoffrey Capra and Mazelina his mother to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of a fourth part of his marsh in exchange for a rent which William Capra, father of the said Geoffrey, devised to the said church with his body.

f. 12. Confirmation by William de Kerdistone to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of the gifts of his ancestors, to wit, the church of Claxton, and a grove of alders (alnetum) in the vill of Bulchamp, &c. Witnesses :—Sir Fulk Baynard, and others.

f. 12*b*. Confirmation by Adam, son of Roger de Claxton (Clakestone), to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of the gifts of his father and his ancestors, to wit, the church of Claxton, and a grove of alders (alnetum) in the vill of Bulchamp, &c.

f. 14. Grant by William de Monai, by consent of his wife and of his eldest son Robert, to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of nine acres of his turbary near the bounds of Bulchamp.

Confirmation by Robert de Money of the gifts of his father and his grandfather to the church of Blythburgh.

f. 14*b*. Grant by Roger, son of Robert de Money, by consent of Avelina his wife and of Robert his son and heir, to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of the whole land covered with briars (runchera) in his marsh of Bregges, which is called Grantisfryt.

Confirmation by the same of the gifts of his father Robert de Money, and his grandfather William de Money.

Grant by William de Money, son of Roger de Money, to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of a piece of land near his marsh.

Confirmation by Walter de Money, son of Roger de Money deceased, of the gifts of William de Money and Robert his son, and Roger de Money, father of the said Walter, and William de Money, brother of the said Walter.

f. 15*b*. Grant by John Fouwas, vicar of the church of Claxton, to John de Norton, Prior of the church of St. Mary of Blythburgh, and the canons thereof, of lands, &c. at Brege, a hamlet of Blythburgh, which he and Clement Thorald, vicar of the church of Bramfield, had of the gift of Andrew Bomund, parson of the church of Westle. 36 Edward III.

f. 16. Grant by Richard son of William son of Duet, by consent of Rohesia his wife and Adeliza his mother, and of his brothers, to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of the church of Blythford. Witnesses:—Turstin, Dean of Dunwich, Malet the priest, and others.

Grant by Ralph de Criketot, by consent of Elizabeth his wife, to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of the church of Blythford, &c.

Confirmation by Raeis de Criketot of the gift of her father, Ralph de Criketot, to the church of Blythburgh.

Confirmation by Hubert de Criketot, by consent of Simon his heir, of the gifts of his father Ralph de Criketot, and his sister Roheisia.

f. 16*b*. Confirmation by Simon de Criketot, of the gifts of his grandfather Ralph, his aunt Raeis, and his father Hubert, for the benefit of his soul and the soul of Constance his wife.

Grant by William, Bishop of Norwich, to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of the church of Blythford, on the petition of Ralph de Criketot, the lord of the place. Witnesses:—Walchelin, Roger, Ralph, and others. (A.D. 1146–1175.)

Certificate of Walchelin, Archdeacon of Suffolk, that he was present, when William, Bishop of Norwich, instituted the canons of Blythburgh to the church of Blythford.

f. 19. Grant by Eudo, the son of Oger, to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of the church of Bramfield (Bromfeld).

Confirmation of the same by Geoffrey son of Eudo de Branfeld.

Confirmation by Robert de Meisi of the gifts of Eudo son of Oger, and Geoffrey de Branfeld, and Stephen his son, to the church of Blythburgh.

Confirmation of the same by Henry de Harnhulle, knight, son of Robert de Harnhulle, knight. A.D. 1340.

Confirmation by William, Bishop of Norwich, of the grant of the church of St. Andrew of Bramfield to the monastery of Blythburgh, by Eudo, the lord of the place. Witnesses:—Walkelin, Baldwin, and Roger, archdeacons; John and Anselm, monks, and five others named. (A.D. 1146–1175.)

f. 19*b*. Confirmations of the same by John and Thomas, Archbishops of Canterbury.

f. 24*b*. Grant by Petronilla de Crevecœur (Crevequer) relict of Osbert FitzWilliam, to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of a yearly rent of 10*s*. which Reginald de Cornhelle was wont to pay to her for land without the gate of the city of Canterbury, known as Wydegate, in free alms, for the benefit of her soul and the souls of her husband and her children. Witnesses:—Gilbert FitzWilliam, Norman de Peschal, Roger de Chennei, Walter Malet, Norman.

Letter of attorney of the same. Witnesses:—Robert Fitz-Osbert, William and Elias his brothers, Walter and Richard their brothers, Roger de Monei, Alan his brother, Ralph de Melnes, Baldwin his son, Benedict de Dufford, Roger de Wimplis.

f. 25. Grant by Oliver de Vaus, by consent of his wife Oliva, to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of the land which Nicholas the son of Rocelin held of him in Chediston, with all his belongings (cum omni sequela sua) in free alms, for the benefit of the souls of the grantor and his wife, and of his father and mother Robert de Vaus and Agnes. Witnesses:—Walter Malet, Robert his brother, and three others named.

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f. 25*b*. Grant by Richard de Clipesbi, by consent of Geoffrey his son and heir, to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of the church of Clippesby (Clipesbi) in free alms.

f. 26. Confirmation by Robert de Vals of the gift of the church of St. Andrew of Claxton to the church of St. Mary of Blythburgh, and to Roger the Prior and the canons thereof.

Charter of Roger de Claxton (Clakestune) to John, Bishop of Norwich, granting the church of St. Andrew of Claxton to the church of St. Mary of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, in free alms, for the benefit of his soul and of the souls of his wife Lauretta, his ancestors, his son William, and his heirs. (A.D. 1175–1200.)

Confirmation of the above by John, Bishop of Norwich. Witnesses :— Thomas and John, archdeacons, and five others named. (A.D. 1175–1200.)

f. 26*b*. Confirmation by John, Bishop of Norwich, of a charter of his predecessor John, confirming to the canons of Blythburgh the church of Claxton, saving the possession of Geoffrey, Archdeacon of Suffolk, for the term of his life. Confirmation dated at Staines in the sixth year of the Bishop's episcopate. (A.D. 1205–1206.)

Charter of Ralph, Bishop of Chichester, setting forth the arrangement that was made concerning the taxation of the church of Claxton, at the time when he was administering the diocese of Norwich on behalf of John de Gray, late Bishop thereof.

Agreement concerning the Archdeacon's procuration with regard to the church of Claxton. A.D. 1265.

f. 26. Confirmation by John [Peckham], Archbishop of Canterbury, of the rights of the Prior and canons of Blythburgh, in the churches of St. Mary and the Holy Trinity at Blythburgh (with their chapel at Walberswick), Bramfield, Claxton, and Blythford, and in a moiety of the church of Wenhaston. 14 Kalends July, 1281.

Licence by Hugh, Earl of Norfolk, to the canons of Blythburgh to sell and buy in all his fairs and markets, without payment of toll or custom. Witnessed by Bartholomew de Glanvill. (A.D. 1220–1225.)

f. 27*b*. Grant by Ada daughter of Roger de Claxton, to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of part of a field, in free alms, for the benefit of the souls of her father Roger, her brother Roger, and her husband Roger.

Bull of Innocent [III. ?] confirming to the Prior and canons of Blythburgh the church of Claxton.

f. 28. Confirmation by William son of Fulcred de Pesehalle, and Beatrix his wife, and John his son and heir, of the gifts of Matilda the daughter of Fulcred, his sister, to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of lands, &c. at Darsham (Dersam).

Confirmation of the gifts of the said Matilda by her husband Walter. A.D. 1144.

Confirmation by Sir Nicholas de Falsham, knight, of the gifts of his grandfather Walter and Matilda his wife to the church of Blythburgh.

Confirmation by William de Falsham and Alice his wife, of the gifts of his ancestors, Fulcred, William, John, and Matilda.

f. 29. Release by William Kempe and Ermesent his wife and Bartholomew their son, before Wimer, Sheriff of Suffolk, and others, to Roger, Prior of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of the land of Darsham which Ralph de Bulitot son of Geoffrey de Bulitot held of the said church. (A.D. 1170–1187.)

Grant by William, son of Walter de Sadenefeld, to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of John le Brun, of Darsham,

lately his serf (servum) with all his belongings and his tenement, and a yearly service of 17*d.* which the said John was wont to make to Alice de Sadenefeld, sister of the grantor.

Grant by the same to the same, of Thomas le Brun.

Grant by the same to the same, of Robert del Broc of Darsham. Witnesses:—Sir Roger de Wymplis, Sir William de Monei, Sir John de Cove.

f. 29*b*. Grant by the same to the same, of Roger Aubri of Darsham, lately his serf (nativum), with all his belongings, and his tenement, and a yearly rent of 9*d.* which he was wont to pay to Alice de Sadenefeld, sister of the grantor.

f. 30*b*. Grant by William, Prior of Blythburgh, and the Convent of that place, to their freeman John le Brun of Darsham, for his homage and service and a fine of 100*s.* of the land which he held of William son of Walter de Sadenefeld, to render 19*d.* a year.

f. 31. Grant by the same to their free man Thomas Brun of half an acre of land, to render 2*d.* a year.

f. 32*b*. Charter of William, Earl of Moretain, Warren, and Boulogne, confirming the liberties of the canons of Blythburgh at Dunwich. Witnesses:—Turstan the chaplain, Osward the chaplain, Roger the clerk, Peter the justice, and others. (A.D. 1148–1160.)

f. 35*b*. A customary of the men of Hinton, explaining in detail the agricultural operations which they were bound to perform, with a copy of an agreement made with them by the Prior of Blythburgh in A.D. 1254.

f. 38*b*. Grant by Gilbert de Wymundehale, son of Sir Alan de Wymundehale, to the church of Blythburgh, for the almonry thereof, of a yearly rent of 3*s.* 7*d.*, which the almoner was wont to pay to him for land at Broxford. Witnesses :—Sir William de Kerdistune, Sir Thomas de Craven, Sir Peter de Melles, knights, John Bomund, and others. March, 14 Edward I.

f. 45. A note from the book called "Domysday de Jernemutha" written in the time of Edward I., and preserved in "le Tolhows" of that place (*i.e.*, at Great Yarmouth).

f. 47*b*. Grant by Robert Butler (Pincerna) son of William de Frostendene to the church of Blythburgh, and the canons thereof, of the land which Gunilf the priest held in North Hales, for the benefit of his soul and of the soul of his wife to whose dower it belonged. Witnessed by Alpas his wife.

Charter of Walter Fitz-Robert confirming the same.

Confirmation of the same grant by William de Novill and Henry de Novill his son and Alice daughter of Robert Butler. Witnessed by Adelicia wife of the said William.

f. 51*b*. Grant by William, Earl of Warren, to the house of St. Mary of Blythburgh of half an acre of quarry at Reigate, in free alms. Witnesses :—Nicholas de Kenet, Adam de Cailli, Ralph de Melles, Roger de Money, Alan his brother.

f. 52. Charter of Osbert Fitz-William granting to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, 42 acres of land at Wellehawe, and confirming to them a yearly rent of 2*s.* in the vill of Sotherton (Sotirtone) granted to them by his brother Robert, and a yearly rent of 4*s.* in the vill of Stoven granted to them by his father William, and a yearly rent of 10*d.* in the same vill granted to them by his mother's sister, Emma de Curcim.

f. 52*b*. Agreement between William, Prior of Blythburgh and the Convent of that place on the one part, and William, Prior of Wangford and the monks of that place on the other, concerning the tithes of the vill of Stoven. A.D. 1260.

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f. 54*b*. Grant by Geoffrey de Beletone, rector of the church of St. John of Dunwich, to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of a piece of land in the vill of Thorington, together with the advowson of that church. Witnesses:—Sir Alan de Money, Sir Roger de Wimplis, and others.

Confirmation of the same by William the son of Walter de Schadenefeld.

f. 55. Confirmation by John de Cove, knight, of the gifts of his ancestors, William, John, Geoffrey, and Roger, de Wymplis to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof. 7 Edward II.

Confirmation by Walter, Bishop of Norwich, of the right of the Canons of Blythburgh to the tithes of the men of Roger de Wimplis in the vill of Thorington, and to the tithes of two sheaves of the whole fee of Roger de Money in Wycham and Stoven. Witnessed by Master Robert de Insula, Archdeacon of Colchester. (A.D. 1244–1257.)

Confirmation of the same by Simon, Prior of Norwich, and the Convent of that place.

f. 56. Grant by William de Thorington son of Geoffrey, and John his son and heir, to the church of Blythburgh, of six acres of land at Thorington, in free alms, for the benefit of the soul of Robert de Chenetune.

Confirmation by John de Thorington of the gifts of his father and mother William and Beatrix, to the church of Blythburgh.

Confirmation of the same by Geoffrey son of the said John de Thorington.

f. 56*b*. Grant by Geoffrey de Thorington, son of John de Thorington, to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of two acres of land, in free alms for the benefit of the soul of his wife Matilda.

Charter of the same, granting to the said church a piece of land which Farman held of his uncle Richard.

Grant by Geoffrey de Wymplis to the said church of his man Ralph, the son of Robert de Appultunecroft, and his heirs, in consideration of 10*s*.

f. 57. Grant by Richard son of William de Thorington to the said church, of two acres of land at Thorington, adjoining the road which leads from Bramfield to Dunwich. This he grants for the benefit of his own soul and of the souls of his wife and his son and heir Roger.

f. 57*b*. Demise by William, Prior of Blythburgh, and the convent of that place, to Roger the son of Richard de Thorington and Mazelina his wife, of land at Thorington called Longland (longa terra), &c.

Grant by Walter de Thorington, brother of John de Wymplys, to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of land at Thorington.

f. 58*b*. Agreement between William, Prior of Blythburgh, and the convent of that place, and Sir Roger de Wymplis, concerning rights of way, &c., on a moor in the vill of Thorington and Hinton. Witnessed by Henry, Prior of St. Osith's.

f. 59. Release by Richard Gorgis to Nicholas, Prior of Blythburgh, and his successors, of all his right in certain pastures, &c., at Thorington. 14 Edward III.

Grant by Richard Gorge to Henry de Harnhulle, knight, John Fovas, vicar of the church of Claxton, and Henry Bred, of Arnulph Bethefeu his serf (nativum), with all his belongings (sequela) procreate or to be procreate, and with all his lands, tenements, goods, and chattels acquired or to be acquired, and of a messuage in Thorington which Roger Daniel held of the grantor's father Thomas Gorge. Dated Sunday after the feast of St. Ambrose, 18 Edward III.

f. 59*b*. Release by Thomas son of Richard Gorge of Wenhaston (Wenistown) to John Fouwas, vicar of the church of Claxton, and Henry Brid of Ha, of all his right in certain lands, &c. granted to them by his father.

f. 61. Demise by Adam, Prior of Blythburgh and the Convent of that place, to Warin de Blythburgh, clerk, and Robert, vicar of the church of Wenhaston (Wenistown) of land, &c. at Thorington. A.D. 1290.

Demise by Guy, Prior of Blythburgh, and the convent of that place, to Hamo son of Aluric of Thorington, of a piece of land adjoining the house of Stephen son of Ordric. 18 Edward I.

f. 62*b*. Agreement between Robert Fitz-Roger, knight, and the Prior and canons of Blythburgh, by which the former releases the latter from the old established custom of providing a feast at Christmas for his men and his serfs of Walberswick, on condition of providing a resident chaplain to celebrate mass in the chapel of Walberswick daily instead of thrice a week, four of the said masses being celebrated for the benefit of the said Robert Fitz-Roger and Margery his wife. Dated on the feast of St. Peter in Cathedra, 1278.

Grant by Hugh de Cressi to the church of Blythburgh and the canons thereof, of a yearly rent of one mark at Walberswick, in free alms, for the benefit of the soul of King Henry, son of the Empress Matilda, and of his brother William, and of the souls of the grantor's father and mother Roger and Eustacia. Witnesses:—Walter, Archbishop of Rouen, Baldwin, Archbishop of Canterbury, Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, Hubert, Dean of York, William, Earl of Arundel. (A.D. 1186–1189.)

(In a later hand.) Inquisition taken before Sir Roger de Swyllyngton, lord of Blythburgh and Walberswick, Sir John Hethyngham, Prior of Blythburgh, John Neuton, canon of the same, and Robert Lynne, canon and Keeper (tutor) of the same, concerning the tithe of the fish of Walberswick. A.D. 1411.

II. An unbound book of 13 leaves of paper, containing copies of various documents relating to the churches of Bramfield, Thorington, Blythford, Wenhasten, and Mells. On f. 2, is an extract from "the "booke that is caulled the dumesdaye . . . the whyche booke "was made and wrytten in the yere of our Lorde Gode a. m.c. and "l^{ti}, and in the xv. yere of the reigne of Kynge Stephane."

III. A terrier of Wenhaston written on five small leaves of paper.

IV. A terrier of the possessions of the Priory of Blythburgh, written on 13 leaves of parchment, in the time of Sir John Hetyngham, Prior thereof. 1 Henry IV.

V. A rental of the late Priory of Blythburgh, written on 14 leaves of paper. A.D. 1582–1583.

H. C. MAXWELL LYTE.

Rev. C. R. Manning's MSS.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE REVEREND C. R. MANNING, M.A., RECTOR OF DISS, NORFOLK.

Together with numerous writings of inferior value and purely local interest, the Reverend C. R. Manning, of Diss, in the county of Norfolk, preserves at the rectory of that parish, the following books and miscellaneous evidences :—

12th century. Charter of a grant by Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk, of all the lands held of the said earl in Metingham and Boiscetes, to John the son of Augustin of Framingham, for ever, at a yearly rental of eight shillings and four pence. No date.

18 Edward II. to 46 Edward III. Book of Extents and Accounts of Sibeton Abbey in the county of Suffolk.—Comprising one hundred and thirty-four leaves (in good condition), this volume opens with an "Extenta terrarum et tenementorum Abbatis de Sibeton in villa de Wenhaweston facta per Henricum Chach, Galfridum Burghard, Henricum Coleman, Johannem Dod et Johannem Derolf de Bukes custodes ibidem, in presencia fratris Rogeri Ole celerarii et fratris Johannis de Cotton monachorum, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi decimo nono," (a record followed by other extents, some of them made in Edward the Second's 18th year, of the possessions of the abbey in other and adjacent places), and closes with a series of yearly accounts, from 36–7 to 45–6 Edward III., "fratris Johannis de Merton, bursarii de Sibeton" ;—the membranes of the body of the book, between the Extentæ and the Computi, being occupied with memoranda and other evidences, touching the history and revenues of Abbey. The last membrane exhibits some particulars of another Sibton Abbey book, together with particulars of the recent history of the present volume.

12 April, 11 Edward III. Grant, under the Great Seal, of Licence to John of Norwich and Remigeus of Hederscote, parson of the church of Hengham, to give and grant to the Master and chaplains of the House of the Blessed Mary of Metyngham, to hold a certain denarate of rent in Norton Soupecors, together with the advowson of the church of the same place, to them and their successors for ever. Dated at Westminster.

28 June, 19 Edward III. Grant, under the Great Seal, of Licence to the Master and chaplains of the house of the Blessed Mary of Ravenyngham, founded anew by John of Norwich, to hold lands &c. to the yearly value of twenty pounds. Dated at Sandwich.

12 July, 45 Edward III. Charter of Inspeximus and Confirmation of previous charters of Licence, under the Great Seal, to the Master and chaplains of the houses of the blessed Mary of Ravenyngham, with further concessions to the same house. Dated at Westminster.

5 July, 6 Richard II. Licence under the Great Seal, for the removal of Raveningham Chantrey to Metyngham, with other matters pertaining to the same chantrey. Dated at Westminster.

6 August, 11 Richard II. Charter of Licence, under the Great Seal, for the Master and chaplains of the Chantrey of Ravenyngham to move their chantrey from Ravenyngham, where it was founded, to the parish church of Norton Soupecors &c. &c. Dated at Westminster.

6 November, 11 Richard II. Indenture between William de Clopton, chivaler, and Francisca his wife of the one part, and John Plays,

Robert Howard and Roger Boys, chivalers, and the Master of the chantrey of Ravenyngham of the other part. After reciting that Edward, late king of England, grandfather of the present king, granted licence to the Master and chaplains of the Chantrey of Ravenyngham (lately founded by John of Norwich) to move their said chantrey from Ravenyngham to the parish church of Norton Soupecors, and to inhabit the rectory of the said church; and That after this removal the chantrey should be called the Chantrey of Norton Soupecors, and the master and chaplains thereof should have and retain all the lands, &c. pertaining to the Chantrey of Ravenyngham; and That the same king afterwards gave licence that the same chantrey should be moved to the Castle of Metyngham and be augmented from a chantrey for eight to a chantrey for thirteen chaplains, and have power to hold lands, &c. by the name of the Chantrey of Metyngham; and further That the aforesaid king Richard, amongst other things set forth in the writing, granted at the supplication of the aforementioned John, (neither the first nor the second removal having been accomplished) that the translation of the same Chantrey should be from its present place of Ravenyngham to the newly built church within the rectory of Norton Soupecors, and that the Master and twelve chaplains should hold their possessions by the name of the Chantrey of Norton Soupecors, With licence to hold the manor of Ilketeshall and other possessions in Shipmedewe, Bekles, Barsham, Ilketesale and Meytngham co. Suffolk, which manor and other possessions &c. &c. are held of the aforementioned William and Francisca as of the manor of Wanborne:—This Indenture bears evidence that William and Francisca of the one part have granted and given licence to said John, Robert, and Roger that they may grant and assign the said premises to the same Master and chaplains of the said chantrey, to hold to them for ever. Dated at Norwich.

4 Henry IV. to . . . Henry VIII. Yearly Accounts of the receipts and disbursements of Metyngham College, from the 4th year of Henry IV. to the . . . year of Henry VIII.; of successive accountants, viz.—John Waryn, chaplain and receiver-general of the manor of the Chantrey of the Blessed Mary of Metyngham; John Wilbey, Master or Warden of the same Chantrey; William Fraunsham, Magistri Collegii Beate Marie of Metyngham; Richard Braunche clerici, Magistri Collegii &c.; Richard Wybrirgh (otherwise Wybrede, otherwise Weybred) capellani Collegii &c.; and Richard Shelton clerici, Magistri Collegii &c.; the computi being in good preservation and bound into six volumes, with some confusion and disorder in Vols. V. and VI. In Vol. IV. appears an "Extenta omnium terrarum et tenementorum reddituum et seruiciorum tenencium Manerii ibidem renovata tam per inspeccionem antiquarum euidenciarum quam pro informacionem tenencium anno regni Regis Henrici Sexti post conquestum Anglie tricesimo secundo." One of the fly-leaves at the end of Vol. VI. exhibits the following memoranda, "Thomas Manning, late Prior of Butley, Suffolk, Suffragan Bishop of Ipswich, was confirmed Master of Mettingham College at the death of Richard Shelton clk. the late Master, at the presentation of Charles Duke of Suffolk and Catherine his wife, Nov. the 12th 1539:—*see* Blomefield's Hist. of Norfolk p. 339. Mr. Richard Shelton was Master of Mettingham College in 1530 and 1532. He had such skill in Water-Works that in 1528 his advice was used in cutting Yarmouth Haven. Blomefield, vol. 4th, page 267." Also, in the Sixth Volume may be found the following copies of writings touching the college; (*a*) 1st March 1517, Copy of the Will of Rd. Umfrey clk., Vicar of Metyngham; (*b*) Copy of the Will of Richard Wyburgh, Chaplain of

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Mettingham College dated 4th March 1539; and Copy of the Deed concerning the surrender of Metyngham, dated 8th April 33rd Hen. 8th, by the Master and Company thereof to the King upon the Dissolution thereof. For examples of these accounts, *vide* "Extracts from the Ancient Accounts of Mettingham Castle," by the Rev. C. R. Manning, Rector of Diss, in the 'Archæological Journal,' Vol. VI.

4 Henry IV. to 4 Henry VI. Accounts of the receipts and disbursements of successive Receivers of Metyngham College. Comprising accounts rendered by John Waryn, Chaplain and General Receiver of the manor of the chantrey of the Blessed Mary of Metyngham; followed by sixteen several accounts, kept and rendered by John Wilbey, Master or Warden of the same chantrey, of the years—4–5, 6–7, 7–8, 8–9, 9–10, 10–11, 11–12, 12–13 Henry IV.; 13 Henry IV.—1 Henry V.; 1–2, 2–3, 3–4 Henry V.; and 1–2, 2–3 and 3–4 Henry VI.

10 July, 24 Henry IV. General Pardon, under the Great Seal, to the Master of the chantrey of the Blessed Mary of Metyngham and his bretheren of the same house. Dated at Westminster.

1 February, 2 Henry V. Pardon under the Great Seal to John Wilbeye, Master of the Chantrey of the blessed Mary of Metyngham and to the brothers of the same chantrey. Dated at Westminster.

2 October, 1 Henry VI. Pardon, under the Great Seal, to Richard Braunche clerk, Master of the College of the blessed Mary of Metyngham and his bretheren of the same house, in respect to certain moneys. Dated at Westminster.

15th century. Two Books of "Hours:" good specimens of the penmanship and illuminative art of the devotional works of the period.

1476 to 1533. Bullæ Papales: a Book of Copies (by a copyist of the 17th century) of the following papal bulls,—(*a*) 1476 A.D. Johanni Abbati Abendon, Commissario Pape in Anglia, Wall' et Hibernia', (*b*) 1503 A.D. Dispensatio Papalis Johanni Brereton ad accipiend' plura beneficia ecclesiastica, (*c*) 1510 A.D. Johanni Goderych rectori ecclesie parochialis Omnium Sanctorum de Middleton Linc. dioc., Dispensatio ad accipiend' duo beneficia ecclesiastica, (*d*) 1511 A.D. Dispensatio Briano Higden, rectori parochialis ecclesie de Buckenhall Linc. dioc., ad recipiend' tria beneficia ecclesiastica, (*e*) 1513 A.D. Dispensatio Miloni Spensar clerico Carleolen. dioc., ad recipiend' plurima beneficia eclesiastica, (*f*) 1517 A.D. Dispensatio Johanni Wilbore, vicario parochialis ecclesie de Lamberherste, Cantuar. dioc. &c., ad suscipiendum ordinem Augustinorum et esse Magist'r Hospitalis beate Marie de Strode, Roffen. dioc., (*g*) 1518 A.D. Dispensatio Johanni Talbot, defectu natalium non obstante, ad intrand'm in sacros ordines et recipiend' 2 beneficia ecclesiastica, (*h*) 1519 A.D. Dispensatio Willelmo Parrs, recton parochialis ecclesie de Oterhampton, Bath. and Well. dioc., quia amisit lumen oculi sinistri, ad capiend' omnes ordines ecclesiasticos et obtinend' aliud beneficium ecclesiasticum, (*i*) 1520 A.D. Ricardo Benson, rectori parochialis ecclesie . . . de Burford, Hereford dioc., ad obtinend' duo alia beneficia ecclesiastica, proviso quod unum eorum sit sine cura animorum, (*j*) 1520 A.D. Dispensatio Thomæ Alan, rectori parochialis ecclesie de Thornhyll Ebor. dioc. &c., ad recipiend' plura beneficia ecclesiastica, (*k*) 1520 A.D. Dispensatio Willelmo Darham alias Warham archidiacono ecclesie Cantuar. ad tenend' proposituram collegii de Wyngham Cantuar. dioc. contra statuta collegii, (*l*) 1521 A.D. Dispensatio Thomæ Payn, rectori parochialis de Est Wrotham Norwic. dioc. ad tenend' plura beneficia ecclesiastica, (*m*) 1525 A.D. Dispensatio

Ricardo Parker, clerico, Exon. dioc., ad accipiend' ecclesiam parochialem de Morton Hensted, Exon. dioc. in Commendam; &c. &c., with other dispensatory bulls of similar nature.

7 September, 20 Henry VII. Deed of gift and conveyance of a messuage and lands, lying in Elingham, by Robert Woode of Becclys and Robert Thakker of Sotyrlee to Richard Braunche, clk., James Hobart, knt., Richard Weybred, clk., Geoffrey Markaunt, Thomas Harpele, John Warde, Richard Seseley, Simon Seseley, William Pentency, chaplains, John Plume, William Sewail of Bungey, John Braunche late of the same place, John Roose citizen of Norwich, Edmund Reade of the same place, William Reede of Becclys merchant, Thomas Drowry, William Drowry his brother, John Deye, John Gardener, Thomas Chamberleyn son of William Chamberleyn and Thomas Griggis "morantibus infra collegium beate Marie virginis de Metyngham heredibus et eorum assignatis.'

31 January 1506. The Testament and Last Will of Richard Brawnche, clk., Master of the Collcge of the blessed Mary of Metyngham in the diocese of Norwich; the Latin "Testamentum" and the English "Ultima Voluntas" being on the same skin of vellum, at the foot of which appears the certificate of the Probate, granted in the Court of the Bishop of Norwich on 19 October 1507. Having made divers bequests to charitable and pious uses in the Testamentum, Richard Braunche completed the orders for the disposition of his affairs by an Ultima Voluntas in the following words:—"Itm' I Wyll that xx^{ti} Townes and parisheys, whos names folowes that eu'y howse of the same pore and ryche have at my xxx^{ti} day, iiijd., and they that be of substaunce and ncde none almes I pray them for charite to take yt and gyff yt forthe where they se ncde by hyr discreconys—Metyngham, Bungay, Shipmedowe, Barsham, Elyngham, Saynt Andrewes, Saynt Lawrans, Saynt Ihonys, Saynt Margettes, Bramfeld, Melles & Wenhyston, Lynge, Howe, Rauyngham, Norton, Ferfeld; Walpolle, and Dichyngham, and also to the Towne of Beccles liiis. iiijd. to be delt by the discrecion of William Rede."

1549 to 1657. A Register booke of all the marriages Crysteninges & burialles that hath bene in the parrishe of St. Peters in Dunwich within the countie of Suffolk sence the year of our Lord God 1539. Much injured by water, this register of a ruined church has been provided with a new initial fly leaf (parchment), which exhibits a copy of the following memorandum by the hand of Thomas Leman, esq. of Wenhaston:—"March 11, 1698. Memorandum, Mr. Thomas Rosse vicar of Westleton, gave me this Register-book belonging to y^{e} Church of St. Peters, Dunwich, a spacious fine old Church, now devoured by the sea, y^{e} Chancell's end falling, upon y^{e} 11 of December anno 1688, & in y^{e} winter 1697 halfe of y^{e} steeple fell down y^{e} Cliffe, so yt y^{e} sea in 9 yeares space gott that Church which was near as long as Blyburgh. I have often . . . iit, but never before y^{e} Roofe & windows were down, and all y^{e} Grave stones gone. Mr. Brown 20 yeares Vicar of Wenhaston was y^{e} last that preached, in or about y^{e} . . . 1654 or 55, as Mr. Driver an ancient Inhabitant there (living to above 80 years of age) has very often told me, & y^{t} y^{e} Church was curiously glaz^{d} wth painted Glass quite thro' & many Grave stones wth inscriptions upon brass, wth 4 Bells which he said he help to remove to All Saints Church ye only Church now in use;" together with the following certificate touching the author of the memorandum, "This was written by Tho^{s} Leman Esq^{r} of Wenhaston—J. Leman."

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The book is noteworthy for the number and preciseness of the registrations of contracts of civil marriage made during the Commonwealth, with publication thereof in markets on market days, in accordance with the well-remembered Marriage Enactment of the Barebones Parliament.

1554. Book of Letters (small folio containing 106 pp); consisting of copies of the letters and documents, published by the present owner of the book, the Rev. C. R. Manning, M.A., Rector of Diss, in the Fourth Volume of Norfolk Archæology, in a contribution entitled "State Papers, Relating To The Custody Of The Princess Elizabeth At Woodstock In 1554; Being Letters Between Queen Mary And Her Privy Council And Sir Henry Bedingfield Knt. Of Oxburgh, Norfolk;" one of the documents of the collection being Mary's letter ordering her sister's removal from the Tower to Woodstock.

1595 to 1599. Letters by Lord Howard of Effingham, Lord Hunsdon and Lords of the Council, to the Vice-Admirals of Suffolk and the Bailiffs of Ipswich, on matters touching the naval defence of the country: Copies (with the exception of the letters dated 3 December 1595, 12 January 1595, and 8 February 1595, and signed C. Howard); together with copies of answers to the same letters. In all some forty epistles stitched together into a paper cover.

24th October 1600. Letter from Sir Julius Cesar to Sir Nicholas Bacon and Sir Bassingbourne Gaudy knts. and Mr. Edward Bartlye. Touching the case of an aggrieved Minister, in whom Her Highness is so far moved by concern as to wish his case to be inquired into. Dated from the Court at Richmond.

1617 to 1622. Court Book of the Manors of Raveningham with its members and Raveningham Holmehall, and of the Manor of Horningtofte with its members, Whissingset, Brisley and Bylney; A book of paper leaves (with headings showing that the volume had been prepared for another purpose) in a vellum cover lettered thus, "Anno Dñi 1617 vsque Annum Dni':—Maneria de Raveningham cum membris et Raveningham Holmehall: Manerium de Horningtofte cum membris Whissingset, Brisley & Bylney. Tempore Rogeri Castell armigeri Dni Maneriorum predictorum. Nichus' Lockyngton, senescall' curiarum Maneriorum ipsorum." The later leaves of the book being occupied with copies of indentures, wills, &c., &c., touching the same manors and their members; and also with copies of evidences touching the possessions of the town of Saxlingham co. Norfolk, including copy of "The Terrier of the gleabe lands & parsnage houses indented of Saxlingham Nethergat and Saxlingham Thorpe made the 20th day of May 1614."

20 May, 7 Charles I. Indenture (between Nicholas Bacon of Dinnington and Henry North of Laxfield, esqs., commissioners for levying subsidies on the one part and Thomas Bryan of Stradbrook co. Suffolk, gentleman, of the other part) of the appointment of the said Thomas Bryan to be High Collector of moneys to be levied in the Hundred of Hoxon.

29 July 1718. Volume of papers touching the Rectory of Diss co. Norfolk, with a table of the following contents, viz. (*a*) Copy of the Customs belonging to the rectory. (*b*) Depositions relating to the same customs. (*c*) Admissions at rectorial courts. (*d*) Fines upon such admissions. (*e*) Particulars of Mr. Bosworth's case with John Walker. (*f*) Terrier of glebes. (*g*) Particulars of dilapidations, buildings and repairs, as they were in 1714, 1715, 1716. (*h*) Account of Tithes and composi-

tions from 1714. (*i*) Account of surplice-fees and offerings. (*j*) Receipts of first-fruits and tenths, poor-rates and taxes. (*k*) Bonds, rate-schedules and similar papers touching the parish of Diss. This entertaining volume closes with the collection of letters (to be found in the Ninth Volume of Norfolk Archæology) written by Henry Ratcliffe, 2nd Earl of Sussex in 1546, on the occasion of the purchase of the old Church-Plate of Diss.

—— Instruction donnée par Catherine Seconde, Impératrice et Législatrice de toutes Les Russies, à la Commission établie par cette Soveraine, pour travailler à la rédaction d'un nouveau Code de Loix telle quelle a été imprimée en Russe et en Allemand, dans l'Imprimerie Impériale de Moscow. Traduite en François: Nouvelle Edition augmentée. A beautifully executed manuscript in 1 vol. octavo.

—— Letters from Charles Lamb to Thomas Manning esq.; published by Serjeant Talfourd in his Memoir of the Essayist, and republished by other biographers of the Humourist.

At the close of this account of matters falling within the scope of Her Majesty's Commissioners on Historical Manuscripts, I may pass for a moment beyond the limit of my proper province to observe that antiquaries find congenial entertainment at Diss rectory, in examining other objects of historic interest that have descended to the present representative of a family distinguished in several of its generations by literary taste and archæological curiosity.

John Cordy Jeaffreson.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE REVEREND WILLIAM HENRY SEWELL, M.A., VICAR OF YAXLEY, SUFFOLK.

At the vicarage-house of Yaxley, near the borough of Eye in the county of Suffolk, the Reverend William Henry Sewell, M.A., preserves a small collection of manuscripts, comprising, with other matters of inferior interest the following deeds and books of evidence:—

(1.) 12 November, 5 Henry VII. Grant by Thomas Carman, vicar of Yaxle, of a certain piece of meadow in Thornham, to William Carman clerk, John Castre and John Porter chaplains, John Sherman and William Hanworth and their heirs and assigns for ever: In Trust "ad usum intencionem et effectum quod Vicarius de Yaxle predicta sive quicunque in ecclesia parochiali de Yaxle predicta pro tempore existens parcchus ibidem divinam obseruanciam celebrans et ministrans annuatim et imperpetuum in vespere diei proximi ante . . . . . feriam proximam ante festum Pentecoste dicat et celebret obsequias et Dirige et in dicta quinta feria annuatim et imperpetuum missam de Requie et aliam diuinam obseruanciam pro animabus Roberti Ropkyn et Katerine uxoris ejus. Et quod omnes campane et campanule ecclesie predicte pro tempore existentes annuatim ad dictas obsequias et missam solempniter pulsentur. Et quod dictus Vicarius sive quicunque parochus predictus diuinam observanciam ministrans annuatim et imperpetuum . . . . die dominica coram omnibus in ecclesia predicta pro tempore existentibus recitet commemoret et exortet

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dictos parochianos et omnes in ecclesia predicta pro tempore existentes ex caritate sua oraturos pro animabus dicti Roberti et Katerine dictus vicarius siue ministrans revers' ad Altare dicent De Profundis clamaui ex omnibus usibus ejusdem et oracionionibus eidem psalmo pro defunctis ordinatis, Et quod dictus Vicarius siue ministrans annuatim percipiat pro labore suo exitus et proficuos predicte pecie p'rati cum pertinenciis. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Roberto Dade, Henrico Wale, Willelmo Wace, Roberto Catton, Willelmo Fanner et multis aliis. Datum apud Thornham predictam duodecimo die mensis &c. &c. Proviso eciam quod dictus Vicarius siue quicunque parochus predictus diuinum seruicium et observanciam celebret et . . . . annuatim et imperpetuum soluat seu soluifaciat pro pulsacione campanarum ad obsequias Dirige et missam de Requie celebrandam." Also (dated 8 June, 5 Henry VII.) Letters of Attorney by Thomas Carman, vicar of Yaxle, appointing Robert Wodehyll to deliver seisin of a piece of meadow in the parish of Thorneham, to William Carman clerk, John Castre and John Porter chaplains John Sherman and William Hanworth.

(2.) 20 May, 13 Henry VII. Deed by Richard Yaxle of Yaxle sen^{r}, of a lease for forty years of a tenement with adjacent croft in Yaxle to Thomas Turnour of Yaxle, at a yearly rent of four shillings, to be paid in equal portions half-yearly to the said Richard Yaxle during his life, and after his death to "the brothers of the Gild of St. Thomas the Martyr in Yaxle"; With grant, after the expiration of the said forty years, of the said tenement and croft to the said Brothers. "Et post finem predicti termini quadraginta annorum plenarie complendi Ego prenominatus Ricardus volo et concedo quod predictum tenementum cum crofto adjacente cum omnibus suis pertinenciis integre remaneat ad voluntatem majoris partis Fratrum predictorum Gilde pro tempore existencium ad vsum sustentacionem et proficuum ejusdem Gilde quamdiu eadem Gilda continuauerit: Et si dicta Gilda imposterum cesset adnullata et deposita fuerit, quod tunc predictum tenementum cum crofto adjacente et omnibus suis pertinenciis rectis heredibus mei sepedicti Ricardi integre reuertatur."

(3.) 20 November, 13 Henry VII. Gift and conveyance of the half part of a certain messuage called Reynbald in Yaxlee, by Margaret Isakke, otherwise called Margaret Lennard of Yaxlee and Richard Yaxlee, senior, of the same place, to Richard Yaxlee jun^{r}, William Hanneworth, Robert Dale, John Rede, Robert Callow, John Porter chaplain, Robert Gambone and others.

(4.) 9 January, 33 Henry VIII. Obligation of Richard Yaxlee of Yaxlee co. Suffolk, gentleman, in the sum of 10*l.*, to Thomas Sherman and John Norman, to make or cause to be made to the said Thomas and John a sufficient estate in fee simple of and in a tenement with a croft in Yaxlee co. Suffolk, abutting on the north "upon the kynges heywey ledyng from Norwyche to Ippyswiche."

(5.) 31 July, 3 Edward VI. Deed of gift and conveyance of a certain close called Erlysforth Clos near Erlysforth Brege, for ever, by Antony Yaxlee of Melles esquire and his son Richard Yaxlee, son and heir apparent of the aforesaid Antony, to William Eglyn clerk vicar of Yaxlee, Thomas Sherman senior, Thomas Sherman jun^{r}., Richard Sherman, Thomas Warde, John Norman, George Harbardt, Thomas Crowe and Thomas Wroo; the said deed of gift being made in compliance with and performance "cujusdam Arbitramenti per Thomam

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Tyrell militem, Robertum Kene et Georgium Pulham genorosos facti, cujus datum est tricesimo die Julii anno regni Regis Henrici octavi tricesimo octavo."

(6.) 1560–1634. Folios, in leather binding inscribed "Yaxley: The Bills Indented Of All The Christenings, Marryages, and Buryalls, There 1560–1634"; containing with other matters,

(*a*) Bills Indented of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials of the years—1560, 1562, 1564, 1565, 1566, 1570, 1571, 1576, 1582, 1585, 1586, 1587, 1588, 1591, 1592, 1593, 1595, 1596–7, 1598, 1599, 1601, 1602, 1603, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1620, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633, 1634.

(*b*) 1–3 Henry VII. Three leaves of an Account Book of the Churchwardens of Yaxley, of moneys received from Church-Ales:—Memorandum quod Willelmus Hanworthe et Willelmus Fannere receperunt de certis potacionibus ville de Yaxlee in primo anno Henrici Septimi; In primis receperunt de potacione facta de dono Robert Dade, iiij *s.* vij *d.* ob.

Item, receperunt de potacione facta ex dono Thomas Brown, iij *s.* v *d.*

Item, receperunt de potacione facta ex dono Roberti Wrogthr et Willelmi Wace, iiij *s.* i *d.* ob.

Item, de potacione ex dono vicarii, v *s.* vi *d.*

Item, de potacione Johannis Sherman et Willelmi Fannere, iij *s.* viii *d.*

Item, de potacione Ricardi Yaxlee, iiij *s.* viii *d.*

Item, in secundo anno predicti Henrici.

Item, de potacione Willelmi Hanworthe et Ricardi Dun, v *s.* i *d.* ob.

Item, de potacione Henrici Wale et Henrici Cotton, v *s.* i *d.* ob.

Item, de potacione Ricardi Aspale, Johannis Crosse, Robert Bulys et Johannis Hawne, iiij *s.* iiij *d.*

Anno Secundo. Item receperunt post compotum factum, de potacione Thome Pope, iij *s.* iiij. *d.*

Item, de potacione Roberti Wroght et Johannis Rede, iiij. *s.* v. *d.*

Item, de Johanne Sherman et Phelippo Clark, iij *s.* vij *d.*

Item, receperunt de potacione Vicarii, iiij *s.* vij *d.*

Item, receperunt de potacione Willelmi Fanner et Willelmi Hanworthe, iiij *s.*

Item, receperunt de manibus Ricardi Yaxlee et Ricardi Dun, xvi *d.*

Item, receperunt in die Pentecost' de potacione Roberti Reyner, iiij *s.* iiij *d.*

Item, receperunt de potacione Johannis Wrenne, iiij *s.* vi *d.*

Item, receperunt de potacione Ricardi Yaxlee, iiij *s.* iij *d.*

Item, receperunt de potacione Henrici Wale et Willelmi Wace, iiij *s.* iij *d.*

Item, receperunt de potacione Henrici et Roberti Cotton pro diõ et Robert Deye et Johannis Bolys pro altero diõ, iij *s.* ix *d.*

Item, receperunt de Roberto . . Willelmo Wryght for half an hundred teyl, iij *s.*

Item, receperunt de Roberto Deye for half a hundred of teyl, iij *s.*

Item, receperunt de potacione serviencium Magistri Yaxlee cum Willelmo Rede, v *s.* ii *d.*

Item, receperunt de potacione facta per Robertum Dade, iiij *s.* x *d.*

Item, receperunt in le Plowmunday, omnibus deductis et allocatis, xx *d.*

Item, receperunt de potacione facta per Robertum Alyzander et Margar' Lenard, vi *s.* viij *d.*

(7.) 27 June, 32 Elizabeth. Deed of gift and conveyance for ever, made out of the donor's love for the parish and inhabitants of Yaxlee co.

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Suffolk, by Robert Dade of Wetheringsett yeoman, of a certain meadow called Cookes Medowe in Yaxlee; to Nicholas Bacon knt., Bassingborne Gaudye esquire, Edmund Bacon esq., son and heir apparent of the said Nicholas, Henry Yaxlee esq., son and heir of William Yaxlee esquire deceased, Edward Yaxley son and heir of the said William, John Yaxley gentleman and his son Nicholas Yaxley, John Osborne gentleman, Thomas Sherman and John Sherman gentlemen, sons of Thomas Sherman gentleman deceased, Allexander Sherman gentleman, Andrew Fellgate and Robert Fellgate gentlemen, William Fellgate son of . . Fellgate, William Norman and his son Thomas Norman, John Norman and his son John Norman, Richard Fulcher and his son Richard Fulcher, William Herberd and his son John Herberd, Roger Dade, William Wroo son of Robert Wroo, Thomas Wroo son of Thomas Wroo deceased and Robert Leonard, and their heirs &c.; to have and hold the said meadow in trust "ad manutencionem et sustentacionem et reparacionem ecclesie parochialis ibidem," for ever.

(8.) 1581 to 1662. Folio in parchment cover, lettered "Francis Yaxlee's £5 Pension: 23 Eliz.–24 Charles I., 1581 to 1649. Highway Repairs: Expenditure of £1 14*s.* 4*d.*: 24 Eliz.–19 Charles I., 1582 to 1644; Churchwardens' Accounts: 13 Charles I.–2 Charles II., 1638 to [Lost 1653–1658] 1662." Containing, with other matters of purely local interest, a numerous collection of indented bills, setting forth the particulars of the distribution of the yearly "corrody or pencion of fyve poundes" to the poor of Yaxley, given to them by Frauncys Yaxlee, esquire; the political agent of Queen Elizabeth's time.

(9.) 1684 to 1884. Series of Parish Registers from 1684 to the present time.

To those who are familiar with Mr. Sewell's archæological writings and care for the interests of antiquarian research, it is needless to say that he has been at considerable pains to restore these injured evidences and to put the entire collection in chronological order.

John Cordy Jeaffreson.

Custos Rotulorum and Justices of the Peace of County of Essex's MSS.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE CUSTOS ROTULORUM AND JUSTICES OF THE PEACE OF THE COUNTY OF ESSEX, AT THE SHIRE-HALL, CHELMSFORD, CO. ESSEX.

A little too much was made of a simple matter some three years since, when the newspapers announced the discovery of a large accumulation of ancient writings touching the history of Essex, that had been long hidden in a locked chamber of the Chelmsford Shire Hall. There are of course discoveries and discoveries, and the interest assigned to them varies with the experience of the discoverer. What is a startling revelation to one person may be a mere matter of course to another. To the clerk who turned the key of the garret, where they had reposed for several years in equal safety and disorder, the Essex records were naturally more fruitful of excitement, than they proved to the Inspector who was despatched by Her Majesty's Commissioners on Historical MSS. to examine the writings and report on their contents.

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Consisting of (*a*) a few Bridge and Order Books from 1557 to 1736 A.D.; (*b*) an imperfect series of Session Rolls (*or Bundles*) from the time of Philip and Mary; (*c*) a file of Enrolments of Deeds, dated in or between 23 Henry VIII. and 21 James I.; (*d*) some Commissions of the Peace, dated in the times of Charles I. and Charles II.; (*e*) Hearth-Money Records, 23-4 Charles II.; and a few miscellaneous matters,—the archives proved to be a rather meagre collection of precisely such writings, as anyone conversant with sessional business and muniments would expect to find in the keeping of the Clerk of the Peace for an English county. How long they had rested in their fortunately dry place of concealment immediately under the water-tight roof of the Chelmsford Shire Hall does not appear. How long they had been so completely forgotten, that they were regarded with wonder by their "discoverers," is also uncertain. It is however improbable that the records, of which Mr. Bullock, a former Clerk of the Peace for the county, gave a brief account so recently as 3 May 1800 (for the information of "The Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the state of the Public Records of the Kingdom"), passed clear out of view and cognizance, either in that gentleman's life, or in the earlier time of his immediate official successor. Most likely the writings were carried upstairs for temporary lodgment at the comparatively recent time, when the builders were enlarging the Shire Hall and wished them to be taken from their old quarters and put safely out of the way. Anyhow it is an affair for congratulation that the manuscripts sustained no injury during the term of concealment and neglect, and that they are in the keeping of gentlemen who, fully alive to their value, have taken proper measures to reduce them to order.

Though the collection is greatly inferior in volume and diversity of materials to most of the assemblages of Sessional records, that have come under the notice of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Historical Manuscripts, it comprises two or three groups of writings of more than ordinary interest. The books are few and of secondary moment. But the Sessions Rolls from the beginning of Elizabeth's reign to the Commonwealth are rich in noteworthy evidences, all the more so, because it was the practice of successive Clerks of the Peace to file Examinations, Letters, Petitions and miscellaneous Memoranda with the Indictments. While some of the letters are of considerable historic value, a larger proportion of the correspondence would prove in no slight degree entertaining and serviceable to annalists and illustrators of the principal Essex families. Affording a comprehensive view of the Essex worthies, who busied themselves in the affairs of the county throughout the revolutionary period of the seventeenth century, the Commissions of the Peace, from Charles the First's later time to his son's restoration, comprise several commissions that are the more deserving of attention, because they were dated during the period of the great gap in the Patent Roll. It is, however, in the Sessional bundles of Elizabeth's time and James the First's reign that the labour of searching the Essex muniments is most liberally repaid. The indictments of church-brawlers and other sectarian rioters yield numerous facts that, on being brought together, would prove no trivial addition to our knowledge of the religious movements and agitations of England under the last of our Tudor and the first of our Stuart sovereigns. This introductory survey of the writings should also call attention to the Elizabethan presentments of persons for neglecting to attend divine service in compliance with the requirements of the law; records belonging to a class of evidences of especial value to the ecclesiastical historian.

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In these last-named documents the careful reader will also come upon entertaining evidence respecting an obsolete use of the familiar word "spinster," that has hitherto escaped the curiosity and vigilant inquisitiveness of our antiquaries. There is no need to remind the educated reader of the etymology of the designation, that has long been regarded as applicable only to unmarried women of the lower social grades. Everyone is aware that so long as the spindle ranked with the spear, "spinster" was the appropriate designation of gentlewomen, whose knightly brothers were no less generally described by a title pointing to their dexterity with the lance or the sword. Everyone knows how Sir Henry Spelman in the "Glossarium Archæologicum" accounts for women of the nobler sort being described as "spinsters" in legal documents; and how the famous antiquary commemorates the knight, who caused his eleven sons and eleven daughters to be painted upon his tomb, the men girt with their swords and the women represented with their spindles. No less generally is it known that, when the familiar designation of a gentlewoman, the old equivalent of the Latin "generosa," was falling out of fashion in James the First's time, Chief Justice Coke robbed the time-honoured term of its ancient dignity, and quickened its downward course from the gentry to the populace, by declaring authoritatively, "*Generosus* and *Generosa* are good additions; and, if a gentle-" woman be named spinster in any original writ, etc., appeale or indict-" mente, she may abate and quash the same; for she hath as good a right " to that addition as Baronesse, Viscountesse, Marchionesse, or Duchesse " have to theirs." But what few people know, what most readers, probably every reader, of this page will learn from it for the first time, is that Elizabethan gentlewomen in some parts of England were too proud of the homely designation to relinquish it on marriage, and that it was the practice of legal draughtsmen to apply the term to married no less than to unmarried gentlewomen. In the presentments (23 Elizabeth) of persons, of the age of sixteen or upwards, for neglecting to attend church or chapel, the searcher of the Essex muniments comes upon the names of the following ladies, as spinsters *and* wives.

(1.) Margarett Tirrell, spinster, otherwise styled Margarett Tirrell, wife of Thomas Tirrell, esquire: (the words of the Latin record being, "Margaretta Tirrell, spinster, *alias* dicta Margaretta Tirell " uxor Thome Tirrell armigeri.")

(2.) Mary Gascoigne, spinster, otherwise styled Mary Gascoigne, wife of George Gascoigne.

(3.) Anne Newman, spinster, otherwise styled Anne Newman, wife of Thomas Newman, gentleman.

(4.) Anne Chaplen, spinster, otherwise styled Anne Chaplen, wife of Thomas Chaplen.

(5.) Katherine Mompson, spinster, otherwise styled Katherine Mompson, wife of . . . . Mompson, gentleman.

(6.) Alice Worsley, spinster, otherwise styled Alice Worsley, wife of Hugh Worsley, of Great Parndon, co. Essex, gentleman.

(7.) Jane Brewer, spinster, otherwise styled Jane Brewer, wife of Richard Brewer of Halsted, co. Essex, gentleman.

(8.) Maria, Lady Petre, spinster, otherwise styled Maria, Lady Petre, wife of Sir John Petre, of Westhorndon, knt. (the words of the Latin record being, alias dicta Maria domina Petre uxor Johannis Petre de Westhorndon predicta militis).

(9.) Edmund Danyell, esquire, and his wife, Margarett Danyell, spinster.

(10.) Margaret Gorge, spinster, otherwise styled, Margaret Gorge, wife of Frank Gorge, of Writtel, co. Essex, gentleman.

Sometimes in these presentments, women, described as spinsters, are described also as wives of men, respecting whose calling and quality there is a significant silence. In other cases, the spinsters are described as the wives of men, who are described in terms leaving no room for doubt they were not of rank to impart gentility to their wives. The presentments also abound with cases of women, married to yeomen, mechanics, tradesmen, labourers, and other persons of ungentle quality, who are described as wives without being at the same time styled spinsters. It follows that gentle wives of ungentle men held to their right to be styled spinsters, as an indication of their gentility by birth: that so late as the twenty-third year of Elizabeth, "spinster" was the English equivalent of the Latin "generosa." But already the worshipful designation had lost much of its ancient force, and though not fallen was falling into disrepute. In the following reign and generation, Coke's dictum so effectually degraded the name from the dignity accorded to it by the usage of successive centuries, from the days of Alfred to the days of Elizabeth, that Thomas Blount (author of the "Glossographia or Dictionary of Hard Words," 1656, and the "Law Dictionary," 1671) knew nothing more of the word, apart from its etymological force, than that it was "the addition usually given to "all unmarried women, from the Viscount's daughter downward." On ceasing to be a sign of gentility, the designation was dropt by gentlewomen on marriage even if they had borne it in their maidenly estate. On becoming merely the equivalent of "single woman," it was held full cheap by women of all grades, whether matrons or maids. I am at the more pains to call attention to this recovery of a long-lost signification of the word "spinster," because it is something more important than a mere antiquarian curiosity. It has for so long a time been the practice of genealogists and other serious historians, to regard spinsters as necessarily without husbands and lawful issue, that it is well to assure them spinsters could also be matrons and mothers in the sixteenth and earlier centuries.

(*a.*) *Books.*

(I.) Folio in Leather Covers: styled on the same cover "Bridge Book." Containing on seventy-five of its pages (the remaining pages of the volume being blank) a collection of memoranda taken from the Sessions Rolls, under the descriptive heading, "Certaine Observations "extracted out of the ancient Records of the Peace for this county of "Essex;" most of the memoranda having reference to the Bridges of the county, and the orders for their maintenance, but no inconsiderable proportion of the notes relating to memorable indictments and other sessional matters apart from bridges. Made in or towards the middle of the seventeenth century, and made chiefly for the information of the Justices of the Peace respecting the responsibility of the county for the maintenance of bridges, this compilation opens with memoranda of the Sessions of the Peace held at Rochford on 17 July, 3 & 4 Philip and Mary, and closes with memoranda of the Epiphany Sessions of the Peace held at Chelmsford in 12 James I. . . . The frequent references made by the compiler to a lost "Liber Ordinum," afford noteworthy evidence that the imperfect series of Order Books, soon to be brought under the reader's notice, began at least as early as the time of Queen Elizabeth. Mention is made of this volume in the return made in the first year of the present century (3 May 1800) by Mr. Bullock, Clerk of the Peace

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for the county of Essex, to the enquiries addressed to him respecting the Essex records by "The Select Committee of the House of Commons "appointed to inquire into the state of the Public Records of the "Kingdom."

(II.) Series (Imperfect) of Seven Order Books: Consisting of Orders or Memoranda of Orders made by Justices of the Peace for the county of Essex, at General Sessions, together with other memoranda of sessional proceedings: The oldest remaining volume of the series of Order Books, that was begun at least as early as the time of Queen Elizabeth, being the volume of records for the period 13 Jan. 1651 to 8 October 1661, a book that contains (pp. 128, 129, 130) a curious order, made at Chelmsford on 15 July 1656, for the better observance of the Sabbath, and the correction of Quakers (described as persons who "doe travaile "and passe from county to county and from place to place, propagating "and spreading certaine desperate and damnable opinions and delusions "derogatory to the honor of God, and destructive to men's soules.") The next of these books is for the period 11 July 1671 to 15 July 1686, the volume for the period from 8 October 1661 to 11 July 1671 having been lost. After another hiatus (from 15 July 1686 to 3 May 1698) appears the Book of Orders, made between 3 May 1698 and 9 January 1710; which is followed by the Order Book, from 10 April 1711 to 8 October 1717 (a volume in a ruinous and strangely dilapidated state), the Order Book from 14 January 1717 to 14 January 1723, and the Order Book from 14 April 1724 to 11 June 1736. —— These books, as well as the gaps left by the already missing volumes, are noticed (3 May 1800) by Mr. W. Bullock in his already mentioned report to the "Select Committee of House of Commons appointed to enquire into "the State of the Public Records of the Kingdom."

(*b.*) *Sessions Rolls.*

2 & 3 and 3 & 4 Philip and Mary.—The documents, which are filed with insufficient care for chronological arrangement, comprise—

(*a.*) The recognizance of Thomas Rawlyn, of Little Wakering, co. Essex, gentleman, and Edward Bery, of Estwood, in the same county, who on 1 July, 2 & 3 Phil. & Mary appeared "coram nobis "Ricardo Riche milite domino Riche et Edmundo Tirrell armigero "duo Justiciariis domini Regis domineque Regine ad pacem in "comitatu predicto tenendam assignatis," and were bound in the sum of 20*l.* to appear at the next sessions, and in the meantime to keep the peace to all the King's and Queen's lieges, and especially to keep it towards John Dewe, of Moche Wakering, co. Essex, husbandman. The recognizance being signed by R. Ryche (Lord Ryche), and Edmond Tyrel.

(*b.*) The recognizance, of the same date, of Robert Rawlyn, of Little Wakering, co. Essex, and Robert Edmondes, of Southechurche, in the same county, yeoman, who appeared before the same Justices of the peace (Lord Ryche and Edmund Tirrell) and were bound in the sum of 20*l.* to appear at the next sessions, and in the meantime to keep the peace to all their Majesties' lieges, and more especially to John Dewe, of Moche Wakering, co. Essex, yeoman. The recognizances bearing the signatures of R. Ryche and Edmund Tyrell.

(*c.*) 5 January 1556. Warrant (signed by Justices of the Peace, William Berners, Thomas Mildmay, and William Bosestre) to the Constables of the town of Masshebury, co. Essex. To arrest William "Luckyn, of Masshebury aforesaid, Luckyn of Arander Nooke,

" and John Sonde, of the same town," and bring them before the Justices of the Peace at the next sessions, to answer respecting certain disorders committed by them.

(*d.*) 27 December, 3 & 4 Philip & Mary. The Indictment of William Lukyn, of Massebury, co. Essex, for brawling in the church of the said parish on the said 27th of December, during the celebration of divine service, and then and there calling the rector " nebulonem."

(*e.*) 22 February, 2 & 3 Philip and Mary. The Indictment of Thomas Nenoman for an assault, alleged to have been committed by him on the said 22nd of February in the parish church of Takeley, co. Essex, on the person of Jane Wolberd, wife of Nicholas Wolberd; it being further charged against the said Thomas, that he " in eadem " ecclesia parochiali adtunc et ibidem quemdam pugionem suum quem " ipse adtunc et ibidem secum circumferebat extra vaginam exhausit et " eduxit cum intencione ad percutiendam predictam Janam Wolberd " cum eodem pugione." The record being endorsed, " Billa partim " vera, videlicit in hoc quod dictus Thomas exhausit et eduxit pugionem " suum infrascriptum set non ea intencione vt dictam Janam nec " aliquem alium percuteret, set tantum in suam ipsius defensionem, et " quoad omnia alia infracontenta penitus ignoramus."

(*f.*) 25 July, 3 & 4 Philip & Mary. Presentment that John Geffrys, senior, of Westmerseye, co. Essex, husbandman, and Thomas Taes, of Dedham, in the same county, clothier, on the said 25th of July, drew to themselves and assembled as many as twenty persons, and on that day and on divers other days, and at that place and divers other places, brought together unlawful conventicles, and more particularly aided, abetted, encouraged, and consorted with one George Egle, of Moose, of the same county, tailor, otherwise called Trudy, an heretical and seditious person, for the purpose of hearing and imitating heretical and schismatical sermons and preachings.

3 July, 2 & 3 Philip and Mary. Presentment that Thomas Shaa, of Terlynge, co. Essex, gentleman, and Thomas Grinlett *alias* Thomas Barbar, gentleman, of the same place, and Clement Grinlett, of the same place, yeoman, and Alice Crayford, of Raylye, co. Essex, spinster, and John Cake, of the same place, gentleman, and Gabryell Dale, of the same place, labourer, and John Tompson, of the same place, labourer, and Henry Clarke, of the same place, labourer, and Robert Mydgeleye, of the same place, weaver, and Ralph Martyndale, of the same place, weaver, by force and arms expelled and disseized William Peter and his wife Alice, from and of the manor of Great Stambredge, otherwise called Great Stanbredge, in the parish of Great Stambredge, co. Essex.

6 July, 6 Elizabeth. To the Righte Honorable Lorde Mordante, and other the Quenes Maiesties Justices of Peaxe at Brendwood, the sixte of Julye, anno regni domine Elizabeth. To their humble and lamentable wyse complayninge, sheweth to your Honors your poore supplicants dyvers of the Quenes Maiesties subjectes the inhabitants of Gyngrave, within the countie aforesayd, that one John Pattrycke, of the sayd towne, yoman, ys a verye trobolouse & disorderly person of evyll name, fame, and conversacyon, a comen quareler emonges vs and other our neighbours, a rayler againste suche as be the honeste of the parishe in calling them theves, villaynes, and other odyble names of reproche and infamy, daylye sekinge and procuringe by false lyes and devyses of his bysye brayne, To sett varyaunce & stryffes betwene the

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perishoners there, to the manyfest breche and disturbance of the Quenes Peaxe, the terror and disquyetinge of her people, the contempte of her Lawes, and the evyll example of others. In consideracion whereof yet maye please your Honours to grante to theym agaynste the sayd Pattricke your warrante of good abearinge, for the better staye of him, in good & cyvyle order, quietnes and —— hereafter. And all the sayd Supplyantes shall daylye pray Allmightye Godd for the preservacyon of Your Honors in good estate longe to endure.

Michaelmas, 7 Elizabeth. Writ to the Sheriff of Essex, to take and produce before the Justices of the Peace at Sessions to be held at Chelmysford, co. Essex, "die Jovis prox. post festum "Epiphanie prox.," divers persons, viz., Thomas Lester *alias* Leceter, William Whylland, John Harny, Robert Stodder, servants of William Rogers of Little Thorrock, co. Essex, George Permitter late of Yeldham, Thomas Shede of Walden, yeoman, Annabil Byrd of the same place, spinster, Agnes Everard of the same place, spinster, Margaret Everard of the same place, spinster, Margaret Banbryck of the same place, spinster, Katherine Wryght of the same place, spinster, Agnes Gurnard of the same place, spinster, Margaret Reve of the same place, spinster, Ellen Gresham of the same place, spinster, Joan Kefford of the same place, spinster, Agnes Heyward of the same place, spinster, Joan Symondes of the same place, spinster, Agnes Heyward junior of the same place, spinster, Agnes Seyner of the same place, spinster, Joan Wathey of the same place, spinster, Joan Skynner of the same place, spinster, Margaret Skynner of the same place, spinster . . . William Allyn of Standwye, yeoman, John Wheler late of Belcham St. Paul's *alias* Powles Belcham, gentleman, William Newhouse, John Ayson, both of Shenfeld, labourers, George Monnoks of London, gentleman, Richard Hamond of Saltash co. Cornwall, gentleman, Thomas Pryttelwell co. Essex, husbandman, Edward Hedge senior late Hockley co. Essex, yeoman, Edward Hedge, yeoman, Thomas Jackson, labourer, John Gill labourer, Nicholas Hewe, labourer, John Baker, maryner, ... Hedge, wife of Edmund Hedge (all of Hockley co. Essex). Thomas Brown of Woodham Ferris and Thomas Lylley of Beddingham ad castrum, co. Essex: To answer to certain transgressions and contempts of which they are indicted.

—— 7 Elizabeth (die Jovis prox. post Fest Sci. Michis. Archi.). Writ, addressed to the Sheriff of Essex, to produce before the Justices of the Peace of the said county at the next Epiphany Sessions, the following persons, viz., Edward Fuller, carpenter, John Tyler, mason, both of Pryttelwell co. Essex; Richard Weyld, yeoman, Thomas Steven, labourer, Thomas Raynar, labourer, all three of Great Wenham co. Suffolk; George Cowey, husbandman, John Cowey, labourer, John Butcher, labourer, all three of Tenderyng co. Essex; Peter Wentworthe, esquire, Paul Wentworthe, gentleman, Nicholas Bradley, yeoman, William Holland, yeoman, all four of Lyllyngston Lovell co. Oxon; William Camper of North Hawberye co. Essex, mariner, Henry Wood of Epping, yeoman, Edward Chatterton of Westham co. Essex, butcher; John Lambe junior of London, haberdasher; John Jeeler, Robert Block, husbandman, William Upney, labourer, Francis Bredshawe, rope-maker, all four of Daggenham co. Essex; Thomas Veere of Hornechurch co. Essex, husbandman; Joan Block, *wife* of Robert Block of Daggenham, *spynster* (*sic*); Joan Lambe, *widow*, of London, *spynster* (*sic*): Cecilia Upney, *wife* of William Upney of Daggenham, *spinster;* Thomas Stowe, yeoman, John Barker, yeoman, John Barker, broker, of Stratford co. Suffolk;

Robert Clere of Aldam, yeoman, and Robert Bremlys of the same place, yeoman: To answer to transgressions and contempts of which they stand indicted.

—— 7 Elizabeth.—Similar writ of the same date, for the arrest and production of the following persons, viz., Richard Styleman, husbandman, his wife Elizabeth Styleman, spinster, William Styleman, husbandman, Henry Styleman, labourer, Elena Styleman, spinster, Anna Styleman, spinster, William Chyld, husbandman, Richard Styleman junior, labourer, George Styleman, tailor, John Devenyshe, labourer, Richard Devenyshe, labourer, John Rolf, labourer, all of Higheaster co. Essex; John Burr, tailor, of Plasshey co. Essex; John Wood, husbandman, and his wife Joan Wood, spinster, of Banstone *alias* Barnardyston co. Essex; Thomas Clark, yeoman, John Mylle, labourer, Robert Bennynges husbandman, Stephen Moyle, smith, of Dagnam co. Essex; Thomas Pyment of Waltham St. Cross co. Essex, armorer; Henry Tyrrell late of London, gentleman; William Dysseman of Haueryng, tailor; Michael Rowe of Hatfeld Peuerell co. Essex, labourer; John Alford of Southweld co. Essex, labourer; William Whygot of Brentwood co. Essex, husbandman; Robert Lewkyn *alias* Luckyn, of Takeley co. Essex, clerk, Prudence Lewkyn *alias* Luckyn, of the same place; John Alford, yeoman, Edward Pullen, labourer, Anna Poke, spinster, all of Felsted co. Essex; John Bryndell, labourer, Elizabeth Bryndell, spinster, of High Rodinge, co. Essex; Stephen Alford, husbandman, Thomas Alford, labourer, Anne Bryndell, spinster, Joan Bryndell, spinster, all of Felsted co. Essex; William Permenter late of Heddingham-ad-Castrum co. Essex, labourer:—To answer to indictments of transgressions and contempts.

—— 9 Elizabeth (Easter Sessions).—Presentment touching persons suspected of practising witchcraft:—The jurye do presente that Johan Cocke of Keldon in the Hundred of Witham Leet Hundred since the laste Assizes holden in Brentwoode within the countye aforesaide did laye hir hands upon the knees of one Richard Sherman, being in the house of the said Richard Sherman, & clapping hir hand upon his knees saide that she defied one Blackbornes wyfe whome the saide Richard Sherman said & reported to be gladde of hir deliveraunce out of hir former trouble, whereupon she appered before the Justices of Assises. Upon which clapping of the knees of the said Richarde Sherman it is by the common reporte come to our knowledge that he, the saide Richarde, was presentlye lamed, and as yet haltethe.—Also thei presente that one Noble's wife of Keldon, of the halfe hundred of Witham, daughter to the said Johanne Cocke, is suspected by reason that she, the said Noble's wife colde not have butter accordinge as shee was wonte to have, & be served of one Belffilde's wyfe of Infforde in the countye aforesaide to have by the crafte of witcherie slaine & killed one milche neate & two other to have cawsed to give milke of all colour, being the bestes of the saide Belfild's wife.

—— 11 Elizabeth (Easter Sessions).—Curious petition from the parishioners of Stambourne co. Essex to the Justices of the Peace of the said county: Declaring the petitioners' inability to support the poor of their parish in accordance with the requirements of the law, and Praying for order to be taken to restrain one Henry Bygge of Redgwell in the said county from bringing more poor people into the said parish of Stambourne, and dealing with them so as to render them chargeable to the said parish. This "Bygge," the petitioners urge, "hath certain "houses or cottages in our towne to the number of fyve or syx or mo., "wherein he hath placed & doth from tyme to tyme place such men "theyr wyves & children as cannot els where haue anye dwellyng, but

" are shifted frome other townes & places when as they seme to come to " that state, that they must nedes be chargable to theyr towne, yf they " shuld there abyde. And further the sayd Bygge placyng such men " in his houses doth take away all the ground & commodities which " belong unto those houses, into his own vse & occupying, onely " suffering them to have a dwellyng place, paying such unreasonable " rent therefore, that within short space, by reason hereof, they are " brought to playne beggerye. By these & such lyke practises of the " said Bygge oure towne is so burdened with the poore, being poore of " yt selfe, that we are not able to sustayne them according to the " Statutes."

—— 11 Elizabeth (Michaelmas Sessions).—The Petition of Robert Cockerell of Muche Maplested co. Essex, husbandman, to Sir Nicholas Bacon knt., Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, for protection against violent and perilous malice of one Edward Glascocke of Henningham-at-Castell, gentleman, who having conceived vehement ill-will against the petitioner has already assaulted him on these several occasions, and threatens to do him grievous hurt.

—— 14 Elizabeth (Epiphany Sessions).—The Petition of divers undersigned persons (in favour of George Writt, musician) to the Justices of the Peace of Essex, praying that the said George Writt may have license to follow his calling:—"To all true Christian people to " whom this present writinge shall come to be sene, rede or hard, " George Writt, Tayler and muzison, inhabiting in Maplested Magna in " the countye of Essex, being a pore man, having a wyfe & fyve " children & twoe prentices, laboring for his living with these towe " sciences as an honest man may ought to do, And whereas the foresaid " George Writt was wont to travell the countrye with his instrumentes " to Brydhales & to other places, being thereunto required, & using him " selfe in good order according to honestie and truthe, Wheras yt is " nowe sett forthe by the Lawes of this realme, by Our Soveraigne " Lady the Quene & Hir Honorable Councell, That none shall travell " without Licenc granted out by the honorable & Worshipeful of this " realme, The Quenes Maiesties Justices, Wherfore we would desire " your favour to grant vnto this poore man licence, that he maye travell " the countrye & mayntayne his pore living according to the Lawes of " this realme. Wherfore we do certifie you to the honorable & wor- " shipful, That this man is well knowen vnto us to be of honeste con- " versasion & living. Whervnto we have sett our handes. Geven the " VIth daye of September, Ao. Dni. 1572. By us—John Holinshed, " gent., Willm. Martin," and eight others.

—— 14 Elizabeth (Easter Sessions).—Letter of Information addressed to the Justices of the Peace of the county of Essex by William Cake, Thomas Castelyn, Richard Grene, Thomas Waller, and John Darbye of Brentwood in the said county, mercers; Giving information that William Melforde of Willingale, tailor, Henrye Watson of Morton, tailor, Thomas Bayliff of Dodinghurste, tailor, Edward Hilles of Ungatstone, labourer, John Weldon of Ongar, tailor, John Glascocke of Ongar, smith, Richard Roger of Ongar, tailor, Christian Lucas of Brentwood, widow, are unlawfully following the occupations and mysteries of mercers, haberdashers and grocers, without having served as apprentices for seven years in the said vocations.

—— 14 Elizabeth (Midsummer Sessions).—To the Justices of the Peace of the county of Essex, The Petition of Joan Reyner, late the servant of Nycholas Gryce, clerk, parson of Alphamston in the said

county, who states her case in these words,—"That wher your seid "oratrice at her first coming to the seid Nycholas Gryce made her "covenaunte to dwell with hym one yeare, and at thende of her seid "yeare woold have departed from hym, but he woold not suffer her, "alledging that his wyfe was then bigg with child, and also his wyfe "after she was delivered woold not then suffer her to departe, but still "kepte her agaynst her will abowght iij quarters of a yeare after her "yeare was expired, And in the meane season his wiffe and he lieng "a sonder by reason of a dissencion happened betweene them, and "being but three beddes in the howse wherof the said Grice and his "wiffe occupied twoe of them, they forced your said oratoure to lye in "the same bed, wher one Symond Callye, sonne of the seid Gryce's "wiffe did lye, and so did continew from xiiij dayes before Xpemas "vntill the Mondaye before Candlemas last; wherby your seid oratryce "by reason of suche oportunytye, not havinge the feare of God before "her eyes, being overcome with the entysing and alurement of the same "yong man, consenting to his wicked demand, is now become with "child by the seid Symond, which assone as the seid Gryce and his "wiffe knowing the same did not onlye torne your seid oratrice owt of "ther house, but also conveyed the seid Symond owt of the contres, and "your seid oratrice can neither be suffered to abyde in the seid parisshe, "but wandering from place to place in this plight knoweth not where "to become is like to perisshe." Under these circumstances the petitioner prays that some place of abode may be found for her till her delivery of child, that some order may be taken to constrain Symond Callye to marry her, and that at least Grice and his wife (by whose occasion and negligence the fault was committed) may be made to provide her with a home till the birth of her child.

2 September 14 Elizabeth.—Licence, granted by Robert Rich knt. Lord Rich, and John Darcye, knt. Lord Darcie of Cheche, to Richard Anderson of Branklie co. Essex, "labourer, beinge verie aged poore & "impotente" to travel the country and gain his livelihood by "gather-"ing oopp of horse heer steers heer & cowes heer within the counties of "Essex, Kent, Suffolke & Norfolk," and selling the same "to such "persones as make hayers and other thinges therof."

4 July 1577.—Letter from Robert Ryche, 2nd Baron Ryche, to the Justices of the Peace of Essex.—After hartie commendacions vnto you. Wher diuers and sondery persones stande bounden by recognizances vnto the Quenes Majestie to appere before you this daye at the quarter sessions to aunswer vnto such matters as on Her Highness's behalf shall be objected against them, for certaine evill facts by them as it is supposed comytted, as well for vnlawfull hunting, as for vnlawfull taking of hawkes &c. &c. Forasmuch as by other occasions I am restrayned from comyng to Chelmysford my selfe to inform you in the premisses, neither yet the causes by pre-examinacion brought to suche perfection and light as by more time they maye be, Whereby the parties may be by due course of Lawe charged, and as cause shall be punished; Thes ar to pray you vpon the appearance of the said parties before you, to bind them over to the next quarter sessions, to thentent that in the meane tyme the matter may be better and further examyned. Thus fare you hartely well. Your loving Frend and neighbour Robert Ryche. Dated from Rocheford.—A letter to be taken as a fair specimen of the several letters on matters of small moment by the same writer, to be found in the rolls under examination.

5 August, 19 Elizabeth.—Record (signed by Wistan Browne, sheriff of Essex, and by Henry Graye and James Morice, Justices of the Peace of the said county) of the particulars of a singular riot that occurred at

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Burntwoode co. Essex, on the said 5th of August, when Thomasina Tyler, Anna Woodall, Margaret Banester, Alice Greatheade, Priscilla Prior, Margaret Bayford, Mary May, Alice Degon, Dorothea Woodall, Anne Scoffeld, Katherine Bell, Margaret Gibson, Joan Rawsome, Rosa Scoffeilde, Joan Pulley *alias* Hornes, Katharine Mathie, Elizabeth Lumney, Elizabeth Collyn, Elizabeth Dixon, Joan Browne, Joan Hatter, Elizabeth Warner, Mary Cocke, Bridget Hatter, Agnes Wickson, Agnes Parker, Anne Hunt, Alice Hunt, Dorothea Ascue, Agnes Phipps *alias* Basie, all of Burntwoode aforesaid, spinsters, at Burntwood, in a place commonly called Burntwood Chapell, and in the steeple of the said chapell, and in the grave-yard of the same chapell, raised an unlawful riot, and dragged forcibly out of the said chapel "quemdam Ricardum "Brooke ludimagistrum, and beat him, and then shutting themselves "within the same chapel, defended themselves against the servants of "the aforementioned sheriff, with divers arms,—to wit, with five pitch-"forks, bills, a piked staff, two hot spits, three bows, nine arrows, an "axe, a great hammer, two kettles of hot water, and a great whet-stone; "and so held the said chapel, until at length they were on the same day "by the said sheriff and Justices of the Peace; after which the same "riotous women rescued themselves from their captors, so as to render "it impossible for to put them into Her Majesty's gaol: It being "furthermore stated that on being required to aid in suppressing the "riot, John Myntor of Burntwoode, yeoman, refused to obey the order, "and that when the said sheriff and magistrates were committing "Thomasina Tyler to prison, they were forcibly and with violence "hindered by Henry Dalley of Burntwoode, labourer."

25 September 1577.—The examinations and evidence of William Cooke of Fynchfield, husbandman, Raffe Bird, and Olive Browne, wife of William Browne, of Fynchfield, husbandman, respecting words uttered on matters of religion by George Binkes and William Binkes of Fynchfield aforesaid, tailors: it being given in evidence that William Binkes has been heard to declare his belief in the doctrine of transubstantation, and his adherence to the Roman Catholic Church; and that through the persuasions of George Binkes and William Binkes, the deponent, Olive Browne, had been forbidden by her husband "to goe to sermons."

4 June 1578.—The Examination of Sybil Browne taken before Edward Barett, esquire. This examinate saythe, That about a fortenight & iij dayes after Easter last past, ther was taken out of her master's garden certaine pieces of Lynnen, viz., a smocke, a neckarchief, a shertebande, & a payre of ruffes, for the which the said examinate with ij other her fellowes desyred one Thomas Lynforde to goe vnto a cunnynge man to knowe, who had the same, which at their desire went to Chelmesford to one Mr. Blumfield, & as he the said Thomas tolde this examinate, that the saide Mr. Blumfield shewed him a glasse, where in he sawe (as he saith) the face of one Humfrey Barnes, & thervpon suspected the said Barnes for the said Lynnen, And further the said Thomas tolde this examinate that they shulde have the said Lynnen again within nyne daies after (yf yt were possible), and further this examinate saith, That she making her mone to one George Freeman for the losse of the said Lynnen, The said George tolde her, that he before tyme had had a colte myssinge, & that he went to the said Blumfield (by whose meanes he had his colte againe, as he told her), Whereupon this examinate required the said Thomas to goe to the said Blumfield; more she saith not.

Edward Barett.

9 January 1580.—Letter from Robert Wrothe to Mr. Browne, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Essex. Begging that the writer's neighbour, John Grove of Barefeld, may "have a lycens to be a badger "and kydder of corne." Dated from Enfeld.

—— 23 Elizabeth.—Presentment of the following persons, being of the age of sixteen years or upwards, for neglecting to attend church, chapel, or place of common prayer from 18 March to 30 June of the year aforesaid,—viz. Maria Pyttes spinster, Joan Bereman spinster, Robert Leyton husbandman, Richard Powell husbandman, all of the parish of Ingatston co. Essex; Christopher Archer gentleman and his wife Mary, of Mountnesing co. Essex; Mary Pascall spinster, John Pascall gentleman, Thomasine Pascall spinster, Benedict Pascall, spinster, Robert Brown yeoman, all of Great Badowe co. Essex; Richard Northam of Havarstock yeoman; Mary Gascoyne *spinster alias* Mary Gascoigne *wife* of George Gascoyne, Prudence Makyn spinster, Nathan Sheppard schoolmaster, John Brokish yeoman, all of Shenfeld co. Essex; Margaret Tirrell *spinster alias* Margaret Tirrell *wife* of Thomas Tirrell esquire, Edward Artstowe doctor of Physic, Elizabeth . . . spinster living in the said Dr. Artstowe's house, Thomas Hales gentleman and his wife Anne, all of Downham co. Essex; Prudence Skott wife of William Skott gentleman, Ralph Ryvington yeoman, of Chigwell co. Essex, Richard Greene esquire of Colchester co. Essex; John Tusser gentleman and John Fillebrown cowper, of Tolshunt Darcy co. Essex; Thomas Crowley esquire, and John Fishborne yeoman of Manewden co. Essex; Margery Foxe of Widdington co. Essex, spinster; Anna Newman spinster, "alias dict' "Anna Newman ux' Thomæ Newman gen'," and Margery Grene spinster, of Quenden co. Essex; William Grene gentleman and his wife Katherine, Anne Chaplen *spinster*, otherwise called Anne Chaplen wife of Thomas Chaplen, Joan Chaplen spinster, all of Little Sampford co. Essex; Christopher Banks of Hadstock co. Essex yeoman; John Adstey of Great Bardfield co. Essex, yeoman; Katherine Mompson spinster, otherwise styled Katherine Mompson wife of . . . Mompson gentleman, and John Nokesten yeoman, of High Easter co. Essex; Hugh Worsley gentleman, and Alice Worsley spinster (wife of the said Hugh Worsley) of Great Parndon co. Essex; Jane Brewer spinster (wife of Richard Brewer, gentleman), of Halstead co. Essex; William Turnour of Alphamstone co. Essex, yeoman; and Edward Weste of Debden co. Essex, gentleman.

—— 23 Elizabeth. Presentment of persons, of the age of 16 years or upwards, for neglecting to attend church, chapel or customary place of Common Prayer from 29 September of the said year to the following 8 January,—viz. Anne Lady Petre *spinster*, Mary Pyttes spinster, Joan Bereman spinster, Richard Powell yeoman, Valentine Wilkenson cook, of Ingatston co. Essex; Mary Pascall spinster, John Pascall gentleman, Thomasine Pascall spinster, Benedicta Pascall spinster, Robert Browne yeoman, of Great Badowe co. Essex; Nathan Shepherd yeoman, Maria Lady Petre spinster, wife of Sir John Petre knt. (*i.e.* Maria domina Petre de Westhorndon co. Essex spinster, *alias* dicta Maria domina Petre uxor Johannis Petre de Westhorndon predict' militis) of Westhorndon co. Essex; Margaret Tyrell wife of Thomas Tyrell esquire, and Sir Henry Tyrell knt., Edward Attestowe, doctor of physic, gentleman, and Elizabeth . . dwelling in the said Edward Attestowe's house, of Great Downham co. Essex; Christopher Archer gentleman, and his *wife*, Mary Archer *spinster*, of Mounossing co. Essex; William Roberts of Althorne, yeoman; Thomas Hales gentle-

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man, his wife Anne Hales spinster, and Margaret Gurles spinster, of Walthamstow co. Essex; . . . More of Estham co. Essex, spinster; . . . Talbott of Estham co. Essex, gentleman; Thomas Bucknell of Little Bursted co. Essex, gentleman; Rocus Grene, esquire, Thomas Dockley yeoman, and William Legg vintner of Colchester co. Essex; Margery Foxe of Widdington co. Essex, spinster; Ann Newman spinster (wife of Thomas Newman gentleman) of Quenden co. Essex; Thomas Crowley gentleman and his wife Margaret Crowley spinster, John Fishborne yeoman, Grace Crosse spinster (wife of William Crosse yeoman), of Manewden co. Essex; William Grene gentleman, and his wife Katherine Grene spinster, Richard Grene gentleman, Giles Grene gentleman, Margery Grene spinster, Mary Grene spinster, Elizabeth Grene spinster, Thomas Chaplen yeoman and his wife Joan Chaplen spinster, of Little Sampford co. Essex; Jane Brewer spinster, wife of Richard Brewer fishmonger, of Halsted co. Essex; Edmund Danyell esquire and his wife Margaret Danyell spinster, Robert Holgate yeoman, Margaret Tompes spinster, of Belchamp St. Paul's co. Essex; Laurence Turnour gentleman and his wife Alice, of High Easter co. Essex; the Lady Winifred Barrington of Hatfeld Brodock co. Essex; Hugh Worsley of Great Parringdon co. Essex gentleman; Thomas Wyseman gentleman and Jane Wyseman spinster, of Wymbyshe co. Essex; Margaret Gorge spinster (wife of Frank Gorge gentleman) of Writtel co. Essex, and William Sharpe of . . . co. Essex, gelder.

9 January 1581.—Letter from James Altham and William Throkmorton to the Justices of the Peace for the county of Essex.—After our harty commendacions remembered, Whereas the Churchwardens and Sydmen of Hatfilde Brodoke in the county of Essex not consyderinge the vnabilitie of the Lady Hastinges late wief of Sir Thomas Barington knight deceassed to travayle to her Paryshe Church, have lately presented her vnto the Archdeacons Court for not cumynge to the same to heare divine service, which presentment of lyke will be certyfied vnto this Quarter Sessions from my Lorde of London to the end her Ladyshipp may be endited vppon the same, Wherfore we have thought good thus much to certyfie vnto you vppon speche had with her Ladyshipp, That she doth not obstinatly refuse to goe to the Church, nor doth vppon any obstinat will absent her selfe from thence as the Vicar of the Towne can give enformacion, who ys nowe to attend vppon you to certyfie the same, But by reason of sycknes and weaknes of bodye she ys not able to travayle thether beinge one myle from her howse and more without great hurt vnto her selfe, for the which cause she kepeth her howse, Where usually vppon Sundayes & other dayes she hath divine service, which ys established by the lawes of this realme, and requireth the Vicar of the Parishe to her howse to saye the same, at the hereinge wherof she is commonly herselfe and sendeth most of her famylie vppon Sundayes and other feastifall dayes to the Parishe Churche. Wherfore may it please you in consideracion of this lawfull excuse for her owne absence to make staye of any enditement to be preferred against her ladyshipp this Quarter Sessions. And thus wishinge you well to fare we take our leaves the ixth of Januarie anno 1581.—Yo^{r} Lovinge Frendes, James Altham,—William Throkmorton.

2 March 1582.—Letter from Lord Chancellor Bromley to Mr. Browne, Clerk of the Peace for the County of Essex. Ordering process to be stayed in an indictment procured against one Mr. Thomas Wysman of Wymbishe in Essex for absence from church, the said absence from divine service having been altogether due to the feeble health, and in no

degree whatever to contumaciousness and non-conformity in the said Master Wysman who has given sufficient proofs of his compliance and submissiveness in matters of religion. "I am," says the writer, "also "informed that in his house there is vsuall prayers, according to Her "Majestie's lawes, and that it hath been so certified of late by the "Bysshopp. I am further geven to vnderstand that he hath bene "before my Lords of Her Majesties Privie Counsell, and showed "himselfe conformable, and obedient to theire satisfaccions."—Dated from "my house nere Charing Crosse," and signed—T. BROMLEY, Canc.

14 April 1582.—Certificate of Thomas Roberts, parson of Ramsdon Crays, that, at the request of his lawful ordinary, Mr. Doctor Walker, he has "mynistered the Communion according to the Booke of Common "Prayer, vnto the Ryght Worshippfull Sir Henry Tirell in the "oratorie place at his Mansion Howse called Fremingnalles in the "parishe of Downham, vpon Easter Even last past," in the presence of seven undernamed "communicants with the said Sir Henry."

19 April 1582.—The Examination of James Hapton, touching words spoken at Writtle on the 8th instant by John Gaye of Blackmore, as to his knowledge of an accomplice of "Payne the Traytour."—Also the examination (24 April 1582) of the said John Gaye, who admits having said at Writtle that "Payne the Traitor that was executed" was reported to have "belonged to one Master Shelley."

26 September 1583.—The Examynacion of Honor Flowerdew of Windham co. Norfolk before Thomas Darcye & Anthonye Maxey esqrs. :—1. Saythe that she was borne at Windham, & that she was the daughter & heire of William Flowerdewe, late of the same towne, gentleman, who died seased of landes to the value of five hundred merke a yeare.—2. That she was of thage of x yeares at her father's discease, & hath ben with Sir Roger Woodhouse ever sithence as his warde.—3. And also saythe, that the saide Sir Roger Woodhouse tendered to her mariage to William Bruse son & heire to Sir John Bruse, to her greate mislikinge which was the cause of her departure.—4. Also saythe, that she was brought from the saide Sir Roger's, by one Mr. Hall of Thaxteade, & by him brought to the towne of Halsteade.—5. At whiche towne she mette with John Gillam & one Swetinge, & by them was brought to the house of Robert Bindes of Stystede, who gave to her instructions what she should saye & howe she should behave herselfe, but what instruccions then were by them to her geven she sayth she will note tell what punishements soever she hath.—Signed THOMAS D'ARCY, ANTHONYE MAXEYE.—Also, in the same roll, the presentment of Jurors that Thomas Meadowe, late of Chelmysford, Sirack Allynson, William Whynney and his wife Ursurla, John Holmes, John Cowper & *Honor Flowerdew*, are found to be common vagrants, having neither lands, money nor lawful calling.

—— 26 Elizabeth (Midsummer Sessions Roll).—Presentment of divers persons, of the age of sixteen years and upwards, for neglecting to attend church, chapel or usual place of common prayer from the 16th day of January to 18th day of March last past, viz. :—Jane Brewer spinster otherwise styled Jane Brewer wife of Richard Brewer fishemonger of Halsted; Hugh Worsley gentleman, Alice Worsley spinster otherwise styled Alice Worsley wife of the said Hugh Worsley, of Great Parringdon; George Hornynge of Fratinge, yeoman; Avice Howe spinster, otherwise styled Avice Howe wife of the said John Howe, of Manewden; William Grene gentleman, Katherine wife of the said William Grene,

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Thomas Caplyn yeoman, Agnes Caplyn spinster, otherwise styled wife of the said Thomas Caplen, Joan Caplyn spinster, of Little Sampforde Margaret Tyrell wife of Thomas Tyrell esquire, Edward Artestowe esquire, of Downham; Christopher Archer gentleman and his wife Maria Archer, of Mountnesing; Prudence Skott, wife of William Skott of Chigwell gentleman; Thomas Hales gentleman, his wife Anna Hales, and Richard Hale yeoman, of Walthamstowe.

— 28 Elizabeth.—Roll of documents consisting of the following matters:—(*a*) The certificate of Walter Mildmaye esq., Justice of Peace for the county of Essex that he has executed the mandates of a certain writ from the Court of Chancery to the Keepers of the Queen's Peace and the Sheriff of the said county, and in the execution thereof has arrested and put into Colchester gaol John Chickin and Jonas Leonard, who had with other malefactors unlawfully taken possession of a certain messuage in Parringdon co. Essex, being the property of Edmund Turner esq., and had dispossessed the same Edmund Turner thereof.—(*b*) The Writ mentioned in the aforesaid certificate.—(*c*) A panel of Jurors, containing twenty-one names.—(*d*) The Presentment of Jurors that on the 29th day of October in the 27th year of Queen Elizabeth, Peter Phillippes of Ardeley co. Essex, husbandman, and Thomas Podd of the same place, labourer, unlawfully and by violence took possession of a messuage, containing ten acres of land and one of wood, called Chapmans, and lying in Ardeley co. Essex, being the tenement of one Robert Cowey, and dispossessed the same Robert Cowey thereof.—(*e*) Similar presentment of sworn men that, on the 6th day of February in the 28th year of Queen Elizabeth, "quedam "Agnes Hewer de Grinsted in com. pdeo. Spinster uxor Thome Hewer "de Grinsted pdca., husbandman, et Margareta Hewer de eisdem villa "et com. Spinster," unlawfully and by violence entered upon a certain messuage of thirty acres of land, called Parsons and lying in Grinsted aforesaid, and dispossessed John Starlinge and his tenant for a term of years, Anthony Darcey, of the same messuage.—(*f*) Similar finding by a Jury that, on 15 January 28 Elizabeth, William Crowch of Great Bentley, co. Essex, yeoman, unlawfully entered the close of Daniel Warman at Great Bentley co. Essex, and with cows, horses and sheep, trod down and consumed the growing grass thereof.—(*g*) A Presentment by Jurors, running in these words:—"Essex:—The Jury doe "present for our Soureigne Lady ye Quene That . . . Glascoeke of "Chelmesford in the county aforesaid, shoemaker, the xvth daye of "February in the xxviii yeare of Hur Majesties Rayne beinge Shrowve "Tewsdaye of a malyciouse mynde & in contempte of ye Booke of "Comon Prayer, dyd Rende sertayne Leaves oute of the sayde Booke "of Comon Prayer, conteyninge Publicke Baptisme, beinge ye Booke "of one Collen, and in the presens of ye sayd Collen and others. The "sayd Jury doe further presente, That the sayd Collen beinge "demanded ye cause whye Glascoek dyd Rende the Leaves in the sayd "Booke of Comon Prayer, The sayd Collen dyd answere, becawse yt "ys nawghte, Theere ys in yt named the Water of Jordan for the "Washinge awaye our mysticall syns; yf that water washeth awaye syns, "Then Chryst dyed for vs in vayne.—The sayde Jury doe presente "that Robert Edmondes clerk of Naylond dothe wilfullie Refuse the "warynge of the Surplesse, sayinge rayether then he will ware yt, he "will loose hys Lyvynge, And dothe allso refuse to churche woomen.— "The sayd Jurye doe presente That William Lewyse of Steple, Clarke, "doe refuse to ware the Surplesse."—(*h*) The three several Recognizances, for their good behaviour in the following of their business,

of divers persons licensed to keep houses of entertainment in the county of Essex.—It is not apparent why these matters should have been thus put together in a separate parcel, instead of being incorporated in the ordinary Sessions Rolls to which they pertain ; but it is probable that their separate existence is due to the oversight of a Clerk of the Peace who accidentally omitted them from the rolls of 28 Elizabeth. A recent hand has mis-described the bundle by endorsing it "28 Elizabeth, "1585: A Commission to Enquire into a Riott."

13 April 1586.—Letter from Lord Hunsdon to Mr. Appelton, one of the Justices of the Peace for the county of Essex. Announcing his receipt of the examination of Edward Lymwoode, who appears to be "a verie bad fellow, and belike a comon spredder of newes and such "false rumours," and perhaps is himself the inventor of the false news he has spread abroad, the writer is of opinion that the fellow should be committed to prison pending further enquiries about him, and should then be "bound to his good abearing." Dated from Grenewich ; and signed—J. HUNSDON.

24 April 1587.—Letter from Lords of the Council to the Justices of the Peace for the County of Essex. After referring to the commission heretofore granted by Her Majesty to the letter's bearer, Richard Francklyn, to repair a certain decayed bridge and highway, leading to Salcot, which work was after deliberation stayed by the said Justices on the ground of inconvenience, the writers request that the said Richard Francklyn may be permitted to complete the execution of his said commission, on which he has been at much expense and trouble. Dated from "Ye Court," and signed—E. WARWYK ; R. LEYCESTER.

24 July 1589.—From John, bishop of London, to the Justices of the Peace for the county of Essex. Touching the action of a certain Thomas Pegrim who appears to have been imposing himself on certain of the Essex people, as an officer of the Bishop of London, with authority to meddle in the affairs of his Lordship's manor of Stocforde. "Theis are," says the writer, "to signify vnto you & the rest of the "Bench, that I knowe no such officer by the name of Thomas Pegrim "as you writt of to have to doe in any Lordships of myne to be "warented as a Clerke of the Markett but contrarywise I knowe for "certenty that one Mr. Powell, Her Majesties servant, my honest "neighbour at Fulham since my late coming hether did with my "mannor of Stockforde deale by vertue of the . . Markettes office supply "vnder Her Majesties graunt to him all thinges that belong to that "office whatsoever." Dated from the writer's manor of Much Hadham ; and signed—JOHN LOND'.

7 January 1590.—Letter from Geffery Nightingale to Mr. Baron Clerke. Touching the offences of one Andrewe Howe, whom the writer and one of his men are bound by Sir Thomas Lucas to prosecute for stealing at Newport "three milch bullockes"—the writer's property. Evidence will be given at the trial of the said Andrewe Howe that he has confessed in his examination before Sir Thomas Lucas to the robbery of the said "three milch bullockes," and also of his "stealing "of viii other bullockes before this time of certen persons dwelling "about the Roodinges, for which he hadd triall this daye twelve moneth "at the Quarter Sessions at Chelmesford, and there was then burnt "in the hand and so delivered." It has also come to the writer's knowledge at Newport that this "Andrewe Howe about sixe yeres since "committed a rape vppon a young maiden, and for that he fledd, and "could never be heard of, vntill this day."—Dated from Newport.

16 August 1591.—Curious Memorandum of the insults offered by Trystram Blaby, preacher, to the parson of Stanford-le-Hope co. Essex in the church of the said parish, and of the scandalous disturbances arising there from the said Preacher's insolent discourtesy and violent rudeness to the said parson. "Then," it is recorded, "Mr· Blaby "prechedd, and in his sermon he rayled on the parson, calling him "Dome Dog, Idoll P'ntor, vnlerned and vnstable mynister, a murderer "of ther sooles, with diverse other vnholesome wordes, and comparing "him to Corah, Dathan and Abiram."

—— 34 Elizabeth (Midsummer Sessions). The Indenture dated . . October 25 Elizabeth, between Walter Raleigh of Collyton Raleigh co. Devon, esquire, of the one part, and Katherine Busbee of the town of Manyngtree co. Essex, widow of the other part: Whereby, by virtue of Letters Patent, dated 4 May 25 Elizabeth, the said Walter Raleigh gives licence to the said Katherine Busbee, by herself, servants, and assigns, or any of them, during her natural life, to keep a Tavern in her present mansion house or any other house in Manningtree aforesaid, and there to buy and sell wine under conditions set forth in the instrument. Signed—W. RALEIGH.

—— 35 Elizabeth (Easter Sessions Roll).—A similar form of Indenture of licence (blank) to sell wine; with Walter Raleigh's signature at the foot, and in the body of the instrument blank spaces, in which to insert dates and the name &c. of any person applying for the licence.

—— 36 Elizabeth (Easter Sessions Roll).—Another blank Indenture for licence to sell wine, with Walter Raleigh's name in the body of the instrument, but without his signature at the foot.

9 September 34 Elizabeth. The Examination, before Sir Edmond Huddilston knt., of William Clerke of Holborne, London, touching contumelious words alleged to have been spoken to him by a sailor, on the highway between Chelmsforde and Witham, about Springfield, which sailor, on being asked whether he had come over with the Lord Thomas Howard answered for himself and two other sailors accompanying him, that "they cam over with an honester man then Lorde "Thomas Howarde," adding "Hange him villeine, for he hath cast "awaie a number of men better then himsealf."—Also, the Examination of Francis Foorde of Ipswich, sailor, who denies having spoken to William Clerke any such words to the dishonour of Lord Thomas Howard

31 December 1595. Letter from Lords of the Council to the Justices of the Peace for the County of Essex. Announcing that they have accorded authority and licence to the Mayor and Jurates of the town of Rye co. Sussex "to aske and gather the voluntarye devotion and "contribution of the inhabitants of diuers marrytyme counties of the "which that countye of Essex is one," towards the cost and charges of remedying the defect of the haven of Rye, which (through the diversion of the current of a certain fresh river, heretofore issuing into the sea through the said haven) "is checked with sands in great abundance," the writers enjoin the said Justices of the Peace "to cause the "benevolence of the inhabitants of their said countie to be duely and "dilligently gathered towards the finishing of the work aforesaid." Dated from the Court at Richmond; and signed by — C. HOWARD, W. BURGHLEY, Jo: PUCKERING, COBHAM, J. BUCKSHURST, Ro: CECYLL, J. WOLLEY, J. FORTESCUE.

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4 January 1595. From Richard, bishop of London, to Sir Thomas Mildmay and Sir John Peters, knights, and the other Justices of the Peace for the County of Essex.—After my hartie commendations, I do heere of verie notable and lewde practise of two men called Wayte and Kempe, parishioners of Elmsteed in Essex, where one Medcalfe is vicar, who have preferred severall inditementes against the said vicar for fellony in takinge certaine cheeses, a thing so improbable in yt selfe and savoringe so stronglie in the sense of all men who practise against the poore minister and conspiracy, that I hope of your selves you will haue that christian regard of the poore man and his cause, and his enemies maliciousnes as appertayneth. Nevertheles I do hartelie praie you that if his band be to appeare at the Generall Assises there to answere it, that he be not pressed to aunswere it at the Quarter Sessions, but that he maie keepe that time of triall if it must needes come to that issue, and be not otherwise by your Wisedome ordered. And that you would steede the poore man in justice against the malice of his accusers. Yt were verie hard if it may be discerned that their proceedinge is pretended and evidentlie savorethe of practise, that a man of that calling should be put to so publique a reproche, as to stand upon deliberation and triall of his life, especiallie when the wound he shall receave, whatsoever it be, shalbe made vpon the gospell of God wherof he is a minister. And so commendinge his cause vnto you, I committ you to the grace of God. From my house in London, the fourth of January 1595.

Yr Very Loving Freind
Rich: London.

11 May (1596).—From Richard, bishop of London, to Sir Thomas Mildmay and Sir John Peter, knights, and the rest of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace within the county of Essex.—After my very hartye commendations. It hath pleased the LL. of hir Mtys most honorable privye Counsell to commend vnto you the meanes of releiving the decayed harbour of the town of Rye, wch in tymes past hath bene a speciall porte of that part of the Realme, and a succor for shipps distressed by tempest for their safetye. The place is so well known vnto me, & the town wth the people therof, by reason of my residing therin the space of six yeres as preacher & minister, having receyved great comfort of my labors & ministery among them, by reason of ther zelous conformitye in true religion, and all dutifull loyaltye towards hir Mty, that I can not but second wth my earnest desyre the commendations of so good a worke by their LL.; And the rather to you, of the county of Essex, wch being part of my charge, wch with all christian affection I doe perticulerly respect, I doe therfore very hartely pray you, That you would be pleased, and sumwhat the rather at this my instance, to put into execution wth effect this ther LL. request so ernestly commended vnto you; That as ther cawse is much compassionable & the worke so necessary, not for that place alone but for the whole realme, so yt would please you to give yt more furtheraunce then vsually in common movings is wont to be doun, So shall the place distressed be bound to bless God for yr so blessing them, & my selfe shall reckon yt a speciall token of yr love & kindenes towards me, & be ever ready to answer yt agayn wth what soever may be in my poore possibility. So committing you to ye goodness of God——Yrs. ever in the Lord Jesus——

Rich: London.

5 July, 1596. Letter from the Mayor and Jurates of Rye to Sir John Peter knt.—Our dutyfull commendacions to yor Wor remembered: We vnderstande by Mr Angell, her Matys purveyor, yt you have received the letters of the Right Honourable the LL. of her Mates most

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Honourable Privie Counsell, wrytten in our behalf, for a collection to be made in y^e^ Countye of Essex towardes the repayringe of our decayed haven, Wheren Your Worship hath promised your best furtherance.—Nowe for as much as this bearer, our Neighbour and Friende, hath good occasyon to traveile into those partes, we have thought yt our dutyes herebye to entreate your Worship to vse your best meanes for our good at your nex Assyses, in causeinge their Honors saide Letters to be spredd and dispersed in y^t^ countye to the Justices of Peace there, & in our behalfe to desyre their furtheraunce in this so vniuersall a benefytt to the commenwelth. And as we shalbe contented to be at any charge y^t^ Yo^r^ Worship shall thinke meete in wrytinge of coppies of those their honors letters to be diuersely dispersed, So shall we be most redye to be at Your Worship's commandment wherein we may do you any Service or pleasure in these partes, And will further cause our honourable Frindes to be gratefull to Your Worship for Your Curtesye to be shewed to vs herein. And so we take our leave at Rye the V^th^ day of Julye 1596.—Your Worships to commaunde to thuttermost of their power.

The Maior and Jurattes of Rye.

14 July 1600. Letter from the Sheriff and Justices of the Peace of the county of Hertford to Sir Henry Graye, Sir Thomas Mildmay and Sir John Peter knts., and M^r^ Maynard, Esquire, after our harty commendations &c.—The Parish Church of Roystone in the county of Hartford being so much ruynated and decayed, as yt is by experience found to be farre beyond the reach of abilitie to be repared and reedified by the Inhabitants of the Towne, Wherefore at ther most humble and earnest sute by the meanes of divers of the Lordships of Her Majesties most honorable Privy Councell, and especially of the Right Honorable Sir Robert Cecill, Knight, Principall Secretarie to Her Majestie, they have procured Hir gracious letters patentes vnder the great seale of England, to gather the benevolence and charitable deuocions of well & good disposed people within the dyoces of London and Norwich towardes the repayring and erecting of the said church. Now forasmuch as charitie in theis is so weake and lame, as withoute good helpe yt is not hable to goe alone, We are very hartelie herby, in the behalf of our said contrimen and neighboures of Roystone, to desire you so farre to extend your charitable favours vnto them, as by your Letters vnto the mynisters, or otherwise to entreate them to vse some ernest & good perswasions vnto there parishioners, that by there exhortacions they might be moved to deale the more liberalie in so good and christian a worke, otherwise we can expect no great matter, We know your Sheare is daylie visited with extra-ordinary chardges as well as ours, Therefore we wholly relie upon your good meanes and furtheraunce therin, for the which our neighbours of Roystone shalbe most bounde vnto you, So will we, also, be very thankful vnto you for yt, and be reddy to requite yt, with the like or any other freindlie curtisie we shalbe able. And so with very harty commendacions we committ you to God his mercifull protection.

From Hertford this xiiij^th^ of Julii 1600. Your verie louing & assured Freindes.—Robert Chester, vicecomes; H. Cooke; Phi Botelер, R. Lytton, Arthure Capell.

31 March, 44 Elizabeth to 8 January, 4 Charles I.—Imperfect Roll of Records of Proceedings at General Sessions of the Justices of the Peace of the County of Essex. Beginning with a membrane, headed "Essex: Adhuc record' tempore Thome Mildmay militis Custod'

" rotulorum com. pdci." ; the next of the forty-eight remaining " membranes being headed " Record' tempore Prenobilis Thome Comit' " Suff. Custod' rotulorum Com. Essex.—Placit. ad General' Session' " Pacis Com. Pdci apud Chelmesford in Com. pd. die Jovis px' post " festum Apostolorum Petri & Pauli existent' quinto die Julii Anno " regni Jacobi dei gra' &c., &c., octavo, &c., Coram Gamaliel Capell " mil', Willo Smyth mil', Antonio Everard mil', Henr' Maxey mil', " Robto. Riche armigo & aliis &c." From this record of the 8th year " of James the First to the concluding record of the 4th year of " Charles the First, there is no break in the series of membranes.

21 February 1603.—Letter from Lords of the Council to the High Sheriff and Justices of the Peace, of the county of Essex. Premising that to His Majesty's knowledge it is beneficial for his subjects that licences for selling wine (according to a form expressed in certain Letters Patent granted by the late Queen Elizabeth to Sir Walter Raleigh, knt., lately attainted of High Treason) should be granted to a sufficient number of traders (as without the said licences there would be no selling of wines by retail in England and Wales in consequence of the Statute of 7 Edward VI., restraining the price of French wines to ij*d.* a quart, and of all sweet wines to iij*d.* a quart; and premising further that the recent Proclamition against monopolies did not confer liberty on all men without restraint; the writers announce it to be " His Majesty's express will and commandment that all such persons " whatsoever as be not licenced to sell wines either under the Great " Seal of England, or the Seall of the said Sir Walter Raleigh knt. shall " presentlie forbear & surcease theire further draweing and selling " of wines as they tender His Majesties commandment and pleasure, " &c., &c.; and that all others licenced as aforesaid shall forthwith " make their repaire as conveniently as they may to John Shelberie " gent., His Majesty's Officer in that behalf appointed at his howse " against Durham Place neer Charing Crosse in Midds.,"—to pay arrears due on their said licences, and to receive orders concerning the confirmation of the same. Dated from " the Court;" and signed by —Jno. Cant., T. Ellesmere Canc., Suffolke, Northumberland, Ro. Cecyll, W. Knollys, and others.

7 March 1604.—Letter from Lords of the Council to the High Sheriff and Justices of the Peace for the county of Essex. For the execution of the requirements of previous orders for licensed dealers in wine to apply to the proper source for new licences, and for unlicensed dealers to give over their selling of wines.—Dated from Whitehall, with eleven signatures.—Also, dated from Whitehall, 27 July 1605, a letter, from Lords of the Council, to the same High Sheriff and Justices of the Peace, touching the same orders and particular dealers in wine: With ten signatures.

6 April 1605.—A trewe certificate by Richard, the Lord Bishop of London, of persons presented to him " for not cominge to Churche " within the County of Essex."

(1.) The parson, churchwarden and sideman of *Downeham* present " Mris. Many, wiefe of Anthony Many, esquier, for a Popish Recusante ; " Frances Atstowe widdowe, Anne Atstowe her daughter a singlewoman " and William Warlowe for Popish Recusantes, for that a long tyme " not any of them have repayred to Church to dyvine servis."

(2.) The vicar, churchwardens, and sidemen of *Easttilburie* present " that there be in their parrishe theis recusants Ann Rickwood, gent., " and Marie Wiseman wch refuse to come to here dyvine servis."

(3.) The parson, churchwardens and sidemen of *Easthornedon* present "James Shackleton and Joane his wieffe for refusinge to come "to Churche, beinge admonished by the minister and churchwardens."

(4.) The parson, churchwardens and sidemen of *Ramsden Bellowse*, present "Lady Margarett wieff to S^r^ Frances Fitche for that she "hath not come to her parrishe Churche by the space of theis three "yeres."

(5.) The curate, churchwardens and sidemen of *Curringham* present "John Phiffion and his wieff who forbeare to come to Church and "Common Prayer."

(6.) The churchwardens and sidemen of *Shenfield* present "William Mose and his wiefe who doth not come to the Churche "accordinge as they ought doe, and alsoe one Robert Hankin, and alsoe "one William Bushe who doth not come to the Churche accordinge as "they ought to doe."

(7.) The curate, churchwardens and sidemen of *Stamford Rivers*, present "that M^r^. William Shelton his wief and familie, have and do "forbeare to come to Churche either to here dyvine servis or sermons "nowe for the space of sixe monathes or more, and have for the same "byn presented but not remedied, but for what cawse they doe persist "herein the same minister and churchwardens saie they knowe "not."

(8.) The parson, churchwardens and sidemen of *Stondon* "doe "presente that they have papisticall Recusants w^ch^ vtterly refuse to "come to the Church, *vizt.* William Bird gent. and his wief Christofer "Bird and his wief Elizabeth, . . . Jackson widdowe and Marie "Bird."

(9.) The churchwardens and sidemen of *Walthamstowe* "doe presente "John Dason and Christian his wief for not cominge to churche theis "fowerteene monethes, Roberte Canon for not cominge to churche "theis ten monethes, and M^ris^. Russell whose other name they knowe "nott for not cominge to churche theis twentie weekes at the "leaste."

(10.) The churchwardens and sidemen of *Westham* "doe presente "M^ris^. . . . Bradbury widow for nott cominge to church to dyvine "servis or sermons, and M^ris^. Elizabeth Godderd widow for refusinge "to come to the churche."

(11.) The vicar, churchwardens and sidemen of *Layton* "doe pre-"sente Thomas More and Marie More his wief, Grizatie More and his "wief Ann More, Lawrence Povie, Jane his wief, and Robert Tyas "whiche forbeare to come to their churche and have refused att the leaste "theis viij or x yeres."

(12.) The churchwardens and sidemen of *Kallinbury Magna* "doe "presente, answeringe vnto the article w^ch^ concerne Recusants, that "they have don their vttermost dutie, wherefore they presente and "have presented M^r^. Gyles Wattson and Katheryn his wief and one "John Crowche the eldest with his wief with one Poymer Gervis."

(13.) The parson, churchwardens and sidemen of *Shearinge* "doe "presente Cicely Madley for leavinge to come to churche to Common "Prayer."

(14.) The churchwardens and sidemen of *Farneham* "doe presente "that there is Thomas Little refusinge to come to Churche."

(15.) The vicar, churchwardens and sidemen of *Manuden* "doe "presente that Thomas Crowle esquier and Margarett his wief, "recusants, have not come to Churche there w^th^ them or ellswhere to "their knowledge by the space of twentie yeres and upward; Edward "Raye gent. servante to the said M^r^. Crowley hath not come to the "churche nor receyved the communion by the space of two yeres or "more, Margarett Mason wief of George Mason hath refused to come to "churche by the space of seaven yeres or there above."

(16.) The churchwardens and sidemen of *Samford Magna* "doe "presente that they have noe recusantes but one *vizt.* Fraunces "Mosse."

(17.) The churchwardens and sidemen of *Samford Parva* "doe "presente that they have talked w^th^ M^r^. William Greene whome they "saie they doe knowe have not come to churche neither he nor his "wief for the space of theis Twentie yeres, and he answereth that he "can prove by lawe that they are noe Recusants; and that Ann wief "of Olyver Clawrence hath not come to churche to heare dyvine servis "this xiiij yere."

(18.) The churchwardens and sidemen of *Widdington* "doe presente "M^r^. Edmond Churche and Dorothie his wief and Ann their "dawghter for that they refuse to come to churche and have not "repayred to their church by the space of twoe yeres to here Dyvine "Servis."

(19.) The vicar, churchwardens and "questmen" of *Wendon Magna* "doe presente one Peeter Thurgood togeither with his wief and mother "which refuse to come to the churche, pretendinge that yt is againste "their conscience as their churche standeth established; the said Peeter "and his mother and wief have absented them selves above theis "twelve monethes," and also one "William Banes who sometyme "was servante w^th^ the said Peeter, whoo doth refuse to come to the "church in like manner and is very obstinate; he hath refused soe "theis two monethes."

(20.) The churchwardens and sidemen of *Wimbishe* "doe presente "that they knowe not of any but Sir William Wiseman, knight, "and Ladie Joane his wief, and M^ris.^ Jane Wiseman his mother, "who is aged and sickley, and some of his servants which they knowe "nott their names, neither can lerne, for they are goinge and "cominge."

(21.) The parson, churchwardens and sideman of Canfeild Parva "do presente that Marie the wief of Peter Leonard hath continued a "recusante theis seaven yeres and more."

(23.) The churchwardens and sidemen of *Dunmowe Magna* "doe "presente that M^r^. William Clerk, M^ris^. Elizabeth Jennings, M^r^. Robert "Cranwise, Elizabeth Cranwise widow, Robert Smithe and Winifred "his weif, Joane the wiefe of Roger Thredder, Joane Godfrey, widowe "Smarte, William Cocke and his wief, widowe Cocke, Alice Dennis "widowe, Nicholas Cranwise, Susan Drake, M^r^. William Hunt and his "weif, M^ris^. Grisogon Thorne, Elizabeth the wief of M^r^. Butler of the "same parrishe for that they refuse to come to dyvine servis as "Recusants and soe have done many monethes."

(24.) The churchwardens and sidemen of Easton Parva "doe "presente Silvester Dennis and his wief for willfull Recusants."

(25.) The vicar, churchwardens and sidemen of Bulmer "doe presente "that they have none who refuse to come to churche exceptinge

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" M^r. Southcott, his daughters, his maydes Margarett and Grace, his " men John Hayward, John Davies, John Gary William."

(26.) The vicar, churchwardens and sidemen of *Finchinfeild* " doe " presente M^ris. Smithe, widow the wief of Maister Clement Smithe " deceased, M^ris. Clare Bendowes the wief of William Bendowes, " M^r. Ambrose Bendowes and his wief, William Thurgood gentleman " and his wief, and Christofer Suelocke, who have absented themselves " from their parish church."

(27.) The vicar, churchwardens and sideman of *Maplested Magna* " doe presente William Morgan and Dorothie his wief w^ch absente " themselves from churche, but the reason the saie they knowe nott, " neither have they come to churche theis xij monethes."

(28.) The parson, churchwardens and sideman of *Pentlowe* " doe " presente that they have no recusants in their parrishe savinge one " gentlewoman M^ris. Kempe the wief of M^r. John Kempe."

(29.) The vicar, churchwardens and sideman of Badowe Parva " doe " presente M^ris. Margarett Twittie, M^ris. Bettrice Twitty and M^ris. Ellen " Twitty " for refusing " to come to church according to the Kinges " Ma^ties lawes."

(30.) The parson, churchwardens and sidemen of Ingatstone " doe " presente that they have one M^ris. Browne the wief of M^r. John " Browne, soiornour with John Cliffe gentleman which hath not " resorted to churche this yeare or more."

(31.) The parson, churchwardens and sidemen of Rawreth present M^r. Edward White his wife M^ris. Ann White, and their servant Elizabeth Parker, for absenting themselves from church.

(32.) The parson and churchwarden of *Fawlkborne* " doe presente " that there is and hath byn a gentlewoman in their parrishe abowte " fower or five monethes, that is a Recusante, and hath never since her " cominge to their parrishe come to their Churche to dyvine servis, " w^ch gentlewoman's name is Mis^ris. Izabell Olyver, wief of M^r. Doctor " Olyver of Berry in Suffolk, who is alsoe a Recusante confyned or " bounded as they here to be abowte Berry, cominge onely nowe and " then to his said wief by license accordinge to lawe as he saieth.—Item " there is in the howse of the said M^ris. Olyver her daughter M^ris. Izabell " Fortescue and her gentlewoman called M^ris. Katheryn and a man ser- " vante called Raphe and a maide servante called Elizabeth who all have " byn soe longe in their parrishe and never came to Churche to dyvine " servis.—Item, there are two other maydes that have byn there a lesser " tyme, who since their commynge thither came not to churche to Dvyine " servis thone called (as they here) Marian, the other called Ann."

(33.) The vicar, churchwardens and sideman of *Hatfield Peverill* " doe presente the wief of Sir John Braye, who by her own confession, " as they vnderstande, hath not come to churche almost theis twenty " yeres, and of their certayne knowledge hath refused theis two yeres " and more: and also Mary, the wief of M^r. Anthony Sams and " daughter of the same M^r. Bray who for the same tyme of more then " two yeres hath not come to churche.

(34.) The vicar, churchwardens and sideman of *White Notley* " doe " presente M^ris. Wrighte and Joane her maide for Recusantes because " they have more than this hayfe yere refused to come to Churche and " to communicate with the congregacion."

(35.) The churchwardens of *St. Peters in Maulden* "doe presente "that Edmonde Bridge hath not come to the Dyvine Servis or sermon "at the churche of All Saints in Maulden aforesaid by the space of "sixe monethes."

(36.) The vicar, churchwardens and sidemen of *Britlingsea* "doe "presente that Thomas Barwicke gent., nowe of their parishe refuseth "to come to their Churche to dyvine servis of God, and that he and "Margaret his wief have forborne to come thither three yeres togeither "nowe last past.

(37.) The vicar, churchwardens and sidemen of *Harwich* "doe "presente Christian Seaman, the wief of Edmond Seaman, a Sectary "Recusante and so hath contynewed theis tenn yeres and upwards."

(38.) The parson, churchwardens and sidemen of *Weighley* "doe "presente the wief of John Forrest the elder cometh not to their "church."

(39.) The churchwardens and sidemen of *St. Mary Magdalen in Colchester* "doe presente John Kinge an howse carpenter and his wief "who do not vse to come to churche for the space of one whole yeare "passed at the least, but what the cawse of their absence is they knowe "nott save that they thincke that they doe mislike the ceremonies and "orders of the Churche of England."

(40.) The vicar, churchwardens and sidemen of *Boxted* "doe presente "that M^{ris}. Sara Graine the wief of George Graine, now farmer of "Rivers Hall, hath not byn to their churche at Dyvine Servis since "their coming to the office of churchwardens, but hath promised to "come."

(41.) The curate, churchwardens and sidemen of *Pattiswicke* "doe "presente the Ladie Hudlestone in their parrishe, that forbeareth to "come to Churche, but vppon what cawse or what pretence they doe "not knowe, but she is of greate age and very sickley. There is alsoe "a gentlewoman that attendeth on her is M^{ris}. Frances Clympton, and "other maide servante her name is Magarett Toppinge, w^{ch} have "forborne cominge to churche, but vppon what pretence they know "not."

The foregoing presentments being followed by separate presentments, "made by Ministers alone" of the four undermentioned parishes.

(1.) M^{r}. Richard Woolley, parson of *Widdington*, certifies that Edmond Churche gent. and his wife Dorothie, their children Edmond, Richard and Anne, their son-in-law M^{r}. Atstowe and his wife Ellyn sojourners, M^{r}. Plinte, a sojourner, and Margarett a servant in M^{r}. Churche's house, are "popishe recusantes" tarrying in the said parish.

(2.) M^{r}. Morgan Richards, parson of Samford Parva, certifies respecting the presence in his parish of "many absolute Recu- "santes who thoughe popishelie given would and will be called "Catholickes," whose names correspond with those given in the presentment by the churchwardens and sidemen of the Samford Parva.

(3.) M^{r}. Raphe Ravens, D.D., vicar of Dunmowe Magna, certifies that the "Popishe Recusantes" of his parish are Robert Smithe a weaver, his wife Winifred Smithe, William Rawlyn and John Thredder (bound servants to the said Robert Smith), the wife of M^{r}. Thorne (parson of Leaden Roothinge), Richard Crannis (son of the

widow Crannis), Gregorie Cocke (brother of William Cocke), John Clerke and his wife Amy Clerke, Mary Wiseman, and George Jenor (brother of Andrew Jenor) gentleman.

Signed—Ric: London, and sealed with the bishop's episcopal seal, this writing is noted at the foot of the last written leaf "Billa vera "founde by the Greate Inqueste."

30 September 1606. Letter (copy) from Lords of the Council to the Clerk of the Peace, of the county of Essex, Announcing that in consequence of the earnest suit of the Spanish Ambassador in her behalf, His Majesty's pleasure is that all proceedings against M^ris. Moore, the widow of the late Alderman Moore, for recusancy in matters of religion, shall be stayed till further announcement of the king's pleasure; reference being made in the letter to the lady's Spanish birth and education, which account for her being of the "Popishe religion," and also to an understanding that "y^e said widowe will not longe continewe in this Realme "but returne into Spayne, her staye beinge oneley (as we are informed) "to take order for her late husbandes debtes," dated from Hampton Courte; signed Suffolke, Salisbury, Northampton, Worcester, and R. Cant.

19 July 1606. Warrant, signed by the Earl of Sussex and addressed to the constables of Finchingfeild; requiring them to arrest Arthur Bettes and carry him before some of the Justices of the Peace, in order that he may be bound with sufficient sureties to appear at the next Sessions; with further warrant for the said Arthur Bettes's committal to prison and his detention therein should he refuse to be so bound. Dated from Newhall.

4 April 1607. Letter (signed—J. Popham, James Altham) to the Justices of the Peace for the county of Essex. Recommending the erection of "a house of correction or rather of work" for the fit entertainment and employment of the loose, lewd people, set free from imprisonment at every Assyses and Gaol delivery, who for want of such a place too often go on the highways, and take to evil courses more resolutely than before.

20 September 1607. Letter from the Earl of Suffolk (signed—T. Suffolke) to Sir Henry Maynard knt. and the other Justices of the Peace for the County of Essex. In behalf of the writer's servant, Anthony Calton, who has been indicted through spleen, rather than upon just grounds, in some matter touching a highway.—Dated from the writer's "house at Audlyend."

31 July 1607. Letter from Thomas, earl of Dorset, to the Custos Rotulorum and other Justices of the Peace of the County of Essex. For a new and fair assessment of the fines due unto His Majesty upon admittances in his manors within the county of Essex.—Dated from the Court.

27 December 1608. Letter from the Earl of Nottingham to the Justices of the Peace for the county of Essex. Praying that Nicholas Muce, who is surety for Launcelott's Rayes's appearance at the next Quarter Sessions to be held at Chelmsford, may not suffer from the non-appearance at the said Sessions of the said Launcelott Raye who "is att "this instant his Mat^ies prisoner in the Marshalsea, where he is lyke to "remaine, committed thither by my warrant as Justice in Eyre for a "foul offence by him committed within his Mat^ies Forest of Waltham." Dated from Whitehall.

Custos Rotulorum and Justices of the Peace of County of Essex's MSS.

13 December 1608. From the Earl of Worcester to the Lord Peeter, and other Justices of the Peace for the county of Essex. Touching certain "Composition Otes . . . levied vpon one John Mason."—Dated from Whitehall.

23 April 1612. Roll Schedule of the Particulars of Wages of all manner of Artificers and servants; set forth by the Justices of Peace for co. Essex; under the seals and signatures of the same Justices.

17 January 13 James.—The true Bill of the Indictment, at the Easter Sessions 1616, of Edmund Reely of Newport joyner, Richard Bulb of the same place labourer, and Thomas Galle of the same place tailor, for making, publishing and singing on aforesaid 17th of Jan. the follcwing opprobrious libel of and about William Scott and Thomas Kinge then wardens of the parish-church of Newport, and George Watson preacher of God's Word there,—*vizt.*,

A Citation, sent to To-bad the Pariter.

I charge you that speedily to the Corte you bringe,
Will the Prowd Butcher and Tom with no Thinge,
For that they present poore men to their great losse,
And leave out the Sheperde for not signing with the Crosse,
This is their oath and to this they are sworne,
To see the holydaies kepte, and the surples worne,
Also they are to present so many as they shall see,
Which take the Sacrament on ther Tailes, and not on ther knee,
And to their oath this is a great breach,
To suffer anie Sheperd without a lycense to teach;
They can spye a moat in another man's eye,
And suffer great beames in others to lye;
Also cyte the Sheperd at the Court to appeare,
For gettinge two children within one yeare,
Wish him from his pleasures to abstaine,
And know how the Town shalbe discharged of thes Twayne.
The sheperde should be an example in holynes of Liffe,
And not stand playing with his dogg and kissinge of his wiffe.
Item, for that he dwelt by an Hoste above two yere,
And was indebted to him for Ale and Stronge beere,
They gave him an angell to make a funerall exhortation,
And then in truth hee did not know his life or conversation,
But a sudden death to a poore Cobler befell,
And hee made his Mittimus and sent him to Hell.
Oh doe not judge nor vp so high clyme,
Remember Noah was overtaken with wyne,
The Theefe to repente had but short space,
And yet Christ received him into his heavenly grace,
And so to make an end of this rime
God's mercy is not restreyned by shortnes of tyme.

It being further charged against the libellers in the indictment, "Quodque predict' libell' fuit sic indorsat' in his Anglican' verbis sequent' *vizt.*

Deliver this to the Townes Jewell,
Whose elboe cushen is of Crewell,
To him, I meane, who at the poor barks
And eath (*sic*) nothing but cock sparrowes and larks,
To him, I say, who noe compassion feeles,
But cries, Let the poore sterue and kick vp ther heeles.

Custos Rotulorum and Justices of the Peace of County of Essex's MSS.

14 July 1628.—To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Essex. —Honored Sirs:—This day His Majestie hath commanded me to signifie His gracious pleasure vnto you in favour of the Lo. Petre: That whereas hee standeth indicted for Recusancy at Your Sessions in the County of Essex and ys to putt in his travers w^{ch} remaines to bee tryed; that as hee hath given order already for deferringe his tryall till Christmas Sessions, soe yee should take knowledge of his pleasure that hee haue further daie till Easter Sessions w^{ch} I should have done at once but for order sake that yt might not bee contynued but from Sessions to Sessions. Thus haueinge obeyed His Ma^{ties} command herein which I doubt not but you wilbee carefull to observe. I rest Yo^{r} lovinge frinde and servant—R. Heath.

28 March 1629.—To the Justices of the Peace for the County o Essex:—Honored S^{rs}, His Ma^{tie} this day called me to him, and for reasons best knowen to himselfe, comanded me to signifie his pleasure vnto you, that whereas the Lord Petre standeth indicted at the Sessions in the County of Essex for Recusancy, that yee doe not proceed further thereon, vntill his Ma^{ties} pleasure bee further knowen concerninge the same. Whereof the Clerk of the Peace is alsoe to take knowledge. I have herein performed his Ma^{ties} expresse comandm^{te}, the care of the rest I leaue to you, and my selfe remaine at yo^{r} service to bee commanded.—Ri. Heath.

20 April 1647. Letter from the Earl of Manchester and Speaker Lenthall to the Judge of the Assessions at Chelmsford co. Essex.— "The Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled taking notice of "many and greate Riotts lately committed and done in sundry counties "and citties of this Kingdome against the Officers of Excise and others "in theire aide, and assistance in leavying the Excise, have lately made a "Declaration concerning y^{e} said Excise and of theire resolucions about "the same." The Judge of the Assessions at Chelmsford is directed to publish this Declaration at the next General Quarter Sessions of Essex, to give special charge for due inquiry into all such riots in the said county, and to see "that the offenders may receive condigne punishment accord- "ing to Law." Signed—Manchester, Speaker of y^{e} House of Peers pro tempore, and William Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons.

(*c.*) *Enrolments of Deeds.*

File (of 41 membranes) of Enrolments of Deeds; Preserving record of the following matters,—

(*a*) 20 September 23 Henry VIII.—The Indenture whereby John Glascok of Highester co. Essex, yeoman, bargained and sold unto Thomas Yong of Rokeswell co. Essex, yeoman, certain messuages and lands in Peldon co. Essex, which the said vendor bought lately of John Glascok, son and heir of William Glascok of Chiknall Trenchefoyle.

(*b*) 24 May 28 Henry VIII.—The Indenture whereby William Rolff of Southmyster, son and heir of Thomas Rolff co. Essex husbandman, bargained and sold to John Clerke of Palkelham of the said county, "the moite or halfendele of one garden in Assyndon co. Essex, with "the moity of two crofts in the parish of Haukewell."

(*c*) 28 November 28 Henry VIII.—Deed of gift and conveyance whereby Edward Aleyn of Chigwell co. Essex, gentleman, sold and conveyed to Ralph Johnson of Woodford in the said county, a messuage with appurtenances in Lambourn co. Essex, called Nuttes, and an acre of ground under the said messuage, with two closes in the same parish of Lambourne, aforesaid.

(*d*) 28 January 28 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale by William Selle of London, hatter, of "oon acre and an halfe late sette and planted with "Saffren be it more or lesse lying in a certen feld in Littelbury" co. Essex, to William Raymont of Littelbury aforesaid, yeoman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*e*) 20 January 28 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance by Sir Clement Harleston of South Kyngton co. Essex knt., a tenement with appurtenances called Hobbys of Forde together with lands, &c., pertaining to the same, lying in the parish of Styfforthe or elswhere in the said county, to Miles Parkyns. citizen and skinner of London, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*f*) 8 January 28 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance by Walter Bonham of Stanweye co. Essex, esquire, of divers lands and tenements "called Waytesgate otherwise called Colne Parke Gate," with all his other lands &c. in Erlys Colne, Moche Tey, Feryng, Maxall or elsewhere in the co. of Essex, to William Bonham of Stanweye aforesaid, his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*g*) 2 March 28 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance by Thomas Butt of Whetherysfeld co. Essex, yeoman, of a certain messuage, garden and curtilage Bysars, and a field of arable land called Ravensfeld in the same parish, to Thomas Spryng of Whetherysfeld aforesaid, his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*h*) 31 January 28 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance whereby John Launcey of Retyndon co. Essex, yeoman, and Joan his wife sold for 71*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* to John Wyllie the Elder of Stortford co. Hertford, yeoman, a certain messuage with garden and appurtenances in Retyndon aforesaid, his heirs and assigns for ever, with power of redeeming and re-entering the same messuage &c. on repayment of the same sum of money at any time before the Feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist in 1542 A.D.

(*i*) 28 April 29 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance by Nicholas Leveson citisen and mercer of London, of a certain tenement with appurtenances, lying in the Church Street of Walden co. Essex, to Robert Alen of Walden aforesaid, mercer, his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*j*) 1 October 28 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Rychard Barker of Neylond co. Suffolk, webster, of a certain messuage with garden and appurtenances lying in Wethersfeld co. Essex, to Rychard Harward of Wethersfeld aforesaid, yeoman, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

(*k*) 6 April 28 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Stephyn Fraunces of Kelloweden co. Essex, butcher, of eighteen acres of land and "oon toft with iii roodes of medowe, lying in the towns and parishes of Messyng and Inworth co. Essex," to John Waryn of Sudbury co. Suffolk, grocer, his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*l*) 21 May 28 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Robert Arthur, gentleman, son and heir of Robert Arthur deceased, of all his lands and tenements, containing thirty acres more or less, lying in Steple co. Essex, to John Cokir, his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*m*) 15 September 28 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by William Harris of Monden co. Essex, gentleman, of a tenement called Paperelles, with all lands, "mershes medowes woods" &c. pertaining to the same, lying in Fange at Nooke co. Essex, to John Cokir of Haylesleigh co Essex, yeoman, his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*n*) 6 June 29 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by William Rame of Felsted co. Essex, husbandman, of a certain tenement with two crofts and two pieces of land, called Marshalles, lying in the

parish of Moche Waltham co. Essex, to John Warner of Moche Waltham co. Essex, esquire, his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*o*) 3 January 28 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Joan Spetye, widow late the wife of Robert Spetye deceased, of all her lands and tenements called Profettes, lying in Moche Donmowe co. Essex, to Thomas Lukyn of Abbes Rothyn co. Essex, his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*p*) 24 September 28 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, whereby John Smythe of Walthamstowe co. Essex, and his wife Margaret (cousin and one of the heirs of Thomas Broke late of Berkyng co. Essex), and Isabella Broke of Westham (unmarried sister of the said Margaret, cousin and another heir of the said Thomas Broke), sell and convey to Stephyn Close of Berkyng co. Essex, and his heirs and assigns, for ever, two messuages with appurtenances, lying in Ripplistrete in the parish of Berkyng aforesaid, (one of the said messuages being called Brouchmans), and three acres of land and six acres of marsh pertaining to the said messuage called Brouchmans, lying in Rypill and Ryppylmershe in the parish of Berkyng; and also three acres of land, more or less, called Hempstalles lying in Ryppyll aforesaid; and also a certain tenement lying in the estrete of Berkyng, with seven acres of land, pertaining to the same, lying in Upney in the same parish.

(*q*) —— 29 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance by Joan Clayton of North Bemflete co. Essex, widow, to Stephen Couper of Tenterden co. Kent yeoman and his wife Margaret (the said Joan's daughter) and to their heirs and assigns for ever, of all her manor or messuage called Boxers, and all the lands, woods, rents and services pertaining to the same, lying and being in the towns and parishes of Hockles and Rawreth co. Essex; which said manor came to the said Joan by inheritance, as the daughter and heir of John Boxer.

(*r*) 21 March 28 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance by John Brette, son and heir of Thomas Brette and his wife Agnes (one of the daughters and heirs of Robert Spety of High Roothing co. Essex, deceased) to Launcelot Madyson and his heirs and assigns for ever, of certain lands and tenements called Profettes, and two closes of land called Hunts, lying in the hamlet of Bisshoppewood in Great Donmowe co. Essex.

(*s*) —— 29 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance by Robert Clere of Alberston co. Essex (son and heir of Robert Clere, deceased, and his wife Agnes, daughter of John Layre, formerly of Henyngham Sybell co. Essex), of a certain croft called Pesecroft lying in Henyngham aforesaid, to Cuthbert Todde of Henyngham, his heirs and heirs and assigns, for ever.

(*t*) 16 May 28 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance of certain lands with appurtenances, called Fresys, lying in the parish of Pritelwell co. Essex, by Thomas Shyrwood and Joan his wife (one of the sisters and co-heirs of Rychard Read deceased), and Joan Grey (daughter and heir of Margaret Grey, another of the sisters and co-heirs of the said Rychard Read), to William Harrys, gentleman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*u*) 12 May 28 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and and conveyance, by Hugh Crushman of Mulsham co. Essex, labourer, of a certain croft of land lying in the parish or town of Gyngmargarett co. Essex, to George Gyffard of Shenfeld co. Essex, esquire, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*v*) 15 September, 29 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by George Pakkar of Dodyngherst co. Essex, husbandman, of a

messuage and two gardens lying in Stanford Ryvers co. Essex, to Thomas Foster of Chyppyng Onger co. Essex, smith, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*w*) 7 May, 29 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Thomas Sadde of Gosfeld co. Essex, of a certain shop with appurtenances in Branktre co. Essex, to John Hoode of Branktree aforesaid, yeoman, his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*x*) 19 May 29 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance by Robert Spryng to Edmund Coppyn of Balydon juxta Sudbury, smith, and his heirs and assigns for ever, of a messuage, &c. in Balydon aforesaid.

(*y*) 14 July, 29 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, whereby Richard Battell of Hertford Stock co. Essex, sold and conveyed to Edmond Smith, citizen and leather-seller of London, a tenement with garden and appurtenances, lying in "Yng, Gyng, Jaber Laundrell, Hertford Stock in the parish of Buttesbury co. Essex.

(*z*) 18 November, 29 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by William Kynge of Stebbynge co. Essex, "whyte tawyer, of all his lands, &c. in Good Ester, High Ester, Masshebury and Plecy in the aforesaid county, to Michell Dormer, citizen and alderman of London, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*aa*) 4 July, 29 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance by Robert Whyte, citizen and pulter of London, of an acre and half-an-acre of land, lying at Purlerhyll in Westham co. Essex, to William Roke of the said parish, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*bb*) 14 October, 29 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance whereby Thomas Sheppard of Balyndon co. Essex, yeoman, sold and conveyed to Rychard Hasylwood of Balyndon co. Essex aforesaid, clothmaker, a capital messuage with houses and buildings pertaining to the same, in the said parish of Balyndon.

(*cc*) 14 January 29 Henry.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by William Grene of Chygwell co. Essex, to William Broke of Great Ilford co. Essex, yeoman, and William son of the aforesaid William Broke, of a messuage in Chygwell aforesaid.

(*dd*) 26 March 28 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by John Hille (son and heir of Robert Hille late of High Rothyng co. Essex) to Thomas Davenysshe *alias* Colet, and his heirs and assigns for ever, of a messuage with garden in High Rothing aforesaid.

(*ee*) 14 January 29 Henry VIII.—Deed of bargain and sale, whereby John Styllyngton of Goodester co. Essex, gentleman, in consideration of £32 10 paid to him by Richard Lyndesell, conveys to the said Richard all the reversionary interest he (John Styllyngton) has in a messuage and eighty acres of land in Good Ester, Masshebury and High Ester co. Essex, which revert to and remain in him on the death of the present tenant for life, Margarett Gooch, widow; Power being reserved to the vendor and his heirs or assigns to recover the said reversionary interest, by repaying to the purchaser his heirs or assigns, the said amount of £32 10 in a single payment, at any time this side 1 January 1542 A.D.—The messuage and land are described as having formerly belonged to Rychard, late bishop of Norwich.

(*ff*) 8 July, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Thomas Stevyn, of two cottages and a garden with appurtenances in Berkyng co. Essex, to Thomas Walleys and his wife Joan, and their heirs and assigns for ever.

(*gg*) 4 June, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Robert Warner of Hygham co. Suffolk, the younger, husbandman, of a messuage with lands &c. &c. lying in the towns of Langham and

Dedham co. Essex, to Thomas Robertson of Dedham co. Essex, tailor, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*hh*) 26 October, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by John Plavys, citizen and draper of London, and John Oskyn, citizen and barber-surgeon, of certain lands and tenements called Maydes, Moore, Ketelles and Banardes in the county of Essex, holden of the manor of Burneham in the said county, and also certain copyhold lands holden of the lordship of Baynardes in Burneham co. Essex, called Melkers and Barnes Meade, to Rychard Bekke of Lachyndon co. Essex husbandman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*ii*) 13 April 29 Henry VIII.—Deed of gift and release, by Richard Sampford (one of the sons of Thomas Sampford, late of Roxwell co. Essex, deceased) of all his interest in lands in the parishes of Wyllynghale and Shellowe co. Essex, formerly pertaining to the said Thomas, and disposed of by the last will of the same Thomas in manner set forth in the said testament.

(*jj*) 17 October, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by John Burre, gentleman, of a tenement with appurtenances called Drakes in the Highstrete of Berkyng co. Essex, to William Richemonde and his wife Katherine, and their heirs and assigns for ever.

(*kk*) 4 January, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Rychard Bukford of Branktre co. Essex, mercer, of three acres of land in the parish of Bakkyng in the said county, in consideration of a payment to him of 10*l*., to Sir Gyles Capell knt. for ever; the said land being now "inclosed into the parke of the said Sir Gyles called Reign "Parke."

(*ll*) 20 September, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Reignold Sadeler vicar of the parish church of Shopland co. Essex, of the reversion after the said Reignald's death of certain land and tenements &c., in towns, fields and parishes of Moche Okelye, Tenderyng and Weekes in the said county, to John Ameas of Great Belsted co. Suffolk, yeoman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*mm*) 16 February, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance by Stephen Close, of a messuage, three cottages, twelve acres of land, and sixteen acres of marsh, lying in Ryplestrete, Ryplemershe, Upney, Dagenam and Berkyng co. Essex, to John Ledys of Berkyng aforesaid, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*nn*) 8 February, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by John Brewer of Spryngfeld co. Essex husbandman, of a croft of land in Spryngfeld aforesaid, an acre and half-an-acre of meadow ground lying in Lynton Meade otherwise called Keventone Meade, and an annual rent of five pence out of a croft called Clyves Croft in Sprynfeld, to Rychard Raynold of Chelmysford co. Essex, draper, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*oo*) 25 February, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by John Garbrandson of the parish of St. Olave in Suthwerk co. Surrey, cowper, and by his wife Elizabeth (daughter and heir of John Piers late of Berkyng co. Essex, fyssherman), of all their lands, tenements &c. &c. lying in the parish of Esthamme in the said county, to John Gonge of Westhamme in the same county, yeoman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*pp*) 30 April, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by William Faunce, of Rocheford co. Essex, butcher, of a messuage with "a garden platt and an orchard" in Raylye co. Essex, to George Sheperd of London, grocer, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*qq*) 4 February, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Thomas Sedcole and John Ward of Neweport co. Essex, of a messuage

at "Le Bregge" of the said town, with eight acres and a rod of land in the field called Kyngesdon Feld or Burie Mede Feld, and three acres of land abutting on Kyttysame towards the south, to Richard Gosnall, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*rr*) 4 February, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of gift and conveyance, by Richard Gosnall of Newport co. Essex of a pightel called Culvers Apilton in the said town to his son Richard Gosnall, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*ss*) 9 January, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of gift and conveyance, by Richard Gosnall of Newport co. Essex, of his tenement in the street called "le Bregge Strette End" in the said town, to John Warde of the said town, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*tt*) 11 February, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of gift and conveyance by John Warde of Newport co. Essex, of his tenement and garden, lying in the street called Breggestrete End in the said town, to Richard Gosnall, his heirs and assigns, for ever.

(*uu*) 26 July, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by William Scott of Chelmesford co. Essex, of "all that hys tenement or "Ine called the Lyon . . . in Chelmysford," and three acres and a half of meadow land in Sprynfeld co. Essex, to Jeffrey Scott of Chelmsford, Inn-holder, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*vv*) 21 July 31 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Thomas Bedell of Wryttel co. Essex, gentleman, of three crofts in Wryttel aforesaid, to William Pynchon of the same place, yeoman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*ww*) 31 August, 29 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by John Porter the elder, late of Chepyng Oungre co. Essex, carpenter, of a croft and nine other acres of land in the parish of Fyffyd co. Essex, to Thomas Gregge of Morton in the same county, husbandman, and his heirs and assigns, for ever.

(*xx*) 18 December 29 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Henry Hale of Little Mapulsted co. Essex, of a messuage called Potters, with a garden, and three crofts of land, lying in the parishes of Great Mapulsted and Little Mapulsted co. Essex, to William Reyner of Great Mapulsted aforesaid, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*yy*) 13 April, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by William Goldyng, of his tenement called Bakers, lying in the hamlet of Mulsham in the parish of Chelmesford, and also of his interest in a croft in the same hamlet, to John Dune of Chelmesford, grosser, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*zz*) 4 July, 31 Henry VIII.—Deed of gift and conveyance, by John Bernard of High Rothyng co. Essex, of all his tenements, buildings, pastures, woods, &c. in the towne and fields of Margarett Rothyng and Rothyng Marcye, in the said county, to John Aylett sen^{r} and Richard Maryow, and their heirs and assigns for ever.

(*aaa*) 6 July, 31 Henry VIII.—Deed of release, by John Aylett sen^{r} and Richard Maryou, of the tenement lands &c. in Margarett Rothyng and Rothyng Marcye co. Essex, mentioned in the preceding deed, to John Bernard of High Rothyng in the said county.

(*bbb*) 14 March, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Stevyn Tyler of Wrettyl co. Essex, barber, of a tenement and garden in the said parish, to John Jenyns of the same parish, baker, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*ccc*) 24 May, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Sir Thomas Darcye knt., of two adjoining tenements with garden, built together in the parishes of All Sayntes and Saynt Peter in Maldon

co. Essex, one the said tenements being called "the Chauntyr Howse of Maldon," to Edward Shovelerde, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*ddd*) 24 May, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Sir Thomas Darcy knt., son and heir of Roger Darcy esq., deceased,—of his three crofts of land and mead, now enclosed in one and called Castelcroftes, lying in the parish of Seynt Marye in Maldon; and also of "all that hys messuage or mansyon chappell stables barne garden orcharde and all other buyldynges there adjoynyng or belongying to the seyd mansion wyth all ther appurtenaunces sett lying & beyng in the parysshe of All Seyntes in Maldon foreseyd, called the Towre otherwyse Master Darcey's cheyfe mansyon or dwellyng place . . . the towre of bryke ther bulded onely except,"—to John Church of Maldon aforesaid and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*eee*) 1 September, 31 Henry VIII.—Deed of gift and conveyance, by William Cowche, of Rothyn Margarett co. Essex, of all his tenements, lands, rents, &c. &c. in the towns and fields of Margarett Rothyng, Wryttell and Roxwell, co. Essex, to Thomas Eve and William Bernard, in trust.

(*fff*) 3 September, 31 Henry VIII.—Deed of release of the tenements &c., mentioned in the preceding deed, by Thomas Eve and William Bernard to William Cowche of Rothyng St. Margaret co. Essex.

(*ggg*) 10 January, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by John Aburforth of Thaxted co. Essex, of all his messuage with lands &c. in Thaxtede aforesaid, to William Spylman of the same town "at the Swanne," and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*hhh*) 7 July, 30 Henry VIII.—Deed of covenant, by William Boneham, esquire, to make or cause to be made a good and lawful estate of and in all his lands, tenements, &c. &c. in Rawreth and Wickforth co. Essex, to John Mathew of Rethyngdon in the said county, gentleman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*iii*) 17th November, 31 Henry VIII.—Deed of Release, by William Reve Junr, of Chipping Walden co. Essex, sykelsmith, of a tenement lying in the town of Walden aforesaid, "ad finem ville in le Cukkynscole," with some two acres of land pertaining to the same, to Robert Mannyng, citizen and ironmonger of London, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*jjj*) 27 June, 6 Edward VI.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Geffreye Glasyer of Stondon co. Essex, yeoman, of a certain dwelling-house, with orchard and garden, and 12 acres of land, to Stephen Cowper of Hornechurche in the same county, yeoman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*kkk*) 5 October, 6 Elizabeth.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Thomas Barbor of Chelmysford co. Essex, gentleman, and Clement Gymlett of Coggeshall in the same county, clothier, of their tenement and messuage called Guyharlinges, with two crofts and four tenements pertaining to the same, in Chelmysford aforesaid, to Geffrey Scott of Chelmysford, gentleman, and Joan his wife, and their heirs and assigns for ever.

(*lll*) 1 March, 7 Elizabeth.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by John Wethers of Shellowe Boweiles co. Essex, husbandman, of all those his messuages and tenements, &c. &c., known by the name of Dryvers and lying in Shellowe aforesaid, to Ryce Wethers of Wyckham Pawle in the said county (son of the aforementioned John Wethers) and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*mmm*) 10 April, 7 Elizabeth.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by John Roffes of Colchester co. Essex, of all his reversionary interest in a croft of two acres of land, called "Layes" and lying Langenhoo in the said county, to William Lawrence of Burstall co. Suffolk, yeoman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*nnn*) 16 January, 8 Elizabeth.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Richard Felsted of Little Wenden co. Essex, yeoman, and his father Nycholas Felsted of Littlebury in the same county, yeoman, of all their reversionary interest in a messuage called Clanfordes, lying in a hamlet called Clanford Ende within the parish of Great Wenden co. Essex, and in divers lands and tenements &c., in the parishes of Great Wenden and Little Wenden aforesaid, to William Thurgood of Fynchingfeilde in the same county, yeoman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*ooo*) 30 April, 20 Elizabeth.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Stephen Collen of Rodinge Barnishe co. Essex, husbandman, of all his land and tenements &c. &c., commonly called Bisshoppes and lying in the parishes of Barnyshe Rodinge and Beachampe Rodinge in the said county, to his brother Edward Collen of Bedenden co. Kent, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*ppp*) 1 June, 21 Elizabeth.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Thomas Downinge of Est Bradnam co. Norfolk, serving-man, (son and heir of Leonard Downinge) of Belchamp Saynt Pawle co. Essex, of a tenement with an acre of ground, and two crofts, lying in the parish of Belchamp Saynt Pawle, to William Marlevile *alias* Kyrke, of Belchampe aforesaid, gentleman, and his heirs and assigns, for ever.

(*qqq*) 22 February, 23 Elizabeth.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Christopher Skynner of Brancktrey, co. Essex, clothier, of all his interest present and future, in a certain messuage with garden, lying in Brancktrey aforesaid, to Mary Wylbore of Brancktrey, single woman, and her heirs and assigns for ever.

(*rrr*) 20 October, 24 Elizabeth.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by John Sparrowe, George Mychelsonne, John Wignall, Bartholomewe Brown, Edward Kyrle, and George Fynche of Henyngham Sible co. Essex, yeoman, to the Earl of Oxford, Lord Chamberlain of England, and his heirs and assigns for ever,—of a croft called Advowson Croft, lying in Henyngham Sible aforesaid, and the advowson of the church of the same parish, together with those several yearly rents commonly called the Bowchers Rents, and divers other rents duly set forth in the instrument.

(*sss*) 1 October, 33 Elizabeth.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Harrye Robertes of Little Braxted co. Essex, gentleman, of the messuage or tenement, called by the name of Bounds, lying in the parish of Hatfield Peuerell co. Essex, with divers closes and parcels of adjacent land, to Robert Vigeruse of the Middle Temple, gentleman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*ttt*) 6 June, 35 Elizabeth.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by John Moyne, of Moche Donmowe co. Essex, joiner, of all his reversionary interest in a messuage with appurtenances and a croft of land lying in Stebbinge co. Essex, to Henry Stock of Henham, in the same county, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*uuu*) 1 April, 43 Elizabeth.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Richard Roll of Moche Donmowe co. Essex, miller, of all his reversionary interest in a messuage, with a croft of land and divers appurtenances in Hatfield Peuerell in the said county, to Raulphe of Little Canfeld of the same county, yeoman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*www*) 1 January, 44 Elizabeth.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by John Payne of Elmested co. Essex, yeoman, of all his messuage and

lands lying in the said parish, to George Pygryme of Elmested afroesaid, yeoman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*xxx*) 17 March, 47 Elizabeth.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Peter Morgayne of Laver Magdaleynes co. Essex, of all his interest present and future in divers lands, &c. in the parish of Thaxted in the said county, to Symon Bowtell of Thaxsted aforesaid, the younger, yeoman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*yyy*) 4 October, 1 James I.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Edward Moyne of Moche Donmowe co. Essex, sherman, (as executor of the last will of John Joye deceased), of a messuage in Donmow aforesaid, to Henry Drewrye of Heighe Rodinge in the same county, clerk, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*zzz*) 25 August, 43 Elizabeth.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Anthonie Ware of Wyvenho co. Essex, clothier, of all his reversionary interest in divers lands &c. lying in the said parish of Wyvenho, to William Butler of Colchester, in the same county, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*aaaa*) 7 January, 5 James I.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Andrewe Lambert of Chicknall Smeley *alias* Trenchefoyle co. Essex, of a certain cottage with garden and appurtenances in Mutche Domnowe co. Essex, to John Elletsone of Chicknall-Smeley *alias* Trenchefoyle, clerk, and his wife Margaret, and their heirs and assigns, for ever.

(*bbbb*) 10 November, 5 James I.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Thomas Arwaker of Heighe Easter co. Essex, husbandman, of a piece of arable land called Stowe Crofte and a meadow called Stowe meade, lying in Eythropp Roodinge co. Essex, to Thomas Aylett of Eythropp Roodinge in the said county, yeoman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*cccc*) 7 September, 9 James I.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by George Parker of Great Bursted co. Essex, husbandman, of his reversionary interest in lands and tenements lying in Chrishall, in the said county, to William Hall of Billericae, of the same county, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*dddd*) 18 January, 9 James I.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Rachel Enever, widow, and her son William Enever, of Halsted co. Essex, haberdasher, of all their respective interests in certain lands and tenements in Aystone-at-the-Mounte, in the same county, to Thomas Wale of Radwynter co. Essex, yeoman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*eeee*) 20 December, 12 James I.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Thomas Crawley of Maunden alias Mallenden co. Essex, esquire (son of Thomas Crawley the elder, late of Wenden Loughtes of the same county, esquire), of the rectory, parsonage and church of Elmendon co. Essex, and the advowson of the vicarage of the said church, with all profits, revenues and rights appertaining to the said rectory, and all the vendors rights present or future in lands and tenements &c., lying in Elmendon, Chishall, Heydon, Chrishall and Loughts &c.,—to Sir Thomas Bendish of Bumsted at the Tower, *alias* Steeple Bumsted co. Essex, bart., and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*ffff*) 2 October, 13 James I.—Deed of conveyance, by Simon Spatchurst, and Richard Taylor of Thaxted co. Essex, gentlemen, and Nicholas Houmfrie the Elder and Robert Spillman the Elder of the same town, yeoman, of a certain annual rent of 3*l.* (given out of his lands and tenements in Much Bardefeild and Little Bardefield co. Essex, called Wangeford Hawes and Hawes Mellfeild and Mellfeild tenn acres and Pooles and Pooles Broomes, by William Bendeloes, serjeant-at-law by deed dated 4 July 18 Elizabeth, for the use and benefit of the poo

of Thaxted aforesaid, and the repair of the three several alms-houses of the same town), to William Westlie (now mayor of the said town), Thomas Swallowe, Thomas Collyn, Thomas Docklie, Edward Halles (late Mayors of the same town), William Howe, Richard Turner, Robert Spillman the Younger, Danniell Houmfrie, Danniell Swallowe, Nicholas Houmfrie the Younger, and Edward More *alias* Tailor, of Thaxted, aforesaid, yeomen, To have and hold the same annuity in accordance with the terms and conditions of the afore-mentioned deed of Serjeant Bendelowes.

(*gggg*) 1 August, 15 James I.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by John Wodrofe of Fratinge co. Essex, husbandman and Amye his wife, of a messuage with appurtenances &c. &c., called Nites, lying in Tenderinge co. Essex, and altogether containing some forty acres of land, to James Heard of Fratinge aforesaid, yeoman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*hhhh*) 1 October 15 James I.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Robert Stone of Hatfeild Peverell co. Essex, husbandman, of a piece of land called Little Hows, containing three acres, and lying, in Hatfield Peverell aforesaid, to John Webbe of the same place, "edgetoolemaker," and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*iiii*) 7 January, 15 James I.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Thomas Thrustell of Danburye co. Essex, gentleman, of the Manor of Hide or Hide Park, together with the lands, profits, rights &c. &c. pertaining to the same, in the parishes of Purley, Haseley, Woodham, Mortimer and Danburye co. Essex, to Weston Glascocke of Chicknall St. James co. Essex, gentleman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*jjjj*) 1 January, 18 James I.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by George Upther of Chelmesford co. Essex, linen-draper, of a messuage or tenement called Trewes, with a garden, orchard and croft of land, lying in the parish of Kelvedon *alias* Easterford co. Essex, to Arthur Cornewall of Mountnessinge, in the same county, gentleman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*kkkk*) 24 September, 19 James I.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by John Lacey the elder of Kelvedon co. Essex, tailor, of a messuage or tenement called Pitmans, lying in the parish aforesaid, to Thomas Lacey of Kelvedon, husbandman, and William Lacey, of the same place, tailor, and their heirs and assigns for ever.

(*llll*) 6 October, 19 James I.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Richard Jenyns of Great Dunmowe co. Essex, gentleman, of three crofts called Dales Crofts, containing eleven acres of land, lying in the parish of Boreham co. Essex, to Dionisius Palmer of Felsted, in the same county, gentleman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*mmmm*) 10 January, 19 James I.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by John Hare the Younger of Much Lees co. Essex, yeoman, of two crofts of pastures, containing some five acres of land and lying in the said parish of Much Lees, to Robert Sorrell of Little Waltham in the same county, yeoman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*nnnn*) 8 January, 19 James I.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Thomas Hare of Much Lees co. Essex, yeoman, of a parcel of meadow called Deeresbridge Meade, and containing about two acres of land, lying in Little Leighes in the same county, to Robert Sorrell of Little Waltham co. Essex, yeoman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*oooo*) 1 January, 20 James I.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by William Hare of Muche Leighes co. Essex, tailor, and his brother Thomas of the same place, of all their messuage or tenement called Mudwall House with some fifteen acres of land pertaining to the same,

lying in Muche Leighes aforesaid, to John Sorrell of Little Waltham co. Essex, yeoman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*pppp*) 20 September, 21 James I.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Thomas Fytch the Elder of Dunmowe co. Essex, gentleman, and his son and heir-apparent Thomas Fytch the Younger, of two messuages or tenements with lands &c., called Sleves and Turnatches, lying in the parish of Gynge Margarett *alias* Margarettynge co. Essex, to Daniell Freman of Margarettynge aforesaid, gentleman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*qqqq*) 20 December, 21 James I.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by Edward Price of Norlockenden co. Essex, husbandman, of all his messuage or tenement, Jack-at-Hill *alias* John-at-Hill, with all the buildings and lands &c., pertaining to the same, in the parish of Much Waltham co. Essex, to his brother John Price of Little Baddow co. Essex, husbandman, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*rrrr*) 22 December, 21 James I.—Deed of sale and conveyance, by John Lyngey *alias* Carter of Witham co. Essex, weaver, of a messuage or tenement and a cottage or tenement with their appurtenances, lying in Great Bardfield co. Essex, to John Packenham of Great Bardfield aforesaid, clerk, and his heirs and assigns for ever.

(*d.*) *Commissions of Peace.*

1 Charles I. Commission of the Peace for the county of Essex, addressed to Thomas Lord Coventry C.S., Richard earl of Portland (Lord Treasurer), Henry earl of Manchester (Keeper of the Privy Seal) Robert earl Lindsey (Great Chamberlain of England), Edward earl of Sussex, Theophilus earl of Suffolk (Warden of the Five Ports), William earl of Salisbury, Robert earl of Warwick, Charles earl of Norwich, Henry earl Dover, William lord Maynard, Edward lord Howard, Edward lord Newburgh (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Hugh lord Colerane, Thomas Edmondes (Treasurer of the King's Household) knt., Henry Vane (Comptroller of the King's Household) knt., Robert Naunton knt., Thomas Richardson (Chief Justice "ad placita coram nobis "tenenda) knt., Richard Weston (one of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., John Denham (another of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., Thomas Trevor (another of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., Thomas Barrington knt. and bart., Harbottle Grymeston knt. and bart., Benjamin Ayloffe, William Masham, William Lukyn baronets, Henry Mildemaye knt., ... Henry Mildemaye of Moulsham knt., William Herrys of Shenvile knt., Nicolas Coote knt., Robert Quarles knt., Thomas Wiseman knt., Henry Mildemaye of Graces knt., Gamaliel Capell knt., William Fitch knt., Robert Riche knt., William Maxey, knt., Humfrey Mildemaye knt., Richard Heigham knt., John Tirrell jun^{r}. knt., Drugo Deane knt., Thomas Bowes knt., James Bowes knt., William Touze, John Darcy, John Brampston, Edward Littleton (Recorder of the City of London), Henry Nevill *alias* Smyth, Henry Gent, Martin Lumley, William Fanshawe (Auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Francis Fuller, John Argall, Antony Waare, Robert Wiseman, Henry Mewtys, William Lynne, James Heron, William Conyers, Arthur Turner, William Toppesfield, John Wakeringe, Edward Kyghley, Antony Luther, esquires.—Dated at Westminster.

21 July, 7 Charles I.—Commissions of the Peace for the county of Essex, addressed to Thomas lord Coventry, C.S., Richard lord Weston (Lord Treasurer of England), Henry earl of Manchester (Keeper of the Privy Seal), Robert earl Lindsey (Great Chamberlain of England),

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Edward earl of Sussex, Theophilus earl of Suffolk (Warden of the Five Ports), William earl of Salisbury, Robert earl of Warwick, Edward earl of Norwich, Henry earl of Dover, William lord Maynard, Edward lord Howard, . . . lord Newburgh (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Hugh lord Colerane, Thomas . . . (Treasurer of the King's Household) knt., Henry Fane (Controller of the King's Household) knt., Robert Naunton knt., Thomas Richardson (Chief Justice of the Bench) knt., James W . . . (one of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., John Denham (another of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., Thomas Trevor (another of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., Heneage Finch (Recorder of the City of London) knt., Thomas Barrington knt. and bart., Benjamin Ayloffe bart., Harbottle Grimeston knt. and bart., William Masham bart., William Lukyn bart., Henry Mildmay of . . . knt., Thomas Cheeke knt., Henry Mildmay of Moulsham knt., . . . Herrys of Shenville knt., Nicholas Cooke knt., . . . Meade knt., Robert Quarles knt., Thomas Wiseman knt., Henry Mildmay of Graces knt., ... knt., William Fitch knt., Arthur Herrys knt., Edward Altham knt., Robert Riche knt., William M . . . . knt., Henry Browne knt., Henry Mildmaye knt., Thomas Fanshawe knt., Richard Higham knt., Richard Baltonstall (?) knt., John Tirrell junior knt., Drugo Deane knt., Thomas Bowes knt., James Bowcher knt., William Ayloffe (Serjeant at law), William . . . (Serjeant-at-Law), John . . . (Serjeant-at-Law), John Brampston serjeant-at-law, Robert Aylett (Doctor of Laws), Henry Gent, John Lucas, Martin Lumley, John Wrighte, William Fanshawe (auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Francis Fuller, John Argall, Robert Wiseman, Henry Mewtys, . . ., William Lynne, James Heron, Richard Harla . . ., John Denny, and two others (whose names are illegible) esquires.—Dated at Westminster.

6 November, 8 Charles I.—Commission of the Peace for the County of Essex, addressed to Thomas lord Coventrye C.S., Richard lord Weston (Lord Treasurer of England), Henry earl of Manchester (Keeper of the Privy Seal), Robert earl Lindsey (Great Chamberlain of England), Edward earl of Sussex, Theophilus earl of Suffolk (Warden of the Five Ports), . . . earl of Salisbury, Robert earl of Warwick, Edward earl of Norwich, Henry earl of Dover, William lord Maynard, Edward lord Howard, Edward lord Newburgh (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Hugh lord Colerane, Thomas Edmondes (Treasurer of the King's Household) knt., Henry Vane (Comptroller of the King's Household) knt., Robert Naunton (Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries) knt., Thomas Richardson (Chief Justice "ad placita coram nobis tenenda") knt., James Weston (one of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., Robert Hitcham (serjeant-at-law) knt., John Denham (another of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., Thomas Trevor (another of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., Thomas Barrington knt. and bart., Benjamin Ayloffe bart., Harbotel Grimston knt. and bart., William Masham bart., William Lukyn bart., Henry Mildmay (Master of the Jewels) knt., Henry Mildmay of Moulsham knt., William Herris of Shenvile knt., Nicholas Coote knt., ..., ..., Henry Mildmay of Graces knt., Gamaliel Capell knt., William Fitch knt., Robert Riche (one of the Masters of Chancery) knt., William Maxey knt., Henry Browne knt., Humfrey Mildmay knt., Richard Heigham knt., Richard Saltonstall knt., Drugo Deane knt., ..., ..., Thomas Bowes knt., James Bouchier knt., William Ayloffe (serjeant-at-law), William Towse, John Darcy, John Brampston (serjeant-at-law), Robert Aylett D.C.L., Edward Littleton (Recorder of the City of London) esq., ..., Henry Gent, Martin Lumley, William Fanshawe

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(auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Francis Fuller, John Argall, Antony Waare, Robert Wiseman, Henry Mewtys, Robert Sandford, William Lynne, James Heron, John Denny, William Conyers, John Keeling, William Toppesfield, John Wakeringe, Edward Kyghley, esquires. Dated at Westminster.

23 February, 10 Charles I.—Commission of the Peace, addressed Richard earl of Portland (the Lord Treasurer of England), Henry earl of Manchester (keeper of the Privy Seal), Robert earl Lindsey (Great Chamberlain of England), Edward earl of Sussex, Theophilus earl of Suffolk (Warden of the Five Ports), William earl of Salisbury, Robert earl of Warwick, Edward earl of Norwich, Henry earl of Dover, William lord Maynard, Edward lord Howard, Edward lord Newburgh (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Hugh lord Colerane, Thomas Edmondes . . ., Henry Fane (Controller of the Royal Household) knt., Robert Naunton knt. . . . ., Richard Weston (one of the Barons of the Exchequer), Robert Hitcham (Serjeant at Law) knt., John Denham (another of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., Thomas Trevor (another of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., Thomas Barrington knight and baronet, Harbottle Grymston knt. and bart., Benjamin Ayloffe bart., William Masham bart., William Wiseman bart., William Lukyn bart., Henry Mildmay knt., John Bankes (Attorney-General) knt., Edward Littleton (Solicitor-General) esq., John Brampston (Sergeant-at-law) knt., Henry Mildmay of Moulsham knt., Robert Quarles knt., Thomas Wiseman knt., Henry Mildmaye of Graces knt., Gamaliel Capell knt., William Fath knt., Robert Rich (a Master of the Court of Chancery) knt., William Maxey knt., Henry Browne knt., Humfrey Mildmaye knt., Richard Heigham knt., John Tirrell jun^{r}. knt., Drugo Deane knt., Thomas Bowes knt., James Bowcher knt., — and William Ayloffe (Serjeant-at-law), John Darcye (Serjeant-at-law), Robert Mason (Recorder of London), Robert Aylett (Doctor of Laws), Henry Nevill *alias* Smyth, Henry Gent, Martin Lumley, William Fanshawe (auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Frances Fuller, John Argall, Antony Waare, Robert Wiseman, Henry Mewtys, William Lynne, James Heron, William Conyers, Arthur Turner, William Toppesfield, John Wakeringe, Edward Kyghley, Antony Luther, esquires.—Dated at Westminster.

4 June, 10 Charles I.—Commission of the Peace for the County of Essex, addressed to — Thomas lord Coventrye C.S., Richard earl of Portland (Treasurer of England), Henry earl of Manchester (Keeper of the Privy Seal), Robert earl Lindsey (Great Chamberlain of England), Edward earl of Sussex, Theophilus earl of Suffolk (Warden of the Five Ports), William earl of Salisbury, Robert earl of Warwick, Edward earl of Norwich, Henry earl of Dover, William lord Maynard, Edward lord Howard, Edward lord Newburgh (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Hugh lord Colerane, Thomas Edmondes (Treasurer of the King's Household) knt., Henry Vane (Comptroller of the King's Household) knt., Robert Naunton (Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries) knt., Thomas Richardson (Chief Justice "ad placita coram "nobis tenenda") knt., Robert Hicham (Serjeant-at-law) knt., John Denham (one of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., Thomas Trevor (another of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., Thomas Barrington knt. and bart., Harbotel Grymeston knt. and bart., Benjamin Ayloffe, William Masham, William Lukyn barts., Henry Mildmay (Master of the Jeewls) knt., Henry Mildmaye of Moulsham knt., William Herrys of Shenvile knt., Nicholas Coote knt., Robert Quarles knt., Thomas Wiseman knt., Henry Mildmay of Graces knt., Gamaliel Capell knt., William

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Fitch knt., Robert Riche (one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery) knt., William Maxey knt., Henry Browne knt., Humfrey Mildmaye knt., Richard Heigham knt., John Tirrell jun^{r}. knt., Drugo Deane knt., Thomas Bowes knt., James Bowcher knt., William Ayloffe William Towse, John Darcy, and John Bramston, serjeants-at-law, Robert Aylett ("legum Doctor"), Edward Litleton (Recorder of the City of London) esq., Henry Nevill *alias* Smyth, Henry Gent, Martin Lumley, William Fanshawe (Auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Francis Fuller, John Argall, Antony Waare, Robert Wiseman, Henry Mewtys, William Lynne, James Heron, William Conyers, Arthur Turner, William Toppesfield, John Wakeringe, Edward Kyghley, and Antony Luther, esquires. Dated at Westminster.

20 November 10 Charles I.—Commission of the Peace for the County of Essex, addressed to Richard earl of Portland (Treasurer of England), Henry earl of Manchester (Keeper of the Privy Seal), Robert earl of Lindsey (Great Chamberlain), Edward earl of Sussex, Theophilus earl of Suffolk (Warden of the Five Ports), William earl of Salisbury, Robert earl of Warwick, Edward earl of Norwich, Henry earl of Dovor, William lord Maynard, Edward lord Howard, Edward lord Newburgh (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Hugh lord Colerane, Thomas Edmondes (Treasurer of the King's Household) knt., Henry Vane (Comptroller of the King's Household) knt., Robert Naunton (Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries) knt., Thomas Richardson (Chief Justice "ad placita coram nobis tenenda") knt., Richard Weston (one of the Barons of the Exchequer), John Denham (another of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., Thomas Trevor (another of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., Thomas Barrington knt. and bart., Harbotel Grymeston knt. and bart., Benjamin Ayloffe bart., William Masham bart., William Lukyn bart., Henry Mildmaye (Master of the Jewels) knt., John Bankes (Attorney Generat) knt., Edward Littleton (Solicitor General) esq., Henry Mildmaye of Moulsham knt., William Herrys of Shenvile knt., Nicholas Coote knt., Robert Quarles knt., Henry Mildmaye of Graces knt., Gamaliel Capell knt., William Fitch knt., Robert Rich (one of the Masters of Chancery) knt., William Maxey knt., Henry Browne knt., Humfrey Mildmaye knt., Richard Heigham knt., John Tirrel jun^{r}. knt., Drugo Deane knt., Thomas Bowes knt., James Bowcher knt., William Ayloffe (Serjeant-at-law), John Brampston (Serjeant-at-law), John Darcy (Serjeant-at-law), Robert Aylett LL.D., Robert Mason (Recordeo of the City of London) esq., Henry Nevill *alias* Smyth, Henry Gent, Martin Lumley, William Fanshawe, (Auditor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Francis Fuller, John Argall, Antony Waare, Robert Wiseman, Henry Mewtys, William Lynne, James Heron, William Conyers, Arthur Turner, William Toppesfield, John Wakeringe, Edward Kyghley, and Antony Luther, esquires. Dated at Westminster.

— February 11 Charles I.—Commission of the Peace for the county of Essex, addressed to Thomas lord Coventrye C.S., Henry earl of Manchester (Keeper of the Privy Seal), Robert earl Lindsey (Great Chamberlain of England), Edward earl of Sussex, Theophilus earl of Suffolk (Warden of the Five Ports), William earl of Salisbury, Robert earl of Warwick, Edward earl of Norwich, Henry earl of Dovor, William lord Maynard, Edward lord Howard, Edward lord Newburgh (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Hugh lord Colerane, Thomas Edmondes (Treasurer of the King's Household) knt., Henry Vane (Comptroller of the King's Household) knt., John Bramston (Chief Justice "ad placita coram nobis tenenda") knt., Francis Crawley (one

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of the Justices "de Banco") knt., Richard Weston (one of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., John Denham (another of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., Thomas Trevor (another of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., Thomas Barrington knt. and bart., Harbottle Grymeston knt. and bart., Benjamin Ayloffe bart., William Masham bart., William Wiseman bart., William Lukyn bart., Henry Mildmay (Master of the Jewels) knt., John Bankes (Attorney General), Edward Littleton (Solicitor General), Henry Mildmay of Moulsham knt., Robert Quarles knt., Thomas Wiseman knt., Henry Mildmaye of Graces knt., Gamaliel Capell knt., William Fitch knt., Robert Rich (one of the Masters of Chancery) knt., William Maxey knt., Henry Browne knt., Humfrey Mildmaye knt., John Tonstall knt., Richard Heigham knt., John Tirrell jun^{r}. knt., Drugo Deane knt., Thomas Bowes knt., James Bowcher knt., William Ayloffe (Serjeant-at-law), John Darcy (Serjeant-at-law), Robert Aylett (Master of Chancery) LL.D., Thomas Gardiner (Recorder of the City of London) esq., Henry Nevell *alias* Smyth, Henry Gent, Martin Lumley, Nicholas Cotton, Francis Fuller, John Argall, Antony Waare, Robert Wiseman, Henry Mewtys, William Lynne, James Heron, William Conyers, Arthur Turner, William Toppesfield, John Wakeringe, Edward Kyghley, Antony Luther, William Gouldingham, and Edward Palmer, esquires.—Dated at Westminster.

—May 14 Charles I.—Commission of the Peace for the county of Essex, addressed to William bishop of London (Lord Treasurer), Henry earl of Manchester (Keeper of the Privy Seal), Robert earl Lindsey (Great Chamberlain of England), Edward earl of Sussex, Theophilus earl of Suffolk (Warden of the Five Ports), William earl of Salisbury, Robert earl of Warwick, James earl of Carlile, Henry earl of Dovor, William lord Gray de Warke, William lord Maynard, Edward lord Howard, Edward lord Newburgh (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Hugh lord Colerane, Thomas Edmondes (Treasurer of the King's Household) knt., Henry Vane (Comptroller of the King's Household) knt., John Bramston (Chief Justice "ad placita coram nobis tenenda) knt., Francis Crawley (Justice "de Banco") knt., Richard Weston (Baron of the Exchequer) knt., John Denham (another Baron of the Exchequer) knt., Thomas Trevor (another Baron of the Exchequer) knt., Thomas Barrington knt. and bart., Thomas Bendish bart., Harbottle Grymston knt. and bart., Benjamin Ayloffe bart., William Wiseman bart., William Luckyn bart., Henry Mildmaye (Master of the Jewels) knt., William Ayloffe (Serjeant-at-law), John Bankes (Attorney-General) knt., Edward Littleton (Solicitor-General) knt., Henry Mildmay of Moulsham knt., Robert Quarles knt., Thomas Wiseman knt., Henry Mildmaye of Graces knt., William Fitch knt., Gamaliel Capell knt., Robert Rich (Master of Chancery) knt., William Maxey knt., Humfrey Mildmaye knt., John Tonstall knt., Richard Heigham knt., John T . . . knt., Drugo Deane knt., Thomas Bowes knt., John Darcye (Serjeant-at-law), Arthur Turner (Serjeant-at-law), Robert Aylett (Master of Chancery) LL.D., Thomas Gardiner (Recorder of the City of London) esq., John Harvey, Henry Gent, John Argall, . . . Wiseman, William Lynne, James Heron, John Wakeringe, William Conyers, Euseby Wright, William Toppesfield, Edward Kyghley, Antony Luther, William Gouldingham and Edward Palmer, esquires. —Dated at Westminster.

4 July 16 Charles I.—Commission of the Peace for the county of Essex, addressed to William bishop of London (Lord Treasurer), Henry earl of Manchester (Keeper of the Privy Seal), Robert earl Lindsey (Great Chamberlain), Edward earl of Sussex, William earl of Salisbury,

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Robert earl of Warwick, James earl of Carlile, Henry earl of Dover, Mountagu lord Willoughby, William lord Graye de Warke, William lord Maynard, Edward lord Howard, Edward lord Newburgh (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Hugh lord Colerane, Henry Vane (Treasurer of the King's Household) knt., John Bramston (Chief Justice "ad placita coram nobis tenenda") knt., Edward Littleton (Chief Justice "de Banco") knt., Richard Weston (one of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., Edward Rede (Justice "de Banco"), Thomas Trevor (another of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., Thomas Barrington knt. and bart., Thomas Bendish bart., Harbottle Grymston knt. and bart., Benjamin Ayloffe bart., William Wiseman bart., William Luckyn bart., Henry Milmaye (Master of the Jewels) knt., William Ayloffe (Serjeant-at-law), John Bankes (Attorney-General) knt., Henry Palmer (Controller of the Fleet) knt., Henry Mildmay of Moulsham knt., Thomas Wiseman knt., Hercules Francis Cooke knt., Henry Holecroft knt., Gamaliel Capell knt., Robert Rich (Master of Chancery) knt., William Maxey knt., Humfrey Mildmaye knt., ... knt., John Tonstall knt., Richard Heigham knt., Thomas Bowes knt., Arthur Turner (Serjeant-at-law), Thomas Gardiner (Recorder of the City of London) esq., ..., John Harvey, Henry Nevill, George Carterett (Controller of the Fleet), Martin Lumley, John Argall, Robert Wiseman, William Lynne, James Heron, John Wakeringe, William Conyers, William Toppesfield, William Gouldingham, Edward Eltonhead —with others whose names are obliterated from the soiled and much injured record. Dated at Westminster.

17 July, 17 Charles.—Commission of the Peace for the County of Essex, addressed to Henry earl of Manchester (Keeper of the Privy Seal), Robert earl of Lindsey (Great Chamberlain of England), Edward earl of Sussex, William earl of Salisbury, Robert earl of Warwick, James earl of Carlyle, Henry earl of Dover, Mountagu lord Willoughby, William lord Graye de Warke, Edward lord Howard, Edward lord Newburgh (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Hugh lord Colerane, Henry Vane (Treasurer of the King's Household) knt., John Bramston (Chief Justice "ad placita coram nobis tenenda") knt., John Bankes (Chief Justice "de Banco") knt., Richard Weston (one of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., Thomas Mallett (one of the Justices "ad placita coram nobis tenenda") knt., Thomas Trevor (another of the Barons of the Exchequer) knt., Thomas Barrington knt. and bart., Thomas Bendish bart., Harbotell Grimston knt. and bart., Benjamin Ayloffe bart., William Wiseman bart., William Luckyn bart., Martin Lumley knt. and bart., Henry Mildmaye (Master of the Jewels) knt., William Ayloffe (Serjeant-at-law), Henry Palmer (Controller of the Fleet) knt., Henry Mildmaye of Moulsham knt., Thomas Wiseman knt., Hercules Francis Cooke knt., Henry Holecroft knt., Gamaliel Capell knt., Robert Rich (one of the Masters of Chancery) knt., William Maxey knt., ... , John Tonstall knt., John Tirrell, jun^{r} knt., Thomas Bowes knt., Arthur Turnneur (Serjeant-at-law), John Greene (Serjeant-at-law), Nicholas Wright (Doctor of Sacred Theology), Robert Aylett (one of the Masters of Chancery) LL.D., ... (Recorder of the City of London), Harbotell Grymston, John Harvey, Henry Nevill, George Carterett (Controller of the King's Fleet), William Batten (Surveyor of the King's Fleet), John Argall, Robert Wiseman, James Altham, William Lynn, James Heron, John Wakeringe, William Conyers, ..., ..., Robert Kempe, William Toppesfield, Edward Kyghley, Antony Luther, William Gouldingham, Edward Palmer, Francis

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Gardiner, Edward Bury, Edward Eltonhead, George Pike, Thomas Coke, George Walton, Thomas Bayles, John Sayer, and Oliver Raymond, esquires.—Dated at Westminster. The parchment much defaced and decayed.

8 August, 20 Charles I.—Commission of the Peace for the County of Essex, addressed to Robert earl of Essex &c. [Duci Generali exercitus agitati pro defensione Religionis protestantis, securitate persone nostre et Parliamenti Preservacione legum libertatum et pacis Regni et protectione Subditorum nostrorum a violentia et oppressione], Robert earl of Warwick (Great Admiral of England), Henry earl of Kent, James earl of Suffolk, Oliver earl of Bolingbrooke, Edward earl of Manchester, William lord Grey de Warke, Edward Reeve (one of the Justices "de Banco") knt., Francis Bacon (one of the Justices "ad "placita coram nobis tenenda"), Thomas Barrington knt. and bart., Harbotel Grimston knt. and bart., William Masham bart., Richard Everard bart., Martin Lumley knt. and bart., Thomas Cheake knt., Henry Mildmay of Wansteed knt., Nathaniel Bernardiston knt., Henry Holcroft knt., Thomas Honewood knt., Thomas Bowes knt., William Martin knt., Robert Kempe knt., John Barrington knt., Oliver St. John (Solicitor General), John Wilde (Serjeant-at-Law), Samuel Browne, Edward Prideaux, Harbotel Grimston, William Masham, Robert Smith, John Harvy, Henry Mildmay of Graces, Timothy Middleton, Oliver Raymond, Edward Birkhead, Deane Tindall, John Sparrowe, William Conyers, Antony Luther, Sampson Sheffield, William Gouldingham, William Toppesfield, Edward Eltonhead, James Silverlock, Richard Harlackenden, Carey Mildmay, Joachin Mathewes, Nathaniel Bacon, John Attwood, John Meade, Augustin Garland, Isaac Allen of Hasley, Arthur Bernardiston, John Eden, George Walton, John Brookes, Henry Barrington, The Mayor of Colchester for the time being, Thomas Wale, Richard Wiseman, Thomas Cooke of Pedmarshe and George Pyke, esquires.—Dated at Westminster.

19 December, 20 Charles I.—Commission of the Peace for the County of Essex, addressed Robert earl of Essex &c. [Duci Generali exercitus agitati pro defensione Religionis protestantis, securitate persone nostre et Parliamenti, preservacione legum libertatum et pacis Regni, et protectione subditorum nostrorum a violentia et oppressione], Robert earl of Warwick (Great Admiral of England), Henry earl of Kent, James earl of Suffolk, Oliver earl of Bolingbrooke, Edward earl of Manchester, William lord Gray de Warke, Edmund Reve (one of the Justices "de Banco" knt.), Francis Bacon (one of the Justices "ad "placita coram nobis tenenda"), John Barrington knt. and bart., Harbotel Grimston knt. and bart., William Masham bart., Richard Everard bart., Martin Lumley knt. and bart., Thomas Cheeke knt., Henry Mildmay of Wansteed knt., Nathaniel Bernardiston knt., Henry Holcrofte knt., Thomas Honeywood knt., Thomas Bowes knt., William Martin knt., Robert Kempe knt., Oliver St. John (Solicitor General), John Wild (Serjeant-at-law), Samuel Browne, Edward Prideaux, Harbotel Grimston, William Masham, Robert Smith, John Sayer, John Harvy, Henry Mildmaie of Graces, Timothy Middleton, Oliver Raymond, Edward Birkhead, Deane Tindall, John Sparrowe, Antony Luther, William Conyers, Sampson Sheffield, William Toppesfield, William Gouldingham, Edward Eltonhead, James Silverlocke, Richard Harlackenden, Cary Mildmaie, Joachim Mathewes, Nathaniel Bacon, George Pike, John Attwood, John Meade, Augustin Garland, Isaac Allen, Arthur Bernardiston, John Eden, George Walton, Henry Wollaston, John Brookes, Henry Barrington, The Mayor of Colchester

for the time being, Thomas Wale, Richard Wiseman, and Thomas Coke of Pedmarsh, esquires.—Dated at Westminster.—Record.

10 July, 21 Charles I.—Commission of the Peace for the County of Essex, addressed to Robert earl of Essex, . . . earl of Suffolk, Robert earl of Warwick, Oliver earl of Bolingbroke, Edward earl of Manchester, William lord Gray de Warke, Edward Reve (one of the Justices "de communi Banco") knt., Francis Bacon (one of the Justices "ad placita coram nobis tenenda"), John Barrington knt. and bart., Harbotle Grimston knt. and bart., William Masham bart., Richard Everard bart., Martin Lumley knt. and bart., Thomas Cheeke, Henry Mildmay of Wanstead, Nathaniel Barnardiston, Henry Holecroft, Thomas Honeywood, Thomas Bowes, William Martin, Robert Kempe, *knights;* Oliver St. John (Solicitor General), John Wilde (Serjeant-at-law), Samuel Browne, Edward Prideaux, Harbotle Grimston, William Masham, Robert Smyth, John Sayer, John Harvey, Henry Mildmaye of Graces, Timothy Middleton, Oliver Raymond, Edward Birkhead, Deane Tindall, John Sparrowe, Antony Luther, William Conyers, Sampson Sheffeild, Thomas Ayloffe, William Toppesfield, William Gouldingham, Edward Eltonhead, James Silverlock, Richard Harlackenden, Carey Mildmay, Joachim Mathewes, Nathaniel Bacon, George Pike, John Attwood, John Meade, Augustin Garland, Isaac Wingcall, Isaac Allen of Haseley, Arthur Bernardiston, John Eden, George Wat . . , Henry Wollaston, John Brookes, Henry Barrington, the Mayor of Colchester for the time being, Thomas Wale, Richard Wiseman and Thomas Cooke of Pedmarsh, esquires. Dated at Westminster.—The parchment of this commission is much decayed and defaced, so that much of the record is lost.

12 . . . 21 Charles I.—Commission of the Peace for the County of Essex, addressed to James earl of Suffolk, Robert earl Warwick, Oliver earl of Bolingbrooke, Edward earl of Manchester, . . . lord Gray de Warke, Edward Reve (one of the Justices "de Banco") knt., Francis Bacon (one of the Justices "ad placita coram nobis tenenda"), John Barrington knt. and bart., Harbotle Grimston knt. and bart., William Masham bart., Richard Everard bart., Martin Lumley knt. and bart., Thomas Cheeke knt., Henry Mildemay of Wanstead knt., Nathaniel Bernardiston knt., Henry Holcroft knt., Thomas Honnywood knt., Thomas Bowes knt., William Martin knt., Robert Kempe knt., Oliver St. John (Solicitor General) . . . . . , ... , Samuel Browne Edmund Prideaux, Harbotle Grimston, William Masham, Robert Smyth, John Sayer, John Harvey, Henry Mildemay of Graces, Timothy Middleton, Thomas Ayloffe of Chishill, Oliver Raymond, Edward Birkhead, Deane Tindall, John Sparrowe, Anthony Luther, William Conyers, Sampson Sheffeild, William Toppesfeild, William Gouldingham, Edward Eltonhead, James Silverlocke, Richard Harlackenden, Carey Mildmay, Joachim Mathewes, Nathaniel Bacon, George Pike, John Attwood, John Meade, Isaac Wingcall, Isaac Allen of Hasley, Arthur Bernardiston, John Eden, George Walton, Henry Wollaston, John Brookes, Henry Barrington, the Mayor of the town of Colchester for the time being, Thomas Wale, Richard Wiseman, Thomas Cooke of Pedmarsh, George Scott and Dionisius Wakering, esquires. Dated at Westminster.—Parchment greatly injured by mice, rough usage, and decay.

10 January 23 Charles I.—Commission of the Peace for the county of Essex, addressed to Henry earl of Kent, Robert earl of Warwick, Edward earl of Manchester, William lord Gray de Warke, William

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Lenthall (Speaker of the House of Commons and Master of the Rolls), Francis Bacon (Justice "ad placita coram nobis tenenda"), John Barrington knt. and bart., Harbotel Grimston knight and bart., William Masham bart., Richard Everard bart., Martin Lumley knt. and bart., Thomas Cheeke knt., Henry Mildmay of Wanstead knt., Nathaniel Bernardiston knt., Henry Holcroft knt., Thomas Honywood knt., Thomas Bowes knt., William Martin knt. Robert Kempe knt., Oliver St. John (Solicitor-General), Richard Cresheld (Serjeant-at-law), Arthur Turnor (Serjeant-at-law), John Wild (Serjeant-at-law), Samuel Browne, Edward Prideaux, Harbotel Grimston, William Masham, John Sayer, Henry Mildmay of Graces, Timothy Middleton, Nathaniel Bacon, Antony Luther, Oliver Raymond, Robert Smith, John Eden, Edward Birkhead, Deane Tindall, William Conyers, Sampson Cheffield, John Meade, William Gouldingham, Richard Harlackenden, Thomas Ayloffe of Chishill, Arthur Barnardiston, Cary Mildmay, John Attwood, Dionisius Wakering, Joachim Mathewes, Isaac Allen of Haseley, Thomas Cooke of Pedmershe, George Watson, James Silverlock, John Sparrowe, Richard Grandley, John Morris, Roger Tweedy, George Gouddy, John Brooke, Henry Barrington, Henry Woolaston, Isaac Wingcall, Thomas Wale, and Richard Wiseman, esquires. Dated at Westminster.

26 September 26 Charles II.—Commission of the Peace for the County of Essex, addressed to the Earls of Danby and Anglesey, George duke of Buckingham and James duke of Monmouth and James duke of Ormond, the earls of Arlington, Oxford, Suffolk, Middlesex, Rivers, Essex, Humfrey bishop of London, the Lords Morley, Fitzwater, Petre, Gray de Warke, together with a numerous body of the gentlemen of Essex, most of them being persons whose names appear in commissions of the time of Charles the First. Amongst the esquires thus appointed to do all things needful for the preservation of His Majesty's Peace, appears the name of Samuel Pepys.

(*c*) *Miscellaneous Writings.*

(I.) 1636–1637.—Several packets of Informations made to, and Examinations made by, Justices of the Peace, touching petty offences; With Petitions of individuals for relief from grievances, and of parishes for better order in the assessment of rates: With other like matters of trivial moment.

(II.) 1637 to 1651.—*File of Letters and Petitions:* Comprising,

(*a*) 2 September 1637. Letter from Lord Keeper Coventrye to the Justices of the Peace for the County of Essex.—Curious (and to antiquaries, a very interesting) letter setting forth orders and precautions to be observed by Justices of the Peace in authorizing collectors to gather money, and collections to be made, for the relief of sufferers by fire and other casualties.—Signed—Tho Coventrye C.S.

(*b*) 2 January 1651. Letter from Richard Malbon, Governor of the Savoy Hospital, to M^r^. William Malin, Secretary to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Generall Cromwell.—For certificates and passports under the Lord General's hand and seal, to enable maimed and injured soldiers to pass without molestation from the said hospital to their proper parts of the country.

(*c*) Epiphany Sessions, 1651.—The Humble Petition of Thomas Pile of Walthamstowe, yeoman, to the Justices of the Peace of the County of Essex, for licence to keep a victualling house at Walthamstowe afore said; reference being made in the petition to losses incurred through his

devotion to the Parliament by the Petitioner, who "duringe the late "seige of Basinge House" was induced by Sir William Waller to provide corne and other stuff for the parliament's forces to the value of 300*l.*, and who on the withdrawal of the said Sir William was plundered by the Royalists to the amount of 600*l.*

1651 (Epiphany Sessions).—The Petition to the Justices of the Peace for the County of Essex, for the needful assistance of Christopher Ellin of Black Notley co. Essex, blacksmith, who has been for some time under the Chirurgeon's hands in the Savoy Hospitall, for treatment of a musket-shot wound which he received at the taking of Worcester, whilst serving under Captain Raynor in Sir Thomas Honeywood's regiment.

(*d*)—1651 (Epiphany Sessions).—Curious Petition for just payment to the petitioner's nurse, and due compensation for inconvenience endured, to the Justices of the Peace for the County of Essex, by Edward Rathman of Springfield in the said county, who preludes his prayer by saying "That in the tyme hee was visited with sicknes and lamenesse "he dyd make over to y^e^ Overseers of the Poore of the said parish "one annuitie of 20^li^ p. ann. the better to enable the overseers to "provide for him in his visitacion and to pay for the nursing of one of "his poor children."

(*e*)—1651 (Epiphany Sessions).—The Humble Petition to the Justices of the Peace for the county of Essex, for the needful relief of a considerable pension, by Thomas Horne a maimed soldier, who received a gunshot wound at the late fight at Worcester, whilst serving under Captain Stebbing in the Rt. Wors^full^ Sir Thomas Honywood's Regiment.

10 January 1651.—The Petition of Jeremiah Maye to His Excellency the Lord General Cromwell, for a warrant to the Justices of the Peace for the County of Essex, to afford the said petitioner a pension or some other present relief.—From the petition it appears that in the company of Sir Timothy Middleton's man, the petitioner some years since "did "take a cavelleer w^th^ his horse and armes at Stamford Mount Fitchett," who offered his captors his horse and 40*l.* for his liberty,—an offer which they refused. Since that occurrence, the Petitioner served under Captain John Smith in Sir William Waller's regiment at Basing House, where he received several wounds. Endorsed with a note of passport, and of recommendation to the Justices of the Peace, under the seal and signature of of His Excellency—O. Cromwell.—Also, annexed to this noteworthy writing, Jeremiah Maye's petition for relief to the Justices of the Peace of his proper county.

(*f*) 21 April 1651. The Examination and Confession of William Hills of Birden co. Essex; Who "sayeth that the Art of Astrology "which he learned of M^r^. Lilly he hath practised now by the space of "three yeares, and hath taken reward for the said practice such as the "partyes would give, without exacting anything of them, & by this "meanes hath helped diuers people to their goods again, which were "stolen from them."

(*g*) 7 July 1651.—The Information by Richard Chiborne of Messinge co. Essex, that on this present day Cornelius Bell had declared "that on "y^e^ 25^th^ of July instant there would be a change of governmente in "this nation, and that he knew of Thousands in this county and els "where would rise for y^e^ Kinge of England, and that the State have "noe power without a kinge to impresse any souldiers."—Also on the same paper the Confession of Cornelius Bell, weaver, that whilst drinking cup of beer at the Lyon at Kelvedon, and discoursing with

Mr. Chiborne, he said "That he heard Mr. Purpett of Framlingham in "ye county of Suffolk say that before the 25th of this Instant July ye "Katherine Wheel would turne, and hee did hope there would be "another government."

(*h*) 1 December 1651. Two printed passports (signed—Wm Greenhill and Ri Hutchinson, and addressed to Mayors, Sheriffs, Bayliffs, &c.) to enable Christopher Ellin and Thomas White, maimed soldiers who have served under Captain Rayner in Sir Thomas Honywoode's regiment, to travel without molestation to their proper places in Essex.

(III.) 9 December 1640. The Bill of "The charges layed out by "the Countye of Essex about the Acte of Parliament concerning the "bounds of the Forest of Waltham."—Also, (dated 9 December 1641) "The Accompte of the Charges disbursed about setlinge the boundes of "the Forrest in the countye of Essex, Anno Dni 1641."

(IV.) Hearth-Money Records.

2 May, 23 Charles II. Roll (Duplicate) of the Returns of all the Hearths and Stoves in the County of Essex, and of the Persons made chargeable in respect thereof, by the recent Act of Parliament entitled, "An Act for establishing an Additionall Revenue upon our Soveraigne "Lord the King, his Heirs and Successors, for the better support of his "and theire Crowne and Dignity"; the said Returns, of the persons so chargeable and the number of the hearths for which each of them is answerable, being made by the special enquiry as well of the King's Officers for that matter as of the Constables of the Several Parishes, and rendered on the day above-mentioned to the Justices of the Peace for the said county, assembled in General Quarter Sessions at Chelmsford. A roll of fifty-three closely written membranes; affording valuable data for estimating the population of the county, and also each parish thereof, at the time when the returns were made.—Also, a similar Duplicate Roll of the Hearths and Stoves within the county of Essex, and of the Persons chargeable with Hearth Tax due thereupon: made and rendered to the Justices of the Peace, assembled in General Quarter Sessions, on the 18th day of July, 24 Charles II.—Also, a packet of the lists (paper) sent in to the Clerk of the Peace for the county of Essex, by the Constables of divers of the Hundreds of the said county; for the preparation of the aforementioned Returns.

(V.) 1677-1680.—Bundles of Sacrament Certificates of 1677, 1678, 1679, 1680 A.D.

(VI.) William III.—Roll of Declarations (by the inhabitants of the several parishes of the county of Essex) of Allegiance and Loyal Devotion to the reigning Sovereign, and of Adherence to the settlement of the Succession of the Crowns made by 1 Will. & Mary; In the form of subscriptions to this printed form at the head of each membrane—"Whereas there has been a Horrid and Detestable Conspiracy formed "and carried on by Papists and other Wicked and Traiterous Persons, "for Assassinating His Majesty's Royal Person, in order to incourage "an Invasion from France, to subvert our Religion, Laws and Liberty: "We whose Names are hereunto subscribed, do heartily, sincerely and "solemly Profess, Testifie and Declare, That His Present Majesty "King William is Rightful and Lawful King of these Realms; And "We doe mutually Promise and Engage to stand by and Assist each "other, to the Utmost of our Power, in the Support and Defence of "His Majesty's Most Sacred Person and Government, against the "Late King James, and all his Adherents; And in Case his Majesty "come to any violent or untimely Death (which God forbid) We do

Custos Rotulorum and Justices of the Peace of County of Essex's MSS.

" hereby further freely and unanimously Oblige our selves, to Unite, " Associate, and stand by each other, in Revenging the same upon his " Enemies, and their Adherents; and in Supporting and Defending the " succession of the Crown, according to the Act made in the First Year " of the Reign of King William and Queen Mary, Intituled *An Act* " *declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject; and settling the* " *Succession of the Crown.*"——Also (10 George I.) the Roll Record and Register of those persons who, in the presence of Justices of the Peace for the county of Essex assembled at General Session, took the Oath and made the Declarations, required by law, of Allegiance and Fidelity to the said reigning Sovereign, and of Repudiation of the Pope and the Pretender.

At the conclusion of this account of an interesting, though fragmentary, collection of Sessional Records, I may state that the Lord Lieutenant and Magistrates of Essex have since the time of my visit caused their archives to be arranged and a Calendar prepared which will render the writings largely and readily serviceable to historical inquirers.

John Cordy Jeaffreson.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE CORPORATION OF EYE IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK.

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The examination of the archives of the little market-town and parliamentary borough of Eye has resulted in a discovery, that, without being an affair of high historic moment, will flutter the territorial families of Suffolk, and arrest the attention of the numerous philologists who are especially interested in the etymology of place-names.

To know anything of Suffolk is to know that the county comprises a district called High Suffolk, which engages the attention and piques the curiosity of East Anglian topographers all the more, because no one has hitherto been able to discover its boundaries, or even to say confidently of any particular parish of the county that it certainly lies within the undefinable region. "High Suffolk" is the "terra incognita" of a land known to all the world. How this region came to be styled High Suffolk is a question on which the more intelligent and educated people of the county are divided into two parties. Insisting that the epithet refers to the region's elevation above the sea-level, the one party would settle the question with the surveyor's level and theodolite, or refer it to the Southampton ordnance-surveyors. Maintaining that the epithet points to the high pitch in which the Suffolk dialect is spoken by the peasantry of the district, the other party would pursue the enquiry with tuning-fork and gamut, or appoint a committee of musicians to discover the locality where the Suffolk dialect is uttered in the highest key, and vexes the sensitive ear with its most exasperating "drant." Discussion sometimes waxes dangerously warm on this subject. Old friendships are said to have been shaken by too fervid disputations of the question whether High Suffolk was in the first instance styled High Suffolk out of regard to the elevation of its soil or the elevation of its voices.

An amusing feature of the business is that no Suffolk man, whether a native or mere denizen of the county, submits tamely to an imputation

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of living in High Suffolk. To dwell in the region, where the Suffolk dialect is said to rise to higher shrillness and louder vulgarity than elsewhere, is deemed a matter for reproach and shame. Brundish, Tannington, Baddingham, Dennington, Laxfield, and Stradbroke are six of the several parishes that have long suffered in social repute from being suspected of lying within the district, but no gentleman of these parishes ever allows that his particular parish belongs to the High Suffolk which should rather be styled Low Suffolk. The superior farmers of Brundish can believe the worst of the other five parishes, but are confident their parish is the victim of ungenerous suspicion. To a hint that he lives in the region of shame, the rector of Dennington is quick to say, "Indeed you are mistaken, doubtless you are thinking of Baddingham." In like manner the curate of Baddingham refers the inquisitive stranger to Laxfield or Stradbroke, adding disdainfully, "Bless you, you are miles away from High Suffolk."

Putting an end to all uncertainty respecting the extent and limits of High Suffolk, the examination of the Eye records has also unearthed the evidence that, instead of referring either to the district's elevation or to any peculiarity of dialect, "High" signifies Heye *alias* Eye, and merely indicates that the lands and limits of High Suffolk are the same as the lands and limits of the ancient Honor of Heya, having in former time Eye for its chief town and Eye Castle for its Lord's strong-hold.

Successive writers have represented that the name of the little borough is derived either from the Norman-French word "Ey," signifying a watery place, or from "Eia," the corrupt Latin equivalent of "insula = an island." The notion, that the name came from the one or the other of these words, seems to have originated with scholars better acquainted with the topography and physical conditions, than with the Records of the borough and its vicinity. Anyhow, the records of the borough countenance the suggestion that, instead of being derived from either "Ey" or "Eia," the Suffolk place-name is referable to the source, which gave us so many cognate words, such as the corrupt Latin "haya" (spelt in more than half a dozen different ways), the Norman-French "haies," the modern French "haie," the provincial English "hays" (= enclosed pieces of grass-land), the "hay" grown in such enclosures, the "haws" (=enclosures pertaining to houses) of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, the "ha-has" or sunk fences of English landscape-gardeners, and the "hay" final of at least a considerable proportion of the English place-names ending with "hay."

In the first year of Queen Elizabeth the men of Eye obtained Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation of successive Letters Patent, dated by previous sovereigns,—to wit, Edward VI., Henry VIII., Henry VI., Henry V., and Henry IV.—in confirmation of a Charter of concessions made by King John in his seventh year to his men of Heya (hominibus nostris de Heya). From the noteworthy, though perhaps scarcely conclusive evidence of the aforesaid Letters Patent by Elizabeth and King John's aforesaid charter, it appears that Eya was spelt Heya in that king's time, a spelling of the local name, that is preserved in the muniments of the borough from the middle of the sixteenth century. Conclusive evidence is also afforded by the muniments of the borough, that the men of six several parishes lying within the Honor of Eye, were bound in Edward the Second's time, and from time immemorial had been bound to repair the palings of their Lord's park. In one of the ensuing catalogues of this report, readers may find an abstract of an Inquisition for particulars touching the obligation of the men of Brundish,

Tannington, Baddinham, Dynyngton, Laxfield, and Stradbrook, as tenants of the aforesaid honor, to repair these palissades (*vulgariter* palings). From the verdict of this inquisition (taken in 7 Edward II., before William Ormesby and Robert de Reydon at Eye, in the presence of Gilbert de Richton, bailiff of the King's Honor of Eye), it appears that the inhabitants of Brundish and Tannington were bound to repair 66½ perches, the inhabitants of Badingham to repair 40 perches, the inhabitants of Dynyngton to repair 57 perches, the inhabitants of Laxfield to repair 40 perches, and the inhabitants of Stradbrook to repair 56 perches of the palings of the Heya about their Lord's castle and park, as well as to keep in repair the Calcetum of the adjacent town of Heya *alias* Eya.

It is not surprising that this Royal Honor was known in the period of its wide extending power as Heya *alias* Heye Suffolk throughout the county, and that traditions of Heye-Suffolk and Heye-Suffolk-men have survived the Honor for so long a period. Wherever they went throughout the kingdom, the tenants of Royal Honor of Heye (in common with all other tenants of Royal Honors), enjoyed immunity from toll, stallage, and other local exactions;—a fact bitten into the minds of East Anglian residents, by the frequency with which so important an immunity was claimed by the men of Heye-Suffolk at all the ports and inland towns of the county. The toll-takers of East Anglia (a numerous class of officials in feudal England) seldom passed a day without being required to inspect a document under the seal of the Royal Honor's Steward, certifying that the bearer of the writing, as a tenant of Heya, was free of toll and other dues, to be demanded of less fortunate people. Hence it came to pass that the privileged Honor was known far and wide as Heye-Suffolk, and the privileged tenants were no less widely known as Heye-Suffolk-men. Hence also it came to pass that, surviving the Honor and the memory of its privileges, the name of the once favoured region lived on tradition's simple tongue to the comparatively recent period, when a change of spelling, put the original signification of the term altogether out of sight.

In the absence of grounds for thinking it possible, that by an egregious mistake Queen Elizabeth confirmed the men of Eye in a charter, which King John never granted to them, her afore-mentioned Letters Patent in confirmation of John's charter to the men of Heya would dispose critical readers to think that, instead of gaining it from "Ey" or "Eia," the town and Honor of Heye *alias* Eye derived their name from the Heya of their lord's stronghold, and the park-palings which certain tenants of the Honor were bound to repair, and that in having so acquired its designation the Suffolk borough resembles the Hague in Holland, which took its name from the Haga of the adjacent forest and hunting-ground. The question has, however, arisen whether so extraordinary a mistake was not made by Queen Elizabeth and in former time by Henry IV. By the men of Hythe co. Kent it is just now maintained, that the charter of King John's seventh year was granted to Hythe co. Kent, instead of to Eye co. Suffolk. Of course this contention is stoutly resisted by the men of Eye. It would ill-beseem the present reporter to offer an opinion on the value of arguments, affecting the municipal dignity and privileges of the two sets of disputants. But I may observe, that the controversy in no way affects the evidence, that from the beginning of the fifteenth century the Suffolk Honor and borough were styled indifferently Heye and Eye, and that six parishes heretofore generally regarded as lying in "High Suffolk" lay in former time within the limits of the Royal Honor of Heye. To prove that Henry the Fourth's confirmation of John's charter "homi-

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nibus nostris de Heya," to the men of Eye co. Suffolk was based on a blunder, would not be to weaken the evidence that Eye-Suffolk was Heye-Suffolk, and that *High*-Suffolk was only another spelling of the same place-name.

With the exception of the certificate dated 6 January 23 Henry VI. by John Wareyn, Steward of the Honor of Eye, and the Large Folio of Memoranda and transcripts of documents touching The Honor and Borough, which came under the present reporter's observation, through the courtesy of the Reverend Thomas Lee French, M.A., rector of Thrandeston, all the books and unbound writings, described in the ensuing catalogues, are preserved in the Town Hall of Eye.

(*a.*) *Unbound Writings.*

8 February, 2 Henry IV. Indenture of agreement between Michael de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk, and Mons^r^ William Berdewell:—Sachent toutz gentz: Nous Michel de la Pole Count de Suff' auoir done & graunte par cest fait endente a nre' chier & bien ame Mons William Berdewell vn anouel rent de vynt liures a prendre annuelement del fest de Seynt Michel prochein auenir as festes de Pask & Seynt Michel par ouelle porcions a terme de vie naturell des dit Mons William des issues & profites del Chastell ville & manoir de Eye pur le bon & greable seruice qe le dit Mons William ad fait a nous en temps passe & ferra en temps auenir sib'n en temps de guerre come en temps de peas, a auoir & tener a dit Mons William & a sez assignes le dit annuel rente come deuaunt est pur terme de vie le dit Mons William, E voillons & grauntons par ycestes pur nous & noz heirs & pur noz assignes q' a quele heure q' le dit annuel rent soit aderrere en partie ou en tout al ascun terme susdit, q' b'n lise a dit Mons William ou sez assignes distreindre en les Chastell Ville & Manoir ou les . . . . . les distresses oue luy chacer tanq' gree luy soit faite de ceo q' soit aderrere, oue les costages & damages; Et le dit Mons William serra tenuz de seruier le dit Count, sib'n en temps de guerre come en temps . . . . . & garny de part le dit Count b'n & convenablemont montez & arraiez come a son estat appartient Cest assauoir luy mesmes oue vn Esquier deux Vadlettes & un Garcion & cynk chiuaux, Et . . . . . Mons William soit a bouche de nre Courte oue sez ditz seruauntz & chiuaux en temps de peas . . . . q'vn vadlet vadlet & vn Garcion & Chiuaux soient a gages come autres seront del moique du dit . . . . . Et si le dit Mons William soit trauaillant en Engleterre del Comandement du dit Count hors de son hostell il serra allowe resonablement pur sez costages & dispenses, Et auera vesture vn fois par an appurtenant a son estat quant le Dit Count donera vesture as autres gentils, Et auxint si le le dit Mons William soit mahemez ou maladez ou de tiel age qil ne poeit trauailler pur seruier le dit Count, Nient contresteant le dit Count voet & graunte par yceste q' le dit Mons^r^ William eit & enioise le dit annuel rent de vynt liures come est susdit a toute sa vie, E le dit Mons^r^ William sera tenuz de seruier & travailler luy mesmes oue vn vadlet a bouche courte de Courte oue le dit Count en temps de guerre bien arraiez come a luy affiert et ouesq' a tantz des gentes darmes & Archiers al chiual ou a la meere sanz chiuaux solont ceo qe le viage demande, comme serra accorde parentre eux prignant tiel fees & gages & paiement de guerre & regarde pur luy mesmes et sez gentz come le Count prent du Roy pur autres de lour estat & condicion, Et endroit de prisoners & autres profites de guerre prisez ou gaignez par le dit Mons^r^ William ou par ascun de sez gentz en le seruice du dit Count, le dit Mons^r^ William & ses gentz auront les deux parts & le dit Count aura la tierce partie, Et en cas qe le dit Mons^r^ William ou ascun de

sez gentz prigne Seignour ou Capitaine des gentz darmes quils ne puront mettre a finance ne eaux deliurer sanz licence du dit Count, Et del comensement de son an, di' an, ou quart del an, ou autre temps de guerre ensemblement de leskippeson & reskippeson de luy sez gentz chivaux & harnoys, le dit Count ferra a luy en manere come n're dit Seigno^{r} le Roy ferra a dit Count pur autres de son estat en celle viage. En tesmoignance de quele chose a cestes endentures sib'n le dit Count, come le dit Mons^{r} William entrechangeablement ount mys leur sealx. Donez a Loundres le viii jour de Feu'er lan du regna nre Seign^{r} le Roy Henry quart puis le conquest scde."—The earl's seal, appended to this writing, is a singularly fine example of the engraver's art.

11 Henry IV. to 18 Henry VII.—A collection of yearly accounts (stitched together) of the Chamberleyns of the borough of Heya, of the Moor pertaining to the same borough; for the following years,—11–12 Henry IV.; 36–7 Henry VI.; 8–9, 13–14, 14–15, 21–22 Edward IV.; 1–2 Richard III.; 3–4, 4–5, 5–6, 7–8, 8–9, 16–17. Henry VII.—Also, later accounts of the Borough Chamberlains, in different lots of writings, for divers years in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, and James; not undeserving of the attention of local antiquaries, but affording no details of historic moment.

11 Henry IV.–James I. A collection of yearly accounts (stitched together) of the Chamberleyns of the Moor of the borough of Heya, for the following years,—11–12 Henry IV.; 36–7 Henry VI.; 8–9, 13–14, 14–15, 21–22 Edward IV.; 1–2 Richard III.; and 3–4, 4–5, 5–6, 7–8, 8–9, 16–17 Henry VII.—Also later accounts of the Borough Chamberlains, in different lots and sets of writings, for divers years of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, and James I. Affording no matters of historic moment, but numerous particulars deserving the consideration of local antiquaries.

6 January 23 Henry VI. Certificate of John Wareyn, Steward of the Court and Keeper of the Seal of the Honor of Eye.—That all tenants of said Honor are quit of toll, stallage, chiminage, pontage, panage, picage, murage, and passage throughout the whole kingdom as more plainly appears by Letters Patent of the present king dated at Westminster on the 14th of February in the 17th year of his reign (the said Letters Patent being recited in the present writing); and That William Mey of Stowmarket is a tenant in the town of Great Thornham co. Suffolk and sometimes resides in the said town of the Honor aforesaid, and is therefore to be held quit of the said dues and burdens. "Universitati vestre notifico," run the concluding lines of the certificate, "quod Willelmus Mey de Stowemarket est tenens in Villa de Thornham Magna in comitatu Suffolcie et interdum in eadem villa residens super feodum Honoris predicti virtute quarum quidem literarum domini Regis supradicti eundum Willelmum de Theoloneo, stallagio, chiminagio, pontagio, picagio, muragio et passagio de et pro bonis et rebus suis prestandis non distringatis set quietum esse permittatis virtute et tenore literarum predictarum prout omnes tenentes honoris predicti quiete esse hactenus consueuerunt. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum dicti Honoris est appensum. Datum sexto die Januarii anno regni predicti domini nostri Regis Henrici Sexti post conquestum vicesimo tercio." It is worthy of remark that in the Letters Patent of Henry VI., recited in this certificate the tenants "Honoris de Eye tam liberi quam alii" have enjoyed this immunity from Toll, stallage &c. &c. "a tempore quo non extat memoria." This record does not belong to the borough, but is in the possession of the Rev^{d}. Thomas Lee French M.A. rector of Thrandeston, who submitted it to the notice of the

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present reporter, together with a Large Folio of Memoranda and copies of documents touching the Honour and Borough of Eye, made by his father Mr. Thomas French, Solicitor and several times one of the Bailiffs and afterwards Mayor of Eye. In this repertory of curious matters appear (under the heading "Copies of Official Documents concerning the Honor of Eye, Suffolk, taken from a 'Book of Remembrances concerning the Honor of Eye, Suffolk' made by Thomas Taylor in 1697, commencing with 24th Edwd. I., and which Book of Remembrances is with the Court Books of Honor and Manor of Eye Sohemere: The same copies being made by F. Woolnough in 1855,") the following entries—

(*a*) 24 Edward I. Note that Edmund Cornubie took the keeping of the Priory of Eye, after the death of Richard the late Prior.

(*b*) 7 Edward II.—Inquisition with return, made before the escheator of the Lord King at Brundish by William Hoxne and other jurors, who with other things find it will not be to the loss of the King or others should he permit William de Bovile to grant the Manor of Dynyngton co. Suffolk (three acres of arable land with the advowson of the church in the said town co. Suffolk excepted), held of the King as of the Honor of Eye &c.; and that the Manor aforesaid is held of the Lord King and now rests in the King's hands, as of the Honour of Eye at a yearly rent of £7 18 9, by name of a fee-farm, for the reparation of fifty feet of the "*calcetum* of Eye, with needful new timber of the Lord King and also of 50 perches of the fence about the park of Eye, also with requisite new timber of the King."

(*c*) 7 Edward II. Inquisition, with return, taken by the King's escheator citra Trentam at Brundish, by the oath of William de Hoxtoune and others, who say it will not be to the King's loss, or to the loss of others, should he give licence to William de Bovile to make a grant of three acres of arable land in Dynington co. Suff., together with the advowson of the church of the same town.

(*d*) 7 Edward II. Inquisition, with return, before William Ormesby and Robert de Reydon at Eye, in the presence of Gilbert de Richton, bailiff of the King's Honor of Eye forewarned for that purpose, by the oath of Walter Fankum and others, Who say — That the men and tenants of the towns of Brundish, Tannington, Baddingham, Dynyton, Laxfield and Stradbrook—viz. the inhabitants of Brundish and Tannington for 66½ perches of the park-paling, about the King's park, and 80 feet of the calcetum of the town of Eye; and the inhabitants of Badingham for forty perches of the paling about the same park. and sixty-one feet of the "calcetum" aforesaid; and the inhabitants of Dynyngton for fifty-seven perches of the same paling about the same park, and sixty feet of the same "calcetum;" and the inhabitants of Laxfield are responsible for forty perches of the aforesaid paling about the same park, and . . . . feet of the same "calcetum;" and the inhabitants of Stradbrook for 56 perches of the aforesaid paling about the said park and 68 of the said "calcetum"—are bound and beyond the memory of man have been bound to repair the paling about the park of the King's Honour of Eye and the "calcetum" of the town of Eye, by reason of the tenements held by them in the said towns as of the Honor aforesaid, and have been accustomed and ought to receive of the Bailiff of the said Honour the new timber and oak requisite for the said "calcetum" and the said "paling"; and Who say that the same Men and Tenentes have been accustomed to take of the livery of the said Bailiff

and to dig in the soil of the said honor, and have been accustomed and ought to have new timber and old for the repair of the same calcetum and paling, and to have for their own use such residue of the felled timber as may be unsuited for the same repairs, &c. &c.

(*e*) 7 Edward II. Inquisitio made by Peter Burgate and others, with return, that Robert Mallett founded the priory of Eye with his land and possessions, &c., and the same priory is so subject "Abbacie de Berniaco in Normannia tanquam cella ejusdem Abbatie," and that neither prior nor monk can be made in that priory without the will and assent of the Abbot of the said abbey.

(*f*) 5 Richard II. Inquisition, taken at Eye, touching the lands &c. held by William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, on the day of his death, and the same Earls tenure of the Castle, town, manor and Honor of Eye, co. Suffolk.

21 April, 10 Henry VII. Certificate by Roger Tymperley and Richard Bayly, bailiffs of the town of Gippewic (Ipswich), of the enrolment in the Rolls of Record of the same town, of the Letters Patent of the Mandate, addressed by the said king Henry VII. to all sheriffs &c. &c. on 30 January in the first year of his reign ; Declaring the men and tenants of the Manor of Blytheburgh co. Suffolk to be " homines & tenentes de antiquo dmco' corone Anglie," and therefore " quieti de Thelonio & de Expensis Militum ad parliamenta nostra." Dated at Ipswich.

1547–1771. Borough-of-Heya Treasurers' yearly Accounts, cast and rendered in years of our Lord 1547, 1619, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1706, 1714, 1715.—Also, Three Treasurers' Account-Books for the periods of years 1719 to 1796, 1796 to 1818, 1819 to the present time. Also, a considerable number of Rolls of Treasurers' Vouchers (*viz.*, receipted bills and other receipts) of the 17th and 18th centuries.

2 September 1 Elizabeth. Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation, of Letters Patent dated to the men of Eye (Heya) by previous sovereigns of England, viz. Edward VI., Henry VIII., Henry VI., Henry V., and Henry IV., in confirmation of a certain Charter of King John running in these words, "J dei gracia Rex Anglie &c. &c. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac Carta nostra confirmasse hominibus nostris de Heya quietanciam de theloneo et omni consuetudine de tota vendicione et accato suo per totam Angliam et Norman' in cujuscumque terram venerint cum socca et sacca et thol et theam et Infangeneth et Wrecfri et Witefri et lestagefri et locoffri et quietancia de Syris et hundredis sicut ipsi vel antecessores sui eam melius et plenius et honorificencius habuerunt tempore Regum Edwardi Willelmi primi et secundi et Henrici Regis proavi nostri Nec alicubi placitent nisi vbi solebant et vbi debuerint scilicet apud Sippeweiam, Et super hoc nullus eos disturbet neque mercatum eorum super decem librarum forisfactura sicut carta Henrici Regis patris nostri quam habent racionabiliter testatur. Testibus R Comite Cestr', W Comite Sarr', Willelmo Comite Arundell apud Portem' vi die Junii anno Regni septimo."—Dated at Redgrave.

12 October, 8 Elizabeth. The Constitutions of the Borough of Eye : A set of ordinances and agreements, for the better government and social quiet of the borough, settled and signed by His Grace Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, appointed to arbitrate on the matters in dispute under

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circumstances, set forth on the first of the six skins of vellum in the following terms: "Whereas great varyance and controversies heretofore hath rysen and growen among the Inhabitantes of the Burrough of Eye for and abowte dyvers and sundry Constitucions and the Validitie & Force of one Booke of Constitucions disorderly agreed on and sette forth abowte twentye yeres now paste by the Balyues Burgesses and Commonnaltye of the sayd Burrough & Towne at that Tyme beinge. Upon which Coutroversie a Byll of Complaynte was exhibited by certayne of the said inhabitantes in the Quenes Majesties High and most Honorable Court of the Starre Chamber, Whereupon after the matiers of the sayd Byll were herde by the sayd Court of the gret disorder betwyn certayn of the said Inhabitantes of the sayd Town, It semyd good to the Lordes of the Quenes Maiesties most Honorable Counsell then beinge in the said Courte to [give] examinacion and full order of all the sayd variances and Controversies to the Right Noble Prince now Duke of Norfolke who hath before before his grace the parties to the sayd controversies and disorders afte the hearinge and consideracion of the same dyd not onlye take order for the punishment of such as wer Offenders therin, as to His Grace semyd convenient, but also beinge moved with a very Godly and charitable zeale to avoyde all quarrells & variances which then wer growen & very like afterwardes to aryse abowt the sayd Constitucions from hensforth to be had & kepte, dyd by His Grace's expresse wrytinges take order that the Balyves & Burgesses of the sayd Burrowgh & Town within a certayn tyme to them limytted by His Grace should declare & sette forth a booke not only then requisite to be newly made & sette forthe for the better government & quiet of the sayd Town; but also that such Rules and Constitucyons as they should agree vpon shuld be representyd to His Grace in wrightinge vnder the handes and vnder the Comon Seale of the sayd Towne to thende the rather His Grace mought signe the sayd Book of Constitucions with His Grace's own hande for the better credite & Testimonie of the same always after them to remayn among the good records and evidences of the sayde Towne, Wherevpon the sayd Balives and Burgesses after sundry Assemblies Conferences and Meetinges of themselfes & the Company of the xxiiij of the said Town for & abowt the accomplishment of the sayd order, The thursday and fryday being the xix & xxth daies of September in the Eight yere of the Reigne of our sayd Soverayn Ladye Quene Elizabeth by the generall assent & consent aswell of the Companye of the Twelve as of the more parte of the sayd Companye of the xxiiij, This present Book of Orders and Constitucions was fully agreed and determined vpon to remayn & be for ever, and also to be exhibited to the said Duke's Grace, With all convenient speede accordinge to His Graces order in that behalfe, for the further Witnes wherof the sayd Companyes of the xij and more parte of the sayd xxiiij have to the same sette the Comon Seale of the sayd Burgh & Towne, & also subscribed ther names and sette to ther vsuall marke the twelfth Daie of October in the eight yere of o^{r} said Soverayn Ladye the Quenes Majestie 1566.

Norffolke."

14 Elizabeth to 1741 A.D.—Nineteen Indentures between Bailiffs of the Borough of Heya *alias* Eye, co. Suffolk, and successive High Sheriffs of the same county, certifying the election and return of Burgesses of Parliament for the borough: of the years—14, 28 and 30 Elizabeth, 1 Charles I., 1658 A.D., 13 Charles II., and 1700, 1701, 1702, 1703, 1705, 1710, 1713, 1714, 1716, 1722, 1727, 1734, and 1741 A.D.

14 November, 17 Elizabeth. Letters Patent for the re-constitution of the Borough of Heya : With appointment of—Thomas Mallowes, and Robert Clarke to be the first two Bailiffs; and of Edward Gouldinge, Nicholas Everard, Henry Gray, John Thrower, William Blowe, Nicholas Knyvett, Robert Hardye, Robert Shene, ... Peninge, Richard Rogers, to be the first Principal Burgesses and Councillors ; and Richard Fulcher, Thomas Barnes, Roger Dodson, Robert Marrett, John Clarke, James Clarke, Antony Selfe, William Mason, Thomas Nele, Charles Austyn, John Barnes, William Nele, Robert Browne, John Mallowes, William Collyn, Anthony Barker, Edward Barker, John Davy, Robert Chappell, John Allen, William Burman, Thomas Parker, Nicholas Gissinge, and Simon Smyth, to be the "viginti quatuor de communi consilio predicte ville et burgi,"—by virtue of the said Letters Patent. Dated at Westminster.

1644–1720 A.D. Borough Court Rolls (several of them fragmentary and in disorder) of the years,—1644–5, 1645–6, 1646–7, 1647–8, 1648–9, 1649–50, 1650–1, 1652–3, 1654–5, 1655–6, 1656–7, 1657–8, 1658–9, 1659–60, 1660–1, 1662–3, 1664–5, 1665–6, 1666–7, 1667–8, 1668–9, 1669–70, 1670–1, 1673–4, 1677–8, 1705–6, 1720–1.—Also, a single piece of vellum, the only remaining fragment of a Borough of Heya Court Roll, of the year 7–8 Henry V.

2 February 32 Charles II. The Answer in Chancery of Thomas Deye the elder and John White gentleman, bailiffs of the town and borough of Heya *alias* Eye co. Suffolk, and others, defendants in the cause, to the Bill of Complaint in the Court of Chancery of Henry Edgar and Richard Hardinge (who "endeavoured to have made themselves bayliffes in an irregular way") and others, the plaintiffs.—Covering seven hundred and thirty-three leaves (four hundred and forty-eight of them being occupied with schedules of accounts) this writing embodies a large amount of information respecting the properties of the borough, and exhibits all that was known to the two bailiffs of the history of the town-lands ; the schedules of accounts affording a perfect view, with numerous interesting particulars, of the expenditure of the revenues of the several properties from Michaelmas 1669 A.D. to 12 October 1678 A.D.

—— —— 17th century. Vellum-Roll exhibiting the particulars of the several Customs and Tolls demanded and exacted at "Stirrbrigge fayer," to which exception is made by the men of Cambridge. Described on the dorse "Tolls and other dueties challenged at Sturbridge Fayer by the Townesmen of Cambridge.

11 October 9 William III.—Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation of the Letters Patent of Inspeximus, dated 14 August 2 James I., confirming the Letters Patent of Inspeximus and Confirmation dated to the men of Eye by Queen Elizabeth at Redgrave on the 2nd of September in the 1st year of her reign, and also the Letters Patent, dated by the same Queen on 14 November in the 17th year of her reign, for the re-constitution and re-incorporation of the Borough of Eye ;—With appointment of Francis Day gentleman and James Harvey gentleman to be the first two bailiffs ; and of Charles Cornwallis esquire to be the first Recorder ; and of Thomas Dey senior, Thomas Dey junior, Roger Stone, John Smyth, Richard Harding, Nathaniel Dey, Thomas Chenery, John Houchin, James Haylwin and Isaac Cooper, gentlemen and inhabitants of Eye, to be the first "Principal Burgesses and Councillors"; and of John Shuckworth senr., John Shuckworth junr.,

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Thomas Brown, Samuel Buxton, Matthew Hilton, Nathaniel Muriel, Edward Mann, Robert Bathe senior, Robert Bathe junr., Henry Dickerson, John Collett, Thomas Fulcher, John Clarke of Langton Green, John Clarke senior, John Clarke junior, Richard Brown, Edward Johns, Thomas Woolnough, Thomas Stannard, Thomas Hayllyett, Henry Jay, Robert Denny, Andrew Foullier, and George Sparrow to be the first twenty-four Common Councilmen, of the borough, by virtue of the said Letters Patent. Dated at Westminster.

1706–1771. Four Files of Freeman's Certificates of Admission to the franchise of the borough; the series of "Admissions" being perfect from 1706 to 1771.

(*b*) *Books.*

30 Henry VI. to ———. Borough of Heya *alias* Eye Court Books, of the following sets of years:—30–37 Henry VI.; 33–37 Elizabeth; 5–6 Charles I.; 21–24, 24–28, 28–33 Charles II.; and 8 William III.—1 Anne.—Also, a perfect series of Court Books, from 1703 A.D. to the present time.

—— Elizabeth. Book (unbound, imperfect and marked B. on the first of the remaining paper leaves) of Memoranda, touching the possessions and accounts of the borough of Heya; together with copies of letters about the business of the town.—Comprising with other matters—

(*a*) Memorandum of the appointment of William Lambert to the place of usher of the Town School of Eye, "So as he the sayd William Lambert doe from tyme to tyme teach freely all such children of Eye, Horham, Allington and Bedfeild as shalbe put into the sayd schoole to learne Grammer vntill they haue learned all the English rules, *Propria que maribus*, *Que genus aut flexum*, *As in presenti* &c. & also to wryte," in accordance with the intention and orders of the last will and testament of Frauncis Kente, late of Oxburghe co. Norfolk, gentleman, who bequeathed lands and tenements in Bedfeild and Worlingworth, for the endowment of the said ushership.

(*b.*) 2 May 1600. Orders to be observed by the Usher in the Gramer Schole, made by the Feoffees of the landes gyven for his mayntenaunce by Francis Kent, gentleman.

(*c*) 30 November 1596. Letter from Sir Nicholas Bacon to the Bailiffs of Eye; Requiring them to provide one half-barrell of powde and xv li of matche, in compliance with a letter from Lords of the Council directed to the Commissioners for Musters within Suffolk. Dated from Redgrave.

(*d*) 10 May 1597. Letter from Sir Nicholas Bacon and Sir Robert Jermyn to the Constables of Hartismere; Requiring the said constables to levy 45 li in the said Hundred, towards the 500 li to be raised in the inland parts of Suffolk, for defraying the cost of "furnishing of 2 shippes sett out by the towne of Ypswich and the rest of the portes in the late voyage of Cales." Dated from Burye.

(*e*) 16 May 1597. Letter from Sir Thomas Edon, Sheriff of Suffolk, and Sirs Robert Jermyn, Nicholas Bacon and John Higham, to the Chief Constables of the Hundreds of Hoxne and Hartismere: Touching a muster to be held of trained men under Sir Clement Hygham on Mellys Grene, and the provision to be made by the same Hundreds of forty-five able and sufficient men towards the 450 soldiers required from the county of Suffolk for the defence of the realm. Dated from Bury.

(*f*) 3 June 1597. Letters from Sirs Robert Jermyn, Nicholas Bacon and John Higham, to the Chief Constables of the Hundred of Hartismere; for levying in the said hundred "20 li of lawfull monie of Inglond towardes y^e^ furnisshinge of 100 coootes and for the conduct of those 100 soldiers after the rate of 8*d.* the daie for 5 dayes, wch. are to be taken out of the Fraunches of Bury." Dated from Bury.

(*g*) 17 July 1599. From Sir Nicholas Bacon to Mr. Thomas Parker, one of the Bailiffs of Eye. Letter of summons for William Dannyell, the Town-Clerk of Eye, to appear before the writer at Redgrave, bringing with him his book of accounts and warrants touching musters. Dated from Redgrave.

(*h*) 24 June 1599. From Sir John Popham to Sir Nicholas Bacon, knt. Brief notes, dated from Sergeantes Ynne in Fleete Street, accompanying a letter (copied into the present register) from the same writer to the Bailiffs, touching divers oppressions alleged to have been committed by them in raising money for Her Majesty's service.—Together with several notes and memoranda touching the militia of Suffolk.

1576 to 1647 A.D.—Borough of Eye Register of Appointments to Municipal Offices, and Grants of Waste Land, &c., folio of paper leaves stitched into a Vellum Cover, marked with the letter "C."—Containing with other matters copies of the following instruments :—

(*a*) 1576. Letters Patent of the grant for life, with a yearly fee of 40*s.*, of the office of Recorder or Steward of the borough of Eye to John Asshefield, gentleman, by the Bailiffs, burgesses and commonalty of the corporation.

(*b*) 17 April 1582. Patent of the grant for life, with a yearly fee of 40*s.* and the usual perquisites of the place, of the office of Recorder or Steward of the Borough of Heya, to Robert Goldinge of Burye St. Edmondes co. Suffolk, esquire, by the Bailiffs, burgesses and commonalty of Eye.

(*c*) 25 September 1647. Letters Patent of the Grant and gift by the Bailiffs, burgesses and commonalty of the Borough of Heya *alias* Eye, to Thomas Jenor junior of all such goods, cattels, chattels, household stuff, implements and debts, as became forfeit to the grantors (by virtue of Letters Patent dated by the late King James), through the suicide of the grantee's father, Thomas Jenor senior, late of Eye, yeoman, who "did feloniously hange himselfe in his stable."

—Elizabeth. Borough of Eye Chartulary: A Book (folio of paper leaves, stitched into vellum-cover, marked "Z") of evidences touching the Town Lands and other possessions of the borough, compiled from older books and writings of record, in an early year of Queen Elizabeth. —Containing, together with divers copies of expired leases and miscellaneous memoranda, of no interest at the present time, the following matters :

(*a*) 1488 A.D. The Testament and Last Will of John Fiske of Dysse, made "die Dominica proxima ante festum Sancti Martini Episcopi anno Domini Millimo quadragesimo lxxxviii^e^," in the following words :—

Ego Johannes Fiske de Dysse composite mentis et sane memorie existens . . . . . condo Testamentum meum in hunc modum: In Primis lego animam meam deo omnipotenti, beate Marie virgini et

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omnibus Sanctis, Corpusque meum ad sepeliendum in cemiterio Ecclesie Parrochialis de Eye iuxta crucem ibidem.

Item, lego summo Altari Ecclesie Parrochialis de Dysse pro decimis meis oblitis—x s.

Item, lego gilde corporis Christi de Dysse—vi s. viii d.

Item, lego Gilde Sancti Nicholai de Dysse—iii s. iiii d.

Item, lego emendacioni Ecclesie de Dysse iii combas Brace et vi buscellos frumenti ad meam diem trigintalem.

Item, lego pauperibus ibidem manentibus—iii s. iiii d.

Item, lego presbiteris et Clericis de Dysse ibidem manentibus—iii s. iiii d.

Item, lego emendacioni Ecclesie de Eye iij combas brace et vi buscellos frumenti : pauperibus ibidem manentibus—iii s. iiij d.: Presbiteris Clericis et pulsatoribus ibidem—xij d.

Item, lego emendacioni Ecclesie de Byllingford iii buscellos brace, ij buscellos frumenti; pauperibus ibidem manentibus xij d.: Presbiteris et Clericis ibidem—xij d.

Item, lego emendacioni Ecclesie de Brome iij buscellos frumenti, ij buscellos brace ; pauperibus ibidem manentibus xij d. Presbiteris et Clericis et pulsatoribus ibidem—xij d.

Item, lego emendacioni Ecclesie de Stustone iij buscellos brace, ij buscellos frumenti, pauperibus ibidem manentibus xij d., Presbiteris, Clericis et Pulsatoribus ibidem—xij d.

Item, lego emendacioni Ecclesie de Ocle iiij buscellos Brace, iij buscellos frumenti, pauperibus ibidem manentibus xij d., Presbiteris Clericis et pulsatoribus ibidem—xij d.

Item, lego emendacioni Ecclesie de Yaxlie iij buscellos brace, iii buscellos frumenti, pauperibus ibidem manentibus xij d., Presbiteris, Clericis et pulsatoribus ibidem xij d.

Item, lego emendacioni Ecclesie de Frensse iij s. iiij d.

Item, lego emendacioni Ecclesie de Laxfilde xiij s. iiij d.

Item, pauperibus ibidem manentibus v s. et Presbiteris, Clericis et pulsatoribus xx d. Et hec omnia legata solvenda ad meam diem trigintalem.

Item, lego Margarete Jenewe xx s.

Item, lego Agneti Londe xx s.

Item, lego Agneti Pawman xx s.

Item, lego Magistro Johanni Fiske xl s.

Item, lego xli. ad emend' duo candelabra argentea pro Ecclesia de Eye.

Item, lego emendacioni Ecclesie de Disse xiij s iiij d.

Item, lego emendacioni Regie Vie juxta tenementum Johannis Fanner de Eye vi s viij d.

Item, lego monialibus de Flixtoune x s.

Item, lego fratribus de Orforde pro uno Trentali x s.

Item, lego fratribus minoribus Norwic' pro uno Trentali x s.

Item, lego Elizabethe uxori mee x merc. sub condicione sequente, quod predicta Elizabetha non clamet dotem suam neque perturbet aut impediet (*sic*) Executores meos pro bonis granis et catalis meis.

Item, lego Johanni Lowdale v combas frumenti et v combas hordei. Residuum vero bonorum omnium meorum non legatorum do et lego dispositioni Johannis Fiske clerici Johannis Wythe et Johannis Parmenter quos vero ordino et constituo meos Executores vt ipsi disponant et ordinent pro anima mea patris et matris meorum prout melius viderint deo placere et anime

mee prodesse. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti Testamento meo Sigillum meum apposui. Datum die et anno supradictis.

Also, dated on the same day (dies Dominica proxima ante festum Sancti Martini Episcopi 1488 A.D.), the following remarkable Last Will (Ultima Voluntas), proved together with the Testamentum before James bishop of Norwich "in Capella sua infra Manerium suum de Hoxtone," on 5 October 1491.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Johannes Fiske de Dysse Salutem. Cum ego prefatus Johannes Fiske quosdam de amicis meis charissimis in omnibus terris et Tenementis tam liberis quam nativis cum pertinenciis in Villis de Eye, Disse, Byllyngforde, Thorpe Parva, Ocle, Matfilde, Osmundeston, Sowthewolde, Eston, Reydon, Laxfilde, Broome, seu alibi in comitatibus Suffolcie et Norfolcie nuper constituerim et feoffauerim: Precor tunc et oro feoffatos meos ut meam Voluntatem subscriptam inde exequi et perimplere dignentur sub hac forma que sequitur, viz.:

Imprimis Volo quod Villati de Eye habeant pratum meum in Eye in firma Margarete Jenewe, pratum meum in Eye nuper in firma Gregorii Knappe, que nuper perquisivi de Roberto Anyell, et clausum meum in Cranle nuper in firma Domine Philippe Harleston quod perquisivi de Johanne Frestone, habendum et tenendum predicta prata et clausum cum pertinenciis predictis Villatis de Eye et Successoribus suis imperpetuum sub condicione sequenti quod exitus et proficuus dictorum pratorum et clausi annuatim proveniens sit ad adjuvandum auxiliandum et persolvendum Communem finem ejusdem Ville de Eye imperpetuum. Et silicet sub condicione sequente viz. quod iidem Villati et Successores sui pro tempore existentes annuatim custodient et observabunt diem obitus alias dictum Anniuersarium meum scilicet die Martis in Septimana Penteccst' imperpetuum, Et scilicet ad faciend' et observand' divina servicia et alias observancias infra Ecclesiam Parrochialem et Villatis de Eye predict' modo et forma sequente annuatim faciend' et observand', viz. quod iidem Villati et Successores sui immediate post decessum meum facient seu fieri facient dicto die Martis in Septimana Pentecost post nonam ejusdem diei Sacristam Ecclesie predicte sive verum alium hominem honestum dicte Ville ire et perambulare cum parva Campana vocata *the Sowlebell* circa Burgum de Eye predict'.

Et Etiam quod idem Sacrista siue homo pro tempore existens sic ambulans et transiens circa Burgum predictum in quibusdam locis dicti Burgi orabit et deprecabit specialiter nominando pro anima mea et animabus patris mei, matris mee, ac omnium benefactorum meorum sicut mos et consuetudo est ex antiquo tempore usitat'. Et Ulterius hoc idem Villati et Successores sui annuatim imperpetuum dicto die martis in Septimana Penticost' post vesperas ejusdem diei facient seu fieri facient Vicarium ejusdem ville sive deputatum dicti Vicarii simul cum aliis Capellanis et Clericis in eadem Villa pro tempore existentibus dicere seu cantare Placebo et Dirige simul cum lectionibus et orationibus aliisque observanciis in eodem tempore vsitatis pro anima mea ac pro animabus patris mei et matris mee ac omnium benefactorum meorum.

Et In Crastino scilicet die Mercurii in eadem Septimana Pentecost' Idem Vicarius seu honestus Capellanus pro tempore existens celebrabit vnam Missam de Requiem cum nota simul cum aliis orationibus oblationibus et observantiis in eadem missa usitatis et ordinatis; qui quidem Vicarius seu Capellanus pro tempore existens sic annuatim

celebrans in eadem missa per ipsum celebranda dicet seu cantabit vnam orationem specialem aut evangelium ejusdem Misse pro anima mea et animabus omnium benefactorum meorum specialiter nominandorum imperpetuum.

Et Ulterius idem Villati et successores sui annuatim facient seu fieri facient et causabunt omnes campanas existentes et pendentes in Campanili Ecclesie Parrochialis de Eye predict' pulsari in predictis diebus scilicet Martis et Mercurii in septimana Pentecost' predict' per tres vel quatuor vices seu pulsationes et specialiter tempore cantationis de Placebo & Dirige prout mos et consuetudo est ville predicte pro defunctis pulsare imperpetuum faciend' et observand'.

Et Scilicet idem Villati et Successores sui annuatim facient seu fieri facient et causabunt Vicarium ejusdem Ville sive deputatum ejusdem Vicarii qualibet die dominica orare et deprecare pro anima mea et pro animabus patris matris et omnium benefactorum meorum specialiter nominandorum.

Item volo quod exitus et proficuus clausi mei in Cranlee hamlect de Eye quod perquisivi de Johanne Fanner juxta tenementum Roberti Skeltoune annuatim perveniens sic annuatim distribuatur inter xxix pauperes manentes in Eye die Parascen' vocata Goodfridaie vt ipsi pauperes orabunt pro anima mea circa Sepulchrum meum imperpetuum custodiend'.

Item volo q^{d}. exitus et proficuus Clausi mei in Oclee quod perquisivi de Roberto Rykes sit imperpetuum ad auxiliand' et persolvend' communem finem de Walcote hamelecte de Disse sub condicione sequenti, quod homines hamelect de Walcote predict' colligent de quolibet capell' de Walcote vnum obulum per annum ad custodiendum anniversarium meum in Disse let' ibidem imperpetuum custodiendum.

Item volo et assigno fratribus et sororibus et hominibus gilde beate Marie et Sancti Petri de Eye iiii^{xx}. merc' ad perquirend' terras et prata seu tenementa ad sustentandum vnum Capellanum seu presbiterum vocatum a Gilde preist celebrantem in Ecclesia parrochiali de Eye solvendas infra quatuor annos post meum descessum sub condicione sequenti quod iidem Fratres et Sorores et homines Ville de Eye predict' perquirent alias terras et tenementa infra dictos quatuor annos sustentatur' vnum Capellanum seu presbiterum vocatum a Gilde Prieste celebrantem in Ecclesia Parrochiali de Eye imperpetuum.

Et si non placuerit prefatis fratribus sororibus et hominibus de Eye gildarum predictarum emere predictas terras et Tenementa modo et forma predictis infra predictos quatuor annos tunc Volo et assigno de predictis iiii^{xx} mercis xl mercedi lucernorum et reliquas xl mercas honesto capellano celebraturo pro anima mea et animabus parentum meorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum de anno in annum post predictos quatuor annos.

Item volo quod Elizabetha vxor mea habeat Tenementum meum in Disse quod perquisivi de Roberto Plumstede habendum et tenendum predictum tenementum predicte Elizabethe vxori mee ad terminum vite sue *saue Wast* inde fact'.

Et post decessum predicte Elizabethe tunc volo quod predictum Tenementum in Disse per meos Executores vendatur et denarii inde provenientes pro anima mea disponantur.

Item Volo quod omnia alia terre tenementa mea tam libera quam nativa in Eye, Disse, Redgrave, Reydon, Matfild, Thorp, Billingford,

Brome, Laxefyld, Sowthwold, Estoune seu alibi infra comitatus Suffolcie et Norfolcie per meos Executores vendantur et denarii inde provenientes ad perimplend' meam voluntatem et persolvend' debita mea et ad disponend' in elemosinis et aliis donis charitatiuis pro anima mea et pro animabus omnium benefactorum meorum.

In Quorum Omnium . . . presentibus sigillum meum apposui. Datum die dominica proxima ante Festum Sancti Martini Episcopi anno Domini Millimo Quadragentesimo Octuagesimo Octavo.

Probatum fuit suprascriptum testamentum vnacum Vltima Voluntate coram Reverendo Patre Jacobo Episcopo &c. in Capella sua infra Manerium suum de Hoxtone quinto die mensis Octobris anno Domini Millimo Quadragentesimo Nonagesimo Primo, et per eum approbatum &c. &c.

(*b*) 20 May, 15 Henry VII. Copy of indented writing, executed in evidence that, in accordance with the terms and requirements of the Testament and Last Will of John Fisk late of Eye, husbandman, the executors of the same Testament and Last Will—viz. John Fisk of Dysse clerk, John Wythe and John Parmenter of Eye, have by the same indented charter enfeoffed Thomas Goldyng clerk, Thomas Eyre, Robert Busby alias Surgeon senior, Geoffrey Dunston, John Cooke, Richard Rowton, John Lee, Simon Seman, Thomas Praty, Edward Goldyng, Robert Busby jun^{r}, Humfrey Cooke, and John Rowton, in four fields and one close lying in Eye aforesaid, in the county of Suffolk: The instrument comprehending precise descriptions of the pieces of land, and setting forth with the same exactness the conditions on which, and the uses for which the feoffees have acquired the premises.

(*c*) An extract from a deed, executed by John Heywarde, setting forth the particulars of the terms on which the said John Heyward assigned a portion of his estate in order to provide for the celebration of his year-day, with suitable religious observances, after his death, for ever. Cancelled on account of the "falseness" of the "remembrance."

(*d*) 30 June, 6 Edward VI. The View or Survaye of a Tenement or Messuage called Fanner's, some tyme John Fanner's, with diverse Londes and Pastures belonging to the same, taken the laste daye of June, 6 Edward VI.—Cancelled on account of the inaccuracy of the record.

(*e*) Copy of a curious Letter from Thomas Goldinge, Rector of Berowbye, Lincolnshire, to the Prior of——; under this heading "The Copye of M^{r}. Thomas Goldynges Bylle, Vicar of Eye, to the Prior for the Prestes Servyes to be contynewed, sent from Barowhby in Lincolne sheir."—Ryght Worshipfull Maister Prior in myne most faithfull herty maner I recommend me vnto you, and on the lyke maner on to all my good men and frendes your brethren and I do hartely thanke you firste for my selfe and sithe for my nevewe Sir Richard I beseche God that he maye haue that grace to deserve it vnto you. Good M^{r} Prior I hartely praye you in to reuerence of almightye god to put to your holpinge hand to see that the priestes services in Eye maye gooe on to y^{e} same vse that it was purchased for. Jhon Fiske, Jesu have mercy vpon his sowle, gave fower skore marks to the towne of Eye toward a priestes service and it were purchased within fower yere, and thei coulde not yette none by those yeres were expired then forty marks shoulde be songin in Eye Churche and thother parte in Cambridge

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for his sowle, We coulde not finde none in no place y^{t} was mete for vs I thanke Almighty God for it that it was my fortune that I desiered John Fanner to breake his faste withe me in the vicaridge the daye before New Yere in Christmas, and as we satte by the fyer we comonyd howe that the towne should lose this service the whiche should be greate rebuke on to all the towne, Then the holy goste putte hym in minde. Saythe Jhon Fanner Sir saythe he to me what woll you saye and I woll selle you. My good Jhon Fanner saide I vnto hym, Maye you selle it. Yea for God maye I sell it for I bought it of my father and paide more for it than it was worthe. What shall I give you for it, x skore marke sayde he and rather then ye shoulde lose the service so that I and my frendes maye be partners of the prayers take it for ix skore marke, and I thought good to take hym in his good mynde, I toke hym a peice of gold, saeing on to hym in this maner, John Fanner this pece of gold I geve the on this condicion that ye shall geve me respecte to give you an answer till the sunne gooe downe on Sundaye next comynge yf it be a bargayne take that for your ernest penny and if so be it be no bargaine yet I gyve it you for yower good will, and for the respyte that you geue me in the matter. I went into the pulpet the next daye and shewed vnto all the parishe that we were like to lose the service the whiche should be a greate rebuke to all the towne. How saye now saide I vnto them if I have bought a ground for you so that ye maye stonde in the church yard and see it, and I showed them how I had made a bargaine with John Fanner and showed them the daies of payment so that on Candlemas folowing he should have xx li and at Candlemas next mening xx li, and so xli a yere forthe till it were paied for and if it be a bargaine because it for the comon wele speake all Una Voce and seye ye this was a godly hearinge every man woman and childe saide yea yea, dyverse men gave x marke a peice women fower marke xx^{s} and xl^{d} xl^{d} so y^{t} I gathered on Candlemas daye above xx^{li} we toke never a penny of this fower skore marke we desiered lond for it the whiche laye by John Fanner and I bought a peice of Watkin Pishmer the whiche John Fanner had sold hym before in his neade and I gave it for me and my frendes sowles, and on Candelmas daye at the first payment putte the preste in possession M^{r} Prime and an other Sir Stephen after hym Sir Webster M^{r} Dunston withe other moe. What mischevous men woll breake John Fiskes will and all sowles to be vnprayed for Thei that be most busyest gave never a penny to it You Principal and the Vicar with the towne should se that it should goe to the vse it was purchased for. For your Predecessors donne Richard Norwiche and Prior Belinges gave moche mony towards it. I feare me and it were for to doo it should never be doone I am Principall feffor in all the londes, I will se the sowlis shall not be deceyved with your good helpe and my Lord of Norwiche by Goddes grace, whose grace and mercy ever more preserve you and all Yo^{rs}. God M^{r} Prior be good M^{r} I beseche you vnto Sir Dennys.

(By the copyist) Per tunc Thomam Goldinge
Rector de Berowbye.

(*f*) 2 November 6 Edward IV. Grant in fee-farm for ever, at a yearly rent of penny, of a close called Gerres in Craneleye hamlet of Eye, by John Fanner, Robert Anyell, John Whythe of Eye, George Ipswiche of Burgate, John Hawyse of Occolt and William Gylson of Redlyngfeld, to John Fyske, Thomas Harvye, clerk, Robert Turnour, Robert Saxeye, Edmund Fiske, John Mason of Langton hamlet of Eye, and their heirs and assigns for ever.

(*g*) 27 December, 1522 A.D.—The Testament of Robert Kendale Eye, who after bequeathing his soul to Almighty God, the Lady Saint Mary and the Holy Company of Heaven, and twelve pence for forgotten tithes and offerings to the High Altar of the parish church of Eye, continues to dispose of his estate thus,—"Item I wull that my wyff shall haue the howse y^{t} I dwelle ynne duryng hir lyffe with this condicion that she discharge the Rent and kepe reparacione sufficyentlye or elles not, and aftir hir decese I wull y^{t} it be sold by them that shall be chirchewardens at that tyme, and the mony y^{t} shall be token for it I wull it shall be disposed of in this maner one part of it to by ij mylche neette of the whiche I gyve one to Seynt Peters Gylde and another to our Ladyes gyld, whiche nett I wull y^{t} thei be letyn but for xij a nete so y^{t} thei y^{t} shall haue them shall renew them, and so shall they euermore endure and contynew. The Resydew of the Money I gyve to the Chirche of Eye and I wull that the Chirchewardens then beyng shall se it bestowed by the advice of the town vp on that thyng that shall be at that tyme most needfull. Item I wull y^{t} my Feoffyee gave a state accordyng to this my last wille. Item I haue ij nett I wulle that thei be sold and therof bestowed for meat the daye of my buryall. The residew of my goodes onbequethed I gyve on to Margarett my wyff whom I ordeyn to be myn executor and William Lee supervysor to se this performyd Thes wyttnesse Thomas Goldyng clerke, Richard Thurketill clerke, Robert Barkar taylour, John Dexter, John Rogers, Edmund Edows, and Nicholas Goldwyn.

(*h*) 6 Edward IV. Charter of grant and enfeoffment, by John Fanner, John Whythe and George Ypswiche of Burgate, to Thomas Goldyng clerk, Robert Pryme clerk, John Porter chaplain, Thomas Eyer, Robert Busby senior, Geoffrey Dunston, Richard Grey, John Cooke, John Lee, William Botysford, Richard Newton, Simon Seman, Edward Goldyng, Thomas Pratye, John Mason sen^{r}., John Parmanter, Robert Smyth, Robert Barkar, Richard Thrower, Robert Ihenew, Thomas Peper, Robert Whetyngham, Robert Skelton, Thomas Saxcye, Nicholas Shene, Robert Sowgate, John Saxe, Geoffrey Cooke, Robert Busby junior, and John Newton, in respect to certain lands in the towns of Eye and Occolt, which the grantors with other persons named in the writing lately acquired by a charter dated 24 October 6 Edward IV.—Also, note of another charter of enfeoffment (date omitted), touching the same lands in Eye and Occolt, which the grantors together with other persons, mentioned in the writing, acquired by a certain charter, dated 9 March, 14 Henry VII.

(*i*) 26 October, 1479 A.D. The Testament (in Latin) and the Last Will (also in Latin, and dated on the same day as the Testament) of Robert Anyell of Eye; Proved on 15 December 14 December 1479, before William Duffeld, D.L. Commissary of the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Norwich.—By the testament Robert Annyell bequeathed to the High Altar of the church of Eye xiij s. iiij d.; to the Gild of the Lady Mary of Eye 4 bus. of malt and ij bus. of wheat; to the Gild of St. Peter of Eye iiij bus. of malt and ij bus. of wheat; to the reparacion of the parish church of Eye, in consideration of a single ecclesiastical service, iij combs of malt and vi bus. of wheat; to an honest chaplain, celebrating for the space of two years in the same church for the souls of the testator, his father and mother, and all his benefactors, lij s.; to the reparacion and making of the belfry of the same church liij s. iiij d.; to the reparacion and building of the belfry of the Priory of Eye—xxvi s. viij d.; to his (the testator's) little Godson Robert Reede of Ipswich xx d.; to William Turnour chaplain iij s. iiij d.; the residue

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of the unbequeathed estate to his (the testator's) executors—viz. his wife Juliana, and his friends John Eade, Geoffrey Dunston and John Withe, to dispose of at their discretion, "prout viderint melius deo placere et anime mee prodesse saluti."—By the Last Will (Ultima Voluntas) the testator left—(1) his tenement called Cookes in Eye with the appurtenances to his mother, Margaret Anyell, for her life, with remainder to his wife, Juliana, for life, with remainder to his daughters Rose, Margaret, Alice and Isabel, and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder in default of issue of the said daughters, to William Woodhill his heirs and assigns for ever; (2) his tenement called Moore Place in Eye, his tenement called Wroys and his close called New Close, to his wife Juliana and her heirs and assigns for ever; (3) also, his manor of Newhall in Bresworth to his wife Juliana, for the term of her life, and one hundred pounds of the money accruing from the sale of the same manor, after her death, in equal shares, to his said four daughters; (4) his meadow called Fodysmore, lying near the Kyng's brygges in Eye, to the towns-people of Eye, "for diminishing and paying the common fines of the said town," on condition that they keep the anniversary of his death yearly with observances, &c.; (5) his meadow called "the Broke" near the King's brygges, and five acres of land in Craneley, and two meadows at Lampsett Brygges, and his meadow called "the Aldrecare" in "the More in Eye," to the inhabitants of the same town, and towards the reduction and payment of the "common fines" of the said town, provided they pay xx li of lawful to his executors for the same pieces of land; and also to the Bailiffs of Eye and their successors for ever all his stalls in the market-place of the said town "ad anxiliand' et supportand' onera dictorum Ballivorum et Successorum imperpetuum sub condicione sequenti, videlicet, quod iidem Ballivi et Successores sui pro tempore existentes annuatim venient ad ecclesiam parochialem de Eye ad vesperas die Sabati proximo ante Festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli . . . . . ad orandum et deprecandum pro anima mea et animabus omnium benefactorum meorum."

(*j*) 29 September 14 Henry VII. Deed of release and enfeoffment, whereby John Wythe enfeoffed Thomas Golding clerk, John Grey gentleman, John Cooke, Richard Rowgton, Thomas Praty, Edward Goldyng, John Brooke, John Rowse, Robert Bushby alias Surgyn junior, and Humfrey Cooke of Eye in a certain close, of ten acres more or less, lying in Osmundeston. Dated at Osmundeston.—Also, another deed of enfeoffment of the same close, called Scole Close; dated at Osmundeston on 6 June 24 Henry VIII.

(*k*) 18 September, 1 Elizabeth. Survey and Extent "of the Tenement called Fanner's, with dyuerse other landes and pastures belonging to the same Tenement." Followed by notes and memoranda touching the common possessions and affairs of the town Eye in the closing years of Henry VIII., the times of Edward VI. and Mary, and the two first years of Queen Elizabeth. Amongst the notes touching occurrences of Edward's time the peruser of the book comes upon the following entries, "Item, the 2nde yere of Ed. VI. John Whetyngham, John Gyslyngham, Thomas Blow, Edward Torold, chirchewardens. Marke the sale y^{is} yeare and look well in the accomptes for ther accompte y^{t} thei made this yeare, neither Sangredes ner obites payed. This yere Thrower, Blow and Jamys Seman w^{t} others sold away moche plate and neuer yett made accompte for itt.—A^{o} 3 Edw. VI. Item. John Crow, Astyn Seman, Thomas Barkar, and Thomas Smyth, chirchewardens, sold plate also this yere but never accompted for it. This yere y^{e} first book of

comen service in Englyshe was sett forthe in Yngland. This year thei payed nether for obite nor sancredes. This yere thei sold the best vestment and one aulter clothe y^e^ deacon and subdeakn to the same and made y^e^ accompt for it, but for all the other I never se accompte . . . . . Memorandum, that the last daye of August a^o^ Dni 1559, and the first yeare of Quene Elizabeth ther went certen men of Eye to Redgrave to my Lord Keper of the Great Seale to speake with his lordshippe concerninge ther town lands and dyuerse other maters withynne the towne, viz., John Whetyngham, Thomas Mallows, then beyng baylyffes, William Heryng, Robert London and Thomas London, beyng one of the chirchewardens, and caryed hym a present of capons and chekyns.—Item 1111^art^ day of Septembre the seyd William Heryng and Thomas Mollows went ageyne to the Lord Keper and opteyned of hym vpon ther sute the Confirmation of ther Chatre for the whiche thei payed these costes and charges, that is to seye, for the fees of y^e^ confirmacion of ther Chartre as followethe heraftre, and so bowzt it home with them.

"In primis. For the Confirmacion of the Seale, xx s. iiii d.
"Item, for the fynne, x s.
"Item, for the wryting and enroliment, xlvi s. viii d.
"Item, for a velome skynne drawing
"Item, for florishyng the same } x s.
"Item, for waxe and lace, iiii s.
"Item. for the examinacion, iiii s.
"Summa totalis, iiii li xv s.

"Memorandum, that in Michaelmas terme A^o^ 1559, John Gyslyngham, John Thrower and William Barkare, iij of the inhabytantes of the towne of Eye dyd ryde out to London, the seyd John Thrower and John Gyslyngham beyng then appoyntyd by the Baylyffes of the same towne at that tyme beyng, that is to [say] William Thrower the elder and Thomas London with other tapere in thexchequer, for the discharge of Sir Ambrose Jermyn knyght than beyng Sheriffe of Suffolk, to whom processe was directed from the seide cowrt anctorysyng the seid Sir Ambrose to dystreyne vp on the townland of Eye aforeseid for certeyn rent or ferme which was supposed in the seide courte to be dew to the Quenes Maieste all thow it fell owt otherwyse vpon on such serch made by the seide Gyslyngham and Throwere in hir highnes courte of Exchequer aforeseid, as by an exemplification had owte vndre the grene seale of the seide courte maye in the seide terme appere browght home by John Thrower and William Barkar and the iij^de^ day of Januarye then and next the same terme followyng and enseuyng redde in the howse of bye Edward Goldyng in the presence of M. Vycar Rychard Thurketle vicar of Eye, Thomas London, then one of the bayliffes, Robert London his father, Goodman Heryng, Thomas Mollows, Robert Shene."

(*l*).—Elizabeth. Undated memorandum touching the building of the steeple of Eye church, in the following words:—"The steple of Eye was buylt in A^o^ 1470 as aperith by a book of Accompt I haue of y^t^ yere T. Harvey clerk Robert Anyell & Jo. Fysk w^t^ W^m^ Hobert then being churchwardeyns & they receiving but l 6 2d. of the former churchwardeyns gatheryd that yere partly with the plowgh, partly in churchales, partly in legacies given that waye, but chiefly of the frank & devowte hartes of the people the some of XLli. & litell odde money, Wherwith it aperith by ther sayd Accompt they dyd byld vp the stepie & wer at charges with the beils ther, remaynyng only indebted to the Prior for xxv^c^ di of lead which eyther they borowed of hym to repaid

in lead, or ells to pay for the same at y^e^ Sturbridge fayre folowinge.—Also, It aperith they then remayned indebted for all the flynt stone to y^e^ worke or for a gret part therof bought by M^r^ Hynnyngham."

(*m*) 9 July 1553. Copy of the Letter of Mary Tudor, Queen of England, to the Lords of the Council: Acknowledging the writer's receipt of their advertisement of her brother's death, and requiring them to recognize her right and title to the government of the realm. Given under Her Majesty's Signet and Sign-Manual at her Maner of Kennyngehalle.—Also, copy of the answer thereto by the Lords of the Council; setting aside her Majesty's claim, and preferring the right and title of their "soueraigne Ladye Quene Jane."

(*n*) —— Elizabeth. Memorandum touching the glebe lands of the Vicar of Eye, with descriptions of the several parcels; headed "Here is mencyon of certyn peces of y^e^ Glebe Lande and allso how many peces all the Glebe Land conteynythe."

(*o*)—13 December, 1557. Particulars of the sale of articles of plate, formerly pertaining to the Church of Eye; taken from a bill exhibited to keeper of the Book, on the aforesaid day of 4 & 5 Philip and Mary.—Also, made on the last day of the same December, An Inventory of the Ornamentes belongyng to Eye Churche.—Also, dated 1529 A.D., "The Inventory Bylle wrytten by Richard Thurketill parishe prest of Eye in the yere of oure Lord 1529, at the instance and desire of the Churchewardens of the churche of Saynct Petre and Paule in Eye."

(*p*) 21 June 1557. Letter from Sir Thomas Cornwaleys to the Bishop of Norwich.—After dew remembrance vnto yo^r^ good lordshippe, Whereas vpon dyuerse good and resonable consideracions, whiche my servaunt this berer can report vnto yow, to whom I praye yow gyve credens: I have moved my Lord Cardynalles grace for the vnytyng of the Revenew of the parsonage of Eye to the vicerage there, which is a veraye poore and populous towne withinne the hundred of Hertysmere in Suffolk and withynne your Lordshippes diocess. Wherevnto His Grace hath assentyd, and onely steyeth the performance theroff tyll he may be enformyd from your Lordshippe. How requysyte you thynke my seid mocyon to take place as I have no dowte of Your Lordships good inclynacion and furtheraunce of so godly an acte. So haue I thought good to desire the same spedylye to signifie ouer to my seide Lord's Grace your opynyon herynne. Whiche I perswade my sylff shall agree with myne vp on your good consyderacion of all cyrcumstances apperteynyng to this case.

I have further moved my seide Lordes Grace for his dispensacion in admyttyng the parson of Brome to the parsonage of Ocleye which are both of my gyft withynne the seide hundred, and not di a myle in dystance. And for the observyng of good and ordynary form in this behalff also before his graunte shall passe hereynne vnder seale he requyrethe Your Lord's advertisement accustomed in this behalf. The name of the seide parson is Syr Robert Fordham whois honestye and vertuous demeanour to the good example of the world nedethe not my consideration. And therfor I leve hym to the Report of the World and to Your Lordship's consideracion, praieing the same to gyve your aduertysment of the man accordynglye and otherwyse as shalle belong to this sute. And so beyng readye to do Your Lordsheppe any pleasure that I may I take my leve, Your Lordship's to command, T. Cornwaleys. —Dated from the Courte.

(*q*) 10 October, 1556. Letter from Sir William Cordall to the Bishop of Norwich. After my dew commendacions ouer to Your Lordshippe, Where as the same Sir Edward Waldegraue and I dyrected lettres to the Baylyves and certen Inhabitants of the Town of Eye for ther appearance before vs t'answer suche compleynt as was made for abusyng of ther Towne land. It may please Your Lordship to vnderstonde that the seide parties have in your absens this present daye ben before me and shewed me the evidences with declaracion of all circumstances apperteyning to the mater. And as vpon consideracion of the same it may be thowght, y^t^ the cheff intent and purpose as well of thois persons whiche gave lands, as also of thois y^t^ gave moneye towardes the pourchase of the seide Town landes was to meynteyne a preste to praie for them in the same town, So it apperit on to me that ther was a meanyng in them also, That the same preste suld be a Scolemaster and lernyd in Latyn tunng to teache and trayne vp the yowught of the towne in good lernyng and vertu, And accordyngly thexpens theroff hat hytherto ben. Wherfore knowyng Your Lordship's to be, and it is most agreeabill with reason to restore the thyng to his former lawdable and right nature, I haue with thassentes off theym and of the compleynantes trauellyd with them and ordered the mater in this Forme ; That is to sey y^t^ from tyme to tyme suche a preste shuld be chusen by the Vicar and Balyves off the towne for the tyme beyng as shuld be habill to teache Grammar there and none at all to be chosen as Scolemaster except he be also a preste. With whiche myne order for asmooche as thei seme well satisfyed and haue promysyd to putt the same in execucion with all convenient expedicion, and have also graunted that thei wull conferre the hooll yerely revenues of all suche landes as heretofore haue bene at anye tyme employed to the meyntenance of the Prest and Scolemaster his service, Upon suche as shall here after supplie the same Romes to thende he may be the more wyllyng to praye for them and hable to teach ther chilldren, I therefore fyndyng this good conformyte in them shalle require your Lordshippe that yow wull pardon theym of ther former mysdemeanours in this behalff, And also discharge them of suche personall apperance as thei are bound to make before your Chauncellor the next Weddynysday to answer in the mater, Wherynne I haue vndretakyn thei shall be no furder combred vpon ther promyse for the performance of thordre afforeseide. So I take my leve of your Good Lordshipp from my poore howse Melleford Hall in Suffolk the x of October 1556.

Your Lordshippes most Assured to commannd,
WILLIAM CORDALL.

(*r*) 11 August 1557. Letter from the Bishop of Norwich to the Lord Cardinal (Pole).—My most humble deuetye remembred to Your Grace, It maye please the same tundrestond y^t^ Sir Thomas Cornewalleis knyght by his letters dated in Junne last past hathe signyfyed on to me his mocyon made vnto your Grace as well for the vnytyng of the parsonage of Eye to the vicreage there, as for thadmyttyng of the parsonne of Brome to the parsonage of Ocleye by weye of Your Graces dispensacion in that behalff, and the seid Sir Thomas hathe furder aduertised me that Your Grace hath assented to bothe thes mocyons and do stey onelye for the performance of the same vp on my Certifycat to be made on to Your Grace, how requisite it were that suche his mocyon shuld take place, Wherevpon lesse my sylence herynne shuld by anye meane hynndre so good a mocion, and Your Graces so godly disposicion, I have addressed thes my letters to the same, Certyfyeing first as towchyng the vnytyng of the parsonage to the vicreage aforeseid that I thinke it veray

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convenyent, beyng credibly enformed that the seid Eye is a veray poore and populus towne, And the lyvyng for the Vicar ther ferre insuffycient to meynteyne a convenyent mynyster to serve in so greate a towne, Wher now one Richard Thurketyll ther M^r^ of Arte beyng of LX yeares is vycar and hathe long tyme contynewed there, And is a man well worthye to receyve suche a benefyte as the parsonage ther, whiche is of the yerly revenue of xiij^li^ vi^s^ viii, Whereby he mowght be able to meynteyne some hospitalyte ther, Which were verye convenient for the better Relieffe of his poore parisheners, And yett the same is now omyttyd throw lack of lyvyng, And as concernyng Your Graces dispensacion for the Parcon of Brome to receyve the parsonage of Ocleye aforeseid I thinke it also convenient havyng perfecte intelligence y^t^ Sir Robert Fordham now parson of Brome aforeseid is a Catholike and honest man and thone of the churches not halff a mylle distant from the other and the revenue of both parsonages not above. . . by yere; and so with my praier to Allmighty God for the preservacion of Your Grace I take my leave of the same the xi^th^ of August 1557.

I sende on to Your Grace heerewith suche letters as Sir Thomas Cornwalleis hathe written on to me in this behalff. And furder I certyfye Your Grace that the parsons before namyd were neuer maryed or professed in any religion, but have contynewed seculer prestes honestly behauyng themselves from tyme to tyme vnto this present. Re' tue dominacioni dedituus.

Johannes Norwich.

1620–1621. Churchwarden's Account of moneys received and disbursed towards the relief of the poor in the Borough of Eye, during one entire year from Easter 1620 to Easter 1621 A.D.

1649–1690. Two Assembly-Books; viz. Registers of Acts and Proceedings in the Common Assemblies of the Bailiffs, Ten Principal Burgesses, and Four-and-Twenty Common-Councilmen of the borough of Heya alias Eye; the earlier of the two volumes covering the period from 5 October 1649 to 28 March 1669; and the later book covering the term of 14 June 1670 to 25 November 1690. Comprising, with other matters interesting to historians of the town.

(*a*) 27 September, 1650.—The following order by the Town Council touching pews in the parish-church:—Forasmuch as there hath beene certeine seats lately built for the Bayliffes and Ten Principall Burgesses of the Town and Burgh of Eye aforesaid in the parish church: Att this Meeting it is agreed and thought fitt for the better Ordering thereof and diuerse other seats in the church, That those seats shalbe preserved for the said Bayliffs & Tenn Principall Burgesses and no other Inhabitant to sitt therein. And it is agreed that the Seate where the former Minister's wife satt on the North side of the Church, Where the ancient Bayliffs seates were, shalbe onely for the now Minister's wife and the family: And wheras formerly on the said North Side of the Church there was a manns seat for the houses of John Thrower gent., and Robert Thrower, which is now otherwise disposed of, Att this meeting it is allsoe agreed that in Leiwe thereof they shall sit in the seate next above the foure-and-Twenty Comon Burgesses of the saide Towne on the Southe side of the church, whiche seate doth also belong to Moore Hall, M^r^ Tewly's house, M^r^ Stone his house, the Stairehouse, M^r^ Hardeing his howse, and M^r^ Morphew his house. And it is further agreed that the foure next seates shalbe preserved entire for the xxiiij Comon Burgesses of the saide Towne and no other Inhabitant to sitt there, And further the seate beneathe the last four seats shalbe for the

houses following,—Plymouth Tenant, Mr Fulcher's tenant, Mr Fellgate's Tenant, Mr John Pennyng his tenant. And whereas the Master of the Free Schoole hath antiently satt on the North side of the Chauncell with his Scollers, It is thought fitt and ordered that the said Master of the Free Schoole shall continue his seat here with his scollars on that side of the Chancell, and no other Inhabitant to sitt there amongst the said scollers."

(*b*) 21 July, 1660. The order of Assembly for a present to His Majesty &c. in the following words :—

"Wheras att the Last Assembly, It was agreed the sums of money shold bee raised by the voluntary subscriptions of the Inhabitants of this Towne to bee presented to His Majestie, and therevpon maney subscriptions were made and Thomas Deye the younger, esq., wos then ordered to take the residue and to receive the money, Nowe att this Assembly, the said Mr Deye doe certifie that hee hath received the sume of One Hundred Twenty and Six Pounds:—Itt is herevppon ordered and agreed that out of the said money One Hundred pounds in Gold shalbe presented to His Matie as from this Towne in Testimoney of their Loyalty and Duty. And Tenn pounds to bee laied out in a peece of plate to bee presented to the Right Honable Sir Frederick Cornewallis his Lady and Tenn pounds more to be laied out vpon two peeces of plate of equall valewe to bee presented to our Burgesses Sir George Reeve and Charles Cornewallis esq. their ladies, as a presentation from this Towne in acknowledgment of the great civilities passed to this Towne from them : And it is further Agreed and Ordered that thaforesaid Mr Deye and Francis Cheney, gent., do carrie vpp the said moneye to London and to present the gold to his Matie, and buy the plate and present it to the severall Ladies before mencioned; And their necessary Charges and Expences in the Exchange of the gold and traveling charges which shall exceed the Six poundes in hand shalbee paied by the Towne vpon the passeing theire Account att their returne."—Followed by list of the subscribers and their subscriptions to the fund.

1652 to 1665 A.D. Two Books of Record of the Honor of Heye *alias* Eye : Registers of proceedings at Courts Baron holden for the said Honor. The earlier of the two books covering the period of 9 June 1652 to 15 September 1657; and the later book covering the period 27 June 1660 to 14 September 1665.

1732 to 1813. Pie-Poudre' Court (Pedis Pulverizat' Curia) Book : Records of Courts holden at Thrandeston and Finningham Fair. Exhibiting on the first leaf the Form for Proclaiming the Fair, and the Form of opening the Court of Piepowder at the said fair.

24 October 1771 to 5 November 1839. Book of Admissions of Freemen to the Franchise of "Heya otherwise Eye" : it being noteworthy, as evidence of the recent date to which the ancient spelling of the town's name has been preserved in the Records of the Burgh, that this book is inscribed on the cover in gilt letters "Town & Borough of Heya other wise Eye Admissions Of Freemen"; and in each of the numerous records of admissions the name of the town is given as "Heya otherwise Eye."

It was hoped by some of the few gentlemen of Eye, who take an intelligent interest in the antiquities of the borough, that in my examination of the municipal archives I should come, if not on the volume itself, at least upon some new evidence touching the long-lost Red Book of Eye, respecting which Leland observes in the "Collectanea":—

Corporation of Eye's MSS

"Eyenses adhuc servant Evangeliorum Librum, reliquias exhausti cœnobilii, et a vulgo 'Ruber Liber de Eye' vocatum, per quem apud vulgus solenne est jurare. Monachi constanter affirmant librum fuisse Felicis, et certe verisimile est, nam præterquam quod sit scriptum literis magnoculis Longobardicis, refert vetustatem mire venerandam." In the present century (possibly also in earlier time) the muniments of the borough have been repeatedly searched by zealous antiquaries in the hope of recovering this literary treasure. So late as 16 October 1848 Mr. Hudson Gurney wrote to Sir Henry Willoughby, "and as you are in the neighbourhood of Eye I wish you would enquire whether the Corporation of Eye have still the Gospels of St. Felix." Four days later Mr. Thomas French (the scholarly solicitor of Eye, whose 'Folio of Memoranda and Transcripts' demonstrates his familiarity with the ancient writings of the borough) penned this memorandum:—"Of the Red Book of Eye I had heard, but though I have several times had occasion to examine the Records of the Borough, I have never been able to discover the book, or anything regarding its hiding or disappearance." All the present reporter can do for the satisfaction of general curiosity on this matter is to acknowledge with regret that, after scrutinizing every volume and document of Eye MSS., he is powerless to make any addition to the little that is known of the missing book. There is of course no reason to despair of the eventual recovery of the manuscript, that may be concealed in a collection of writings already undergoing official inspection. It is however certain that the book has passed from the hands of its rightful owners. It may be confidently predicted that should it ever reappear the lost Red Book will not come to light in the Town-Hall of Eye.

John Cordy Jeaffreson.

Corporation of Borough of Plymouth MSS.

THE MANUSCRIPTS BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH OF PLYMOUTH, CO. DEVON.

Supplemental Report.

Immediately after the visit of Mr. J. C. Jeaffreson, the Corporation of Plymouth made arrangements for a thorough examination of their papers from the earliest dates down to the year 1835, when the ancient municipality was replaced by the modern Town Council. In the course of the prosecution of this work a very large number of documents which had not come under the notice of Mr. Jeaffreson were brought together from different quarters. The more important of these form the subject of the present supplemental report. Many of these papers had been found in odd corners, under the roof of the old Guildhall; many others had become mixed with more modern papers; still others, casually missing, were collected in various ways; and the most important item of all, a large folio volume of Receivers' Accounts, giving a complete financial history of the borough and numerous details of historic value, was discovered by accident among the Archives of a private family and restored to its original owners. The whole of the older muniments are now classified and arranged in boxes, and so catalogued that they are all available for reference. The present report follows the arrangement adopted by Mr. Jeaffreson, to whose labours it is but supplementary.

Books.

I.—Receivers' Book, 1569–1658. This is the important volume of borough accounts, which was found among the papers of the Morshead family of Widey Court, in January 1880, and restored by them to the Corporation. The volume was in the possession of the Mayor and Commonalty on June 17, 1679, when it was shown in evidence, as noted therein, in a cause pending between them and Richard Strode. Since then there is no evidence that it was ever in the hands of the Corporation, though the probability is that it remained with them until one of the mayoralties of John Morshead, 1753–4 and 1762–3, and then being removed for some purpose was by accident omitted to be returned. It contains 600 folio pages and is by far the most valuable volume of the Corporate accounts, which its recovery renders complete for just four centuries; and it contains numerous references to general as well as to local history. As an illustration of the character of its contents the following extracts may be made:—

1569–70. Town Customs farmed to Thomas Edmonds, father of Sir Thomas Edmonds the statesman, at 5*l.*

Item rec of a flemyn for shotynge in a hand gonne & killynge of a heron wthin the causse [Sutton Pool]. xxiiij^{s}.

Item payed for drynke geven to the Egiptians. x^{d}.

Item payed to one that went into Spayne with lres. v^{s}.

1570–1. Fine of 12^{d} levied for serving an admiralty warrant "wthin the libertie of Plymouth contrarie to the auncyent libertie & Custome of the same burghe beside iiij dayes imprysonment."

Item payed for a bote & man to cary the pclamation abord the prince of Orenge is shippes. iij^{s}.

1573–4. Item paied to John Grepe for carrieing of one to the Gowle that cutt a pryst. vj^{s} viij^{d}.

1574–5. Item p^{d} to hym thatt played upon the hoby horsse. vj^{d}.

Item p^{d} to one that cam with beares. ij^{s} vj^{d}.

1577–8. Ten shillings paid in fine by John Hoyell of Exon and Nicholas Webber of Plympton for the redemption of certain kersies "forreyn bought and forreyn sold."

John and Humphry Gilbert visited the town this year, and other distinguished guests. 6^{d} was paid for sugar when "Sir Richarde Grayneville did muster upon the hawe"; and the entertainment of "my lord and lady of Bedford" cost 86*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*

1579–80. Item p^{d} to W^{m} hawkins esquyre for mcney laied owte in pcurying the patent for the Ilonde, and for his charge in the suyte thereof. xxij^{li}.

The Island was St. Nicholas, now commonly called "Drake's."

1580–81. Item p^{d} to the fletcher for fetheringe of seaven sheaves of arrowes. vj^{s}.

1581–2. Sir Francis Drake, Mayor, was paid 20*l.* for his stipend, the usual amount at that date.

4*l.* spent on the entertainment of "Deigo Bottellio," Portuguese Ambassador.

1582–3. Paide for the entertaynment of S^{r} frauncis Drake knighte when his ladie came firste. x^{li}.

Paid towarde the helpe of Geneva this yere. xiiij^{s}.

1583–4. Drake became tenant of the town mills at 40*l.* a year.

Item p[d] owt this yere in sondrie worke as in fortefyeinge buyldinge entrenchinge and other munytyons bought for the fortificacon of St. Nicholas Island. ij[c]lxxix[li] xiiij[s] iiij[d] ob.

1584–5. Paide to a man to goe to London w[th] Lres to S[r] Frauncis Drake and M[r] Hele touchinge o[r] Burgesses for the Parliamente. xxiiij[s].

4*l.* paid to M[r] Hawkins and 8*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* to Martin White for "S[r] Walter Rawleghes diett."

1585–6. Item p[d] for wyne gewen to the prince of Cundie v[s] x[d].

Item p[d] to the Drume[r] to call the prince of Cundie's company aborde. xviij[d].

Item p[d] for victualls for the Bote w[ch] was sent over into Brittanie for the discoverie of the Spaunishe Fleete. xxv[s] j[d] ob.

1586–7. Item rec of S[r] Fra. Drake knight for the Tounes Advent[r] xviij[l] xv[s].

This adventure was 26*l.* paid to the Receiver in 1584–5, "for money disbursed by him this yere to S[r] Francs Drake knyght for the Tounes adventure w[th] hym in this viage."

Item p[d] to nicholas Lane for carrienge of a letter to M[r] Edgcombe vppon reporte of the Spannishe fleete to be on y[e] coste. v[d].

Two shillings were paid to the boatmen that went to discover the fleet.

Item p[d] to certaine Laborers working at the Diche sente thither when the Bruit was of y[e] Spanniards. viij[s] xj[d].

1587–8.—For conveyinge to Stonehouse of the dombe man that was made to speake. ij[d].

Item p[d] to Edwarde Fentwill for carryenge a Confession unto S[r] Walter Rawley w[ch] was taken of one arryved out of Spaigne. ij[s] viij[d].

Item p[d] to M[r] Rich. Hawkins for a Silver Cuppe w[ch] was geiven to the Lo. Warden [Ralegh]. xij[li].

Item p[d] for iiij[li] of powder spente at the cominge in of S[r] Fraunces Drake. iiij[s] vj[d].

Item p[d] to Robte Scarlette for goinge oute to discover the Spaynish Fleet [the Armada]. vj[s].

Item p[d] to John Gibbons and Henry Woode for watchinge at Rame hedde iiij daies when the Spaynyerds were vppon the Coaste. x[s].

George West was the town gunner this year. Sir John Hawkins paid 20*l.* towards the charges of the Plymouth contingents to the fleet, and the town expenditure on matters of defence was heavy. In the following year Drake bought of the town some of its stock of callivers muskets and pikes, for the use of himself and Norris.

1588–9.—Item paid to Edward Hill for rowing up to Howe to adu[r]tise the Lo: Chamberlain of the Spaniard that Cam into Bigberie Baie. ij[s].

Item paied to George Sterling for riding to M[r] Champnon of Modberie w[th] Sir Frauncis Drake his lre for monies w[ch] hath been gathered of Armenton hondred for fitting out of the Shippe. xviij[d].

Item for sending of S[r] Francis Drake's warrante to Plympton and to Millbrook & for wache & ward for staieng of mariners and souldiers. vj[d].

4*l.* 18*s.* paid to M[r] Harris for Drake and Sir John Norris and other gentlemen dining with the Mayor.

Item to John Jope bestowed vpon the shipp and the Pynnace that servd vnder the Lo: Admirall. iiij[li].

1589–90.—6*s.* paid "for a benevolence graunted for Geneva and the Clergie for this pishe."

Item p^d^ for charges of Spanyardes brought in by the Rawe Bucke & Gallion dudeley for theire dyett & sendinge theym to exeter & for their guyde. xxiiij^s^.

In this and in the following year there are a number of entries connected with the execution of the Plymouth Leat, or water course, which Sir Francis Drake undertook on "composition," 200*l.* for the work and 100*l.* to compound with the owners of the land taken. The expenses connected with the actual "bringing in" of the water are summed up in the entry :—

Item paied over and above the Charges in this accompte before mentyoned w^ch^ amountethe to xvj^li^ xvij^s^ ij^d^. for and in bringinge in of the leate and beside the money given to S^r^ Frauncis Drake the some of as by a bill of pticulers appeared, the some of xlvij^li^ viij^s^ vij^d^.

1590–1.—In this year the town was visited by the plague.

Item p^d^ to one that all his stufe was Burned for avoidinge the sickness. x^s^.

It. p^d^ to M^r^ Fownes w^ch^ he disbursed to suche as theire howsses were shutt vppe of the Plague. v^li^ xix^s^.

It. p^d^ to M^r^ Fownes toward the charge of suche as were Kepte in for avoidinge of sickness. v^l^ xix^s^.

1591–2.—It. paid fower men for to watche the townes end for to stay the people of the infected places. xvj^s^.

Item p^d^ for a dynner expectinge S^r^ Robert Cessell comynge w^ch^ came not but my ladye Drake Mr. Harris Mr. Stroude and some of the M^rs^ of the towne. iiij^li^.

Item paid to S^r^ Fraunces Drake knight towarde the bringinge in of the water w^ch^ the Receavor allowed him in his rente dewe for the mills for one yere att Michelmas 1592. xxx^li^.

15 92–3.—Item rec of a Ducheman for a fyne for a hains offence by hym and compayny done. ccc^li^.

Hill the fisherman for going out in his boat "when speeches was that the Spaynyards were come." iiij^s^.

Item paied to S^r^ Frauncis Drake knight in full paimt of the ccc^li^ that the Maio^r^ and Coaltye were to paye hym for bringinge in of the Riu^r^ p^r^chas of the land ou^r^ w^ch^ the same is broughte whiche is allowed oute of the mille rent w^ch^ was payable this yere. xxij^li^ xvj^s^ viij^d^.

1594–5.—Item rec of Flemynge to whom the Irlelonde made a shootte. xij^s^.

A fine of 6*l.* levied on Nicholas Glanville of Tavistock for linen cloth bought in the town by his man of a "Burton," seized by the town as foreign bought and sold.

1595–6.—Item p^d^ a foteman sent to Saltayshe for oysters for my lord admirall. vj^d^.

A "bridge barrel" sent to London "found att Causham Baye and left there by the Spaynyards." This refers to a landing of the crew of a Spanish vessel at Cawsand. News of the Spaniards was brought by a boy, who had 1*s.*; and Capt. Parker's vessel was set forth at the town charges.

1596–7.—Item rec of M^r^ Fownes for monies gayned uppon sale of Corne this yere. cl^li^.

It was customary to buy cargoes on the town account and every freeman had to take his allotted share.

Item p^d for 18 pound of powder that charged the 4 peices of ordyn'nce in the Castell at the landinge of Earle of Essex. xviij^s.

Item p^d for erectinge of the barracathes and for other chargs layed out about the same. clxxij^li ij^s ij^d.

These were times of great alarm from dreaded Spanish invasion and the barricades were temporary defences.

1597–8.—Item p^d to Vyncent Dyer for his wage for one whole yere for keepinge the beggers and wandringe parsones out of ye towne. xxvj^s viij^d.

Order for the "myrners of a shippe y^t Came from Barbarie to remayne a borde in regarde of theire sickness."

Item p^d to S^r Robte Cecyll for his yerely anuytie or fee given him from the Towne during his life. x^l.

Cecil was Lord High Steward of the Borough, an office now and long filled by royalty.

In this year also payments were made to Capt. Parker for his ship in the "Cales action."

1600–1.—Item p^d Fredricke Chirurgion for ripping of Jo^n drummer. ij^s.

Item p^d for calling in the Pope's pdons and for making a fier to burn them. v^d.

Six chests full are elsewhere recorded to have been burnt in the market place—the relic of an abortive invasion.

1601–2.—Item rec of Nicholas Goodridge of Totnes mrchaunte vppon an agreement made between the Towne & him for an offence Comitted by him thesaid Nicholas in burning of a Cheste in the Councell Chamber wherein were Contayned divers evidencs and writings Concerninge the Towne. c^li.

Item rec of Joseph Gubbes for an offence in speaches on S^t Lambert's daie at thelection of the newe Maior. x^s.

Bye laws had been framed to punish any who spoke disrespectfully of the authorities.

M^r Bagge was paid 32*l.* as a burgess of Parliament for himself and man, 64 days at 10*s.* a day.

1602–3.—Five shillings paid to Capt. Edwards for intelligence from Spain.

1603–4.—Sir Richard Hawkins had 6*s.* 8*d.* a day as a burgess of Parliament.

1604–5.—Item rec. of Wm. Jerman & John Jope, Butchers, for killinge of a Bull before he was bayten. v^s.

Item p^d to the Entrlude players to departe the Towne without playing. ij^s vj^d.

The earliest of many entries of a similar cast, shewing the growth of Puritan feeling. A few years previously all strolling players were made heartily welcome.

1605–6.—Item p^d for the Gunners for shooting of the Ordynance vppon the tryumphe for ye Joyful deliverance of ye King and State from the Treason of Percie & others. ij^s.

Five shillings for horse hire for Thomas Love to ride to Exon about the Virginia voyage.

1608–9.—Item to two men y^t warded at ye Barbacan to see y^t no victualls were carried abroad ye Piratts one day. xvj^d.

1614–15.—Paid to the King as a free gift according to Letters received from the Privy Council 106*l.*, of which 80*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* were contributed by the inhabitants.

Elsewhere in the volume a list is given of "the names of such as did contribute towards the free guift to the Kinge by order of a lre from his maties priuy Counsell," and this is followed by another list of "the names of such as did absolutely refuse to contribute towards the free guift to the King." Two of the latter give their reasons: "Mr Jo. Trelawny doth not pay because the King owth him xxli on a privy seale: Ro. Rawlyn hath not paid because Kinge oweth him xxli on a privy seale."

1616–17.—Item Rec of Mr Abraham Jennens for the Custome of certaine figgs wch he bought of a Duchman that rann awaie and left it vnpaide; the rest is to be recoured of the Dutchman when he shall be founde. xvs.

Item pd for drawinge of Sr Francis Drake's picture and other charges towards that. lijs.

This is the picture that now hangs in the Mayor's parlour.

Allowed Mr Robert Trelawny beinge Mayor for entertayning Sr Walter Rawley and his followers at his house wch was done by a grall consent. ixli.

It. paid the Drumer for calling Sr Walter Rawleigh's company abord. xijd.

This was at his start for his last voyage.

1619–20.—Pd Peirs the Footpost for bringing of lres from the Lords concerning the Plantacon in the Newfoundland. xijd.

Item allowed this sayd Mr Mayor [Thomas Fownes] for entertayning of Doctor Pridiaux Vice-Chanceller of the Universitie of Oxford his company and followers who lodged in his house wch sayd Doctor at the request of the Towne hath been helpfull and beneficiall to two poore schollers sent out of this towne. ixli.

10*l.* paid William Neele of Dartmouth for travel to London with merchants of Exeter and elsewhere "about the suppressing of the French and Spanish Companies of London."

1620–21.—Item given to Sr Robert Mansell, Knight, Generall to his Mties Fleet agaynst the Pyrats at Algeir at his goeing to sea two fat sheepe, two sugar loafes, twelve capons and six fat gennies. vli ijs iiijd.

Item given to two heralds (vizt.) St. George Richmond and Blewemantle wch came into the Country to vewe the armes and seales of all Corporacons and gentlemen for the fees for themselves and their Clerkes. iijli xvijs iiijd.

1621–2.—William Hele sent by the Mayor to the Privy Council "to shewe cause wth other port Townes of the decay of trade and scarsity of money in this kingdome."

1623–4.—Item pd for Alexander Baker the Jesuit for charges concernyng him. xiiijs vjd.

Payd by Mr Pomerey maior for a pte of the charge disburst for the putting down of the Lyzard light wch would have been burdensom to all this cuntrie besydes that wch was collected pd by him to Ed. Cock to have discharged the xls for the fee farme dew to the King wch was apointed to be payd to the prince his officers butt he pd itt to Mr Gawen the prince his auditor. iijli xixs iijd and xliiijs viijd.

1624–5.—Item received in money wch remayned in two purses in the deske wch was taken from Duch Pirats. xliijs ijd.

CORPORATION OF BOROUGH OF PLYMOUTH MSS.

A Company of Turks "Pirats of Sally" sent to gaol.

King Charles visited the town (15 Sept. 1625) when 150*l.* were given him for a present; 3*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.* paid for a purse to put it in; 33*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* paid to his attendants; 6*s.* 8*d.* spent in making clean "20 holberts" for the King's guard.

Item paid for boate hire to fetch Drake the Piratt on shore. xviij^{d}.

Item p^{d} for clensinge of the sinks and other buy lanes against the King's cominge to this towne. xxij^{s} iiij^{d}.

In this year the plague visited Plymouth, introduced it was said by the soldiery in connection with the expedition which the King had come to set forth; and there are entries of sums paid for making "Pest houses" in "M^{r} Robert Trelawnys grounde for sicke folkes at Lipson," on the "Southside Key," and three at "husteart."

There is a memorandum that the charges for these as well as 21*s.* 2*d.* for setting up a "Jibbett on the howe" were to be recouped if possible." "To craue allowance of the kinge for all theise."

1625–6.—Item p^{d} for the charge of the setting vpp of the house in the feilds out of the Towne wherein the Mayo^{r} was chosen being wholy occasioned by means of the plague then in towne. xxviij^{s} xi^{d}.

1627–8.—Item p^{d} Liuetenant Burthogg being entertayned by the Towne for the exercising of the youth of the towne in military disciplyne. x^{li}.

This is in addition to the charges of the muster master, and becomes an annual entry. It was in this way that the train bands of Plymouth were fitted for the part they afterwards took in the Civil War in the defence of the town.

News sent to the Lords of the Council upon the "first intelligence of the Earle of Denbeighe's departure from before Rochell with the Fleete without relieving the said Towne." x^{li}.

Item allowed hym [the Mayor] for a Journye to Truroe in M^{r} Blake's Mayoraltie to conferr with the Maio^{r} of Truroe concerning the shippe required by the Lords of the Counsell to be sett out. xviij^{s}.

1628–9.—Item p^{d} a wanderer that came to shewe feats of activitie to be gonne. x^{s}.

Order from the Council to prevent the landing of the soldiers from Rochelle.

1630–31.—Item rec of John Pike for selling of a quart of beer for two pence. xx^{s}.

1633–4.—One Eliot of Exon fined 3*l.* for buying tallow of an Irishman "being a straunger and making breach of the priviledges of the towne."

1634–5.—Item payd for M^{r} Maior's and other chardges in riding Five iurnys to Exon about the Twoe Shipps and towards M^{r} Clem^{s} Jurnye to London about the same businesse. li^{li} vij^{s} x^{d}.

Item payd Edward Arnold in full discharge of a demaunde due from Jno. Lawrenson, Hebr high German, whoe was maynteyned att the Charity of the Towne of Plymouth att the Unv^{r}sitye. ij^{li} xviij^{s}.

10*l.* paid to Michael Herring, merchant of London, which he had disbursed "about the Newfoundland trayne which sayd sume is to be made good agayne vnto the Towne on the nexte Newfoundland rate."

1636–7.—Item payd for a present sent the R^{ht} Ho^{ble} the Earle of Northumberlande Generall of his Ma^{ts} Fleet Royale att his being here wth boate hyre. vij^{li} xviij^{s} iiij^{d}.

1638–9.—Item payd the saltpeter men for not troublinge ye Towne for carriadge and to gett his carriadge elsewhere. v^{li} vj^{s}.

1642–3.—In this year occur the first entries which tell definitely of defensive operations against the Royal forces, by whom with occasional intervals the town was beseiged until 1646.

Item payd for makinge a wall at M^{r} Alsopp's howse an other by D^{r} Wilson's howse & a third in the way leadeinge to Totehill. iiij^{li} vj^{s} xi^{d}.

Item p^{d} for carryeinge gunnes into M^{r} Fowell's and M^{r} Elliott's gardens where they were mounted for ye better defence of the Towne agst S^{r} Ralph Hopton and to gunners y^{t} attended one moneth there. iiij^{li}.

Item payd for carriadge of gunnes to the Town Gates & unto the old Towne & for Lanternes for the guardes and for shott. xxix^{s} ix^{d}.

Item paid for worke done about fortifynge the frieris [White Friars] and for carriadge of deals thither and to Old Towne gate and carrying away rubble that stopped vpp the entrance of Barker's lane. iij^{li} iiij^{s} xi^{d}.

Item paid in Expences and for horse hier for myself and Mr. Evans ridinge to Exon with a peticon from the Towne to the deputie Lievetennts when they mette there on a treatie with the Cornish gent. ij^{li}.

20*l.* were spent by the Mayor this year in entertaining Colonel Ruthen and other officers and gentlemen of Devon and Cornwall; 30*l.* on the Earl of Stamford and his deputy lieutenants; and 10*l.* on some of the "Burgesses of Parliamt att there being in Plymo aboute the treatie betweene Devon and Cornewall."

In subsequent years the expences of defence became too heavy to be discharged out of the town revenues and a separate account was opened for them. (*Vide* Book XVII. in Mr. Jeafferson's Report.)

1643–4.—Item p^{d} for a rolle of Spannish tobacchoe sent the Speaker of the howse of Comons assembled in Parliam^{t} for a gratuitie from the Towne. vj^{li} x^{s}.

1645–6.—20*l.* was spent in entertaining Fairfax, Cromwell, and others.

1646–7.—Item recd of M^{r} Thomas Sherwill of London for eight yeares arrearages of an annuitie of v^{li} per annum given by Mr. Thomas Sherwill M^{te} decd out of his lands att Hundiscombe to the towne to buy powder, two years of the eight being abated him in regard of the troubles, his being the firste payment of that annuitie beinge to continue five and twenty yeares. xxx^{li}.

Item p^{d} Christopher Tyacke, Chirurgeon, for visiteinge shipps whose company were diseased and came from the west indies. v^{s}.

1648–9.—It. paid for a shallop sent out to the parliament shipps for the gyvinge notice of the passage alonge of the revolted shipps. j^{li} iiij^{s} vj^{d}.

1649–50.—It. p^{d} William Gaire the stone cutter for renewinge of the Freedome [Boundary] stones being spoiled by the late warres. ij^{li} ij^{s} vj^{d}.

1650–1.—It. p^{d} for a hoggshead of Sacke p^{r}sented to Admiral Blake.

1651–2.—Money collected within the Burrough towards the supply of New England.

It. p^d^ S^r^ George Aiscue's seamen to drinke for appeasinge of them in a mutinie in Towne after they returned in the States Service from Barbadoes.

1652–3.—An annuity of 10*s.* a year left by Anne Pryn to the Mayor and Commonalty to bee by them imployed for the preachinge of a sermon yearelie for ever on the third day of December in Remembrance of the Towne's then deliverance from the enemie. Anno 1643.

1654–5.—It. recd of Margarett the wife of Anthony Skynner for a Fine beinge Convicted for breach of a Late Ordinance of the Lord Protector against duells, challenges, and all provocõns therevnto in abusinge Mary the wife of Benjamin Dymond whereof the said Dymond's wife had 10*l.* see Remaines 20*l.*

It. p^d^ to Daniell Call and severall other p'sons for makinge vpp the Towne Lyne and to scouts and other charges at the Caveliers last cominge into the west at South Molton. 011 03 04.

1656–7.—It p^d^ Henry Pike for entertayning the Turkish Ambassador that came from Argerie to his hignes the Lord Protector. 004 01 08.

The two folios which follow contain miscellaneous documents, placed therein either because they are not capable of distinct classification in either of the groups adopted, or because of their individual interest. A few of these were seen by Mr. Jeaffreson; but the great bulk came from the collection of papers, thickly covered with dust, which was found in the roof of the old Guildhall.

II.—Book containing Miscellaneous Documents. 1521 to 1809.

(*a.*) 23 Oct. 1521.—Writ of certiorari to the Mayor of Plymouth touching a plea between Richard Huntingdon, clerk, and John Facy, clerk, concerning 4 acres of land in Plymouth.

(*b.*) Borough Court of Plymouth.—Curious plaint of breach of promise of marriage. "John meyow late of Plympton in the Countie of Devon, Grome ys attachyd by his bodye to answere Johãne Collyn doughtr of Walter Collyn of bykley in a playnte of trs upon her case and whereof the said plt. by Robert Sternold her attorney comes and sayes that where she beyng an honest mayden and replete w^th^ many honest and womanly qualities aswell of the gyfts of nature as of grace and fortune able and mete to haue bene the matche in maryage to any honest manes sonne of this contrey not beyng above thestate decre and condicion of a yoman vnto such tyme as the sayde John meyow beyng Vnmyndefull of the lawes of almighty god as well as of the lawes of this most noble Realme of England that ys to saye the iiij^th^ daye of August last past . . . . of the reigne of our most gracious soureigne lorde Kyng [Henry] the viij^th^ here at Plymouthe w^th^in the Jurisdiction of this co^rte that is to saye in the vyntry warde beyng blynded by inordynatt concupistens fraudulently falsely and dampnably faynyng and falsely pmysyng maryage to and w^th^ the said playntyf intysyd her to the synne of incontynency whervnto ptely by violens w^th^ forse of armes that is to saye w^th^ daggs and knyves agaynst the pease of o^r^ saide soveraigne lord the Kyng and ptely by his false and crafty pmyses of mariage pvoked her to consent vnto his fylthy lust of the fflesh and so w^th^ her dyd execute the acte of carnall copulacion abvsyng her body so that he hath begotten her w^th^ chylde w^ch^ he now pceyuyng . . . . . and pmyses and agaynst all law and comon honest refuseth to take her to his wyff and she for the cause aforesaide beyng now also refused of such honest . . . . . all marriage she myght have had sayeth that she is the

wursse and adamaged to the value of one hundryd pounds and thereof she bryngith her sute."

(*c.*) Borough Court.—Plaint for debt, 44 French crowns. Thomas Dove and Elizabeth his wife against Thomas Hampton. 1st of Elizabeth.

(*d.*) Borough Court. — Plaint by "Rodger Butsyde, esquyer" against John Thomas, yeoman, his steward, for having "pcuryd dyvrse of the srũnts of the said plf by his false & craftye meanes dishonestly maliciously and sklanderously to subu^rte and ou^rthrowe the good order of his howse that his s^runts be fayne to fle the syght of their mast^r in suche an indecent man^r that the saide plf is disapynted of his maynyall famylie." Damages laid at 500*l.* 35 Henry VIII.

(*e.*) Borough Court.—Plaint by Thomas Begg against "yonge John Taylor" for "slokyng hys wyffe and hys goods." Goods taken to the value of 6*s.* 8*d.*, total damage for loss of goods and wife laid at 40*s.* 35 Henry VIII.

(*f.*) Borough Court. Plaint by William Buller against Robert Cokke for obtaining "one lytell botte otherwyse called a cokk," by false pretences. 33 Henry VIII.

(*g.*) Borough Court.—Plaint by John Rowe against John Cornyshe for breach of covenant to serve him as his servant. 34 Henry VIII.

(*h.*) Borough Court.—Plaint of debt by William Hawkyngs against Thomas Hampton. 2 & 3 Philip and Mary.

(*i.*) Borough Court.—Plaint by William Hawkyns, merchant, against Raynold Wendon. Whereas the said plaintiff "hathe byn alwayes of trewe good and honest lyvyng & behavyo^r and so accepted reputed and taken w^th honest fayre & honorable psons the said defend of his malycyous mynde ptendyng to hurt slaunder and vtt^rlye to take awaye the good name fame & honest reputacon of the sayd plaintyff & also to put him in daunger of his lyff the viii^th daye of September in the yere of the Reignes of Phelippe & marye by the grace of God kyng & quene of England, &c., the fourthe & fyfte here at Plymouthe in the vyntery warde . . . . thies words in englyssh openly w^th a lowde voyce spake & pnouncyd that is to saye, thowe art a traytor a thyff & a very vyllayne wherby the said plf is not only hurted & slaundered of his good name fame & honest reputacon among honest men w^t whom he hathe vsed to bye & sell but also put him in daunger of his lyff by obiectyng treason to his charge." Damages laid at a "twowsand mks." There is no clue as to whether this William Hawkins is the father or brother of Sir John, but in all probability it is the latter.

(*j.*) Borough Court. — Plaint of Stephen Beri against Richard Badforde for taking one Alice Rycherd, his covenant servant, from his employ. 1 & 2 Philip and Mary.

(*k.*) Borough Court.—Plaint of Gregory Cocke against Martin Cockeram for debt. 1 Mary. This was the Martin Cokeram who accompanied Hawkins the elder on his memorable voyages to Brazil; and was left behind as hostage for the safe return of the Brazilian chief who excited so much interest at the court of Henry VIII.

(*l.*) Borough Court.—Dispute between John Forde and John Spurwyk concerning a piece of tin at Tavistock. 1 & 2 Philip and Mary.

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(*m.*) Borough Court.—Plaint of John Lyese against Walter Furseman for interfering with his office and profits as guide to travellers from Plymouth, to which he had been appointed by the Mayor. 1 Mary.

(*n.*) Answer of Furseman to the same.—Had at sundry times conveyed "espaynerds" and strangers from Plymouth to London by the assent and consent of the Mayor.

(*o.*) Exceptions thereto by the plaintiff.

(*p*) Borough Court.—Plaint by John Greep against Robert Garrett for injuring two geldings lent him. 3 & 4 Philip and Mary.

(*q.*) Borough Court.—Plaint by Thomas Drake, generosus, against Ambrose Toker for unlawful detention of a mare. 38 Elizabeth.

(*r.*) Borough Court.—Miscellaneous papers temp. Elizabeth of no general interest.

(*s.*) Borough Court.—Papers in a case between John Man and Richard Mounpford. Man by the appointment of Sir Thomas Shirley, the younger, was master of the good ship called the Roebuck, and charges were made against him of making away with and wasting the ship's stores. 1599.

(*t.*) Borough Court. — Plaint of Bartholomew Chapell, medicus, against Thomas Lidsam for non-payment of charges for medical attendance—"quadam infirmitate in naso suo." 1603.

(*u.*) Borough Court.—Plaint of John Buckham against Nicholas Colwill. George Estmonds of Charmouth had been arrested at Plymouth Jan. 23 (1608 ?), by Sir Richard Hawkins, Vice-Admiral of Devon, on suspicion of piracy ; and the dispute arose in connection with recognizances entered into for Estmonds's appearance at the Castle of Exeter to take his trial.

(*v.*) 2 Jan. 1634.—Award of John Sparke, Ed. Fowell, John Rattenbury, and Joseph Lane, in a dispute between Thomas Gifford, armiger, and Samuel Berry, concerning a field called Gregory's parke.

(*w.*) 13 Sept. 1557.—Appointment by Wm. Hawkyns of Wm. Chance as his true and lawful attorney. Sealed with a monogram "W.H."

(*x.*) 11 June 1655.—Summons of Jury in the Borough Court between Robert Gloyne and Richard Hawkins.

(*y.*) 6 May, 5 Edward VI.—Memorandum that Walter Hall of Herford, takes of the manors of Fardell and Denyton, of Walter Ralegh, armiger (father of Sir Walter), the pasturage of a certain number of cattle and sheep.

(*z.*) Paper relating to How's Charity, comprising bill and letter by John How, the first dated Sept. 1563, the second in the January following (?) ; two letters from Robert Bekett touching the performance of the trust, written after the death of the founder, but the year not named ; bill by William Morgan, dated July 17, 9th Elizabeth, declaring the nature of the trust ; memorandum of the monies given by the founder (Morgan was the servant of How, who had been a priest, and part of his gift consisted of ecclesiastical vestments) ; accounts of the charity by Walter Peperell ; receipts dated 1573 by George Burgyn, warden of the almshouse for monies paid under the trust ; ditto of William Browne and Christopher Brokinge, 1574 ; ditto of Christopher Brokinge, 1575.

(*aa.*) 21 Dec. 1567. Agreement by Stephen Hutchins of Saltash, in consideration of 50*s.* paid him by William Hawkins, mayor of Plymouth,

to release and abandon all claims &c. he had upon the Corporation of Plymouth "from the begynnyng of the worlde vnto the daye of the date of theise psents."

(*bb.*) A pfytt note of all the goodes and chatelles of Thoms Edwardes sold by the mayor of Plymouth to the vse of W^m^ Edwardes his son. 28 Nov. 1564.

(*cc.*) Draft indenture setting forth what the "vintners, sellers, and drawers of wine in the burrough of Plymouth have time out of mind paid and of right ought yearly to pay vnto the Mayo^r^ and Comonalty." Undated, late 16th century.

(*dd.*) 15 Dec. 1594. Letter from George Baron, Mayor of Plymouth, and his brethren, to the Earl of Essex, seeking that the Mayor and Commonalty may have the government of the fort lately erected.

(*ee.*) Orders from the "White Book." 17th September 1602. Order that none of the lands of the Mayor and Commonalty shall be leased save in open Guildhall, on specified days and at reasonable fines. 25th April 1634. Order that in consequence of the increased expenses of the Corporation, partly by the dayly access of strangers from all parts, so that the yearly revenue did not meet the expenditure—the Grand Jury of the borough or six of them nominated by the Mayor should yearly at Easter view the lands and messuages of the Corporation and report thereon. Also regulating the letting of the water property, markets, mills, &c. — "the mills, milpoole, marshes, and other the p^r^misses let to Sir Francis Drake by and vnder the yerely rent or rents of one hundred and fifty pounds"; the shambles and market at fifty pounds. In this document there is also a reference to the local tenure of "landscore" which has been regarded as a trace of the "mark"—"and shall also take exact measure of such parts thereof, as are in Landscore coñon or otherwise undivided."

(*ff.*) 13 Dec. 1603.—Bond from Henry Jorye to John Eggbeere.

(*gg.*) 19 Jan. 1604.—Bond for Thomas Parkins, taylor, and others to hold the Mayor and Commonalty harmless in respect of all charges for the same Thomas Parkins and his family.

(*hh.*) 23 Nov. 1604.—Bond from Thomas Blackealler, taylor, and others to the Mayor and Commonalty to the same purport.

(*ii.*) 20 June 1605.—Draft letter, unsigned and not addressed, asking that one Thomas Lawrye, mariner, be made to maintain his wife and two children, left by him in Plymouth in distress.

(*jj.*) 26 Nov. 1607.—Bond by George Baron to abide the decision of arbitration between him and the Mayor and Commonalty.

(*kk.*) 18 July 1606.—Act of the "twelve and twenty-four" with the original signatures, for the removal and re-erection of the flesh shambles.

(*ll.*) 25 March 1608.—Letter from Serjeant Hele at Wembury stating that he is well contented to give up the Recordership of the Borough which he held for his life, to his cousin John Hele.

(*mm.*) 28 Oct. 1609.—Receipts for currants, escheats to the town of Plymouth.

(*nn.*) 1608.—Memo. of lease of the markets for 99 years to Mr. Battersbye, fine 100*l.*; yearly rent 5*l.*

(*oo.*) 4 Jan. 1613.—Agreement to defray the expenses of an action to be brought against the Customs officials for demanding exorbitant fees:—"Upon the complaynt of dyvers Strangers resorting to this

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place of the grievous exactions of the Customer, Comptroller, and searcher of the Custom house in exacting vnreasonable and vnconscionable fees . . . and in taking of them bushells of the Corne, grayne and salt wch they bring to this place whereby the repaire of Straungers is almost whollie taken awaie and whereas we the Merchants inhabiting in this towne do feele the like great oppression by the said officers in exacting both their ffees undulie raised by their predecessors and also by themselves doubled in some kinds and in some others trebled of wch extreame dealing both in the great ffees and in the fee bushells fewe places in this Kingdom have the like cause to complayne, in regard the same dryveth from vs the trade of Straungers resorting hether and also is greivous to the Inhabitants to the hurt of their trading likewise wherof if remedie be not speedelie procured the ruyne and vtter decaye of this Towne must followe. We according to or duties to prevent so great an evill do desire that some such course maie be taken as the lawe hath puided and some one maie be entreated to followe the same suite the Charge wherof shalbe willinglie discharged. In witness of our desire herein we haue herevnto sett our hands. Yeoven the daie and yere aboue wrytten." This is signed by all the leading Plymouth merchants of the day, of which it furnishes a tolerably complete list. Several of the names hold a prominent place not merely in local but in national history,—" John Blytheman, John Waddon, John Trelawny, Robert Trelawny, Thomas Sherwill, Thomas Fownes, Jon Battersby, Jno Clement, John Fowell, Rory Cary, Tho. Reynardson, Abraham Colmer, William Brevys, Leonard Pomerey, Jn. Madocke, Thomas Wolridge, Richard Breantin, Nicholas Sherwill, Robert Rawlyn, John Bound, William Hele, Thomas, John Jope, Moyses Goodyeare, Rich. Raddon, Jerome Roch, Ric Gayer, John Paige, Thomas Crampporne, Philip Andrew, Johis Harris, Water Carkett, Richard Morhowse."

(*pp.*) 1627.—Letter in French from Rochelle, much defaced, apparently on private business.

(*qq.*) July 1627.—One month's assessment of Vennars Ward "Towards the reliefe as well of such poore as are or shalbe infected or suspected to be sicke of the plague" and also for the purpose of an Act 1 James I. The list is a remarkable one. Sixty-seven names are given; against twenty-seven of these are the words "not in town"; and of the remainder fifteen refused to pay; while others are noted as "not able." Of those who had left the town some had evidently been looked up, for in addition to their absence their names are noted "will not." "Dead" is entered in six cases. Only a third appear to have paid.

(*rr.*) 1628.—Monthly assessment of Old Town Ward to the relief of the poor. The list contains the name of "Theodore Palliologus" as rated at one halfpenny per week. This is the Palæologus who has been styled the last descendant of the Greek Emperors of Constantinople, and is buried in Landulph Church, Cornwall.

(*ss.*) 1642.—"A 2d rate for and towards the repaire and setting vpp of the gates of this borrough and other puisions for the necessary defence and safetie of the borrough according to an order of Parliamt and to and with the assent of such as are hereafter rated made the 11th day of October 1642." The total is given at 40*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* There are 203 names, and the refusals to pay number eight, though a few others say they are unable. Being a voluntary rate it is useful as an indication of the strength of the popular feeling in the town. This was for Vintry Ward.

(*tt.*)—"A seconde rate" for the same purpose for Loo Street Ward, made the same day and year. There are 98 names, and no refusals. Total 24*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* There were two other wards, Vennars and Old Town.

(*uu.*) 1649.—Decree in suit concerning a hogshead of beer and one William Warren.

(*vv.*) 10 April 1624.—Memorandum of receipt by Mayor and Commonalty of Beaton Cowch, widow, executrix of Robert Cowch of Moteley, of 20*l.* bequeathed by him to the use of poor artificers, to be lent them gratis from year to year.

(*ww.*) 31 May 1625.—Order from the Privy Council to Sir Warwick Hele and others to commit one Peter Grisling to gaol, for falsely and scandalously accusing the Mayor and Commonalty of Plymouth of misappropriating charitable trusts. Signed G. Cant, Jo. Lincoln, James Ley, W. Mandevill, George Hay, T. Edmondes, Jo. Suckling, Robt. Naunton, Hum. May.

(*xx.*) Order (undated) by the Mayor and Commonalty in "consideration of the good and faithfull service w^{ch} wee hereafter expect to be doune vnto vs by George Hele of Plymouth, Joyner, and by James Baron his apprentice . . . in the office of a drummer in theise perilous tymes of danger" discharging the said George from "all watches and wards." Hele in return covenanting for himself and for Baron as long as he remained his apprentice, that they should faithfuliy serve the office of town drummer.—Draft.

(*yy.*) 18 Sept. 1627.—Bond of Thomas Luscombe and John Mattawt to the Mayor and Commonalty, holding them harmless in respect of all charges concerning an apprentice named Edward Luscombe.

(*zz.*) 24 March 1628.—Acquittance by John Scobell to the Mayor and Commonalty of all monies laid out by him on their behalf.

(*aaa.*)—Accounts of receipts and disbursements in connection with the death of Leonard Pomery. February 1628. Also a list of debts due to him and unpaid.

(*bbb.*) 29 Dec. 1628.—Memorandum of delivery by the order of the Mayor to George Elliott, mariner, a gold ring, a silver beaker parcel gilt, four silver spoons with gilt heads, and one silver whistle, which had been placed in the custody of the Mayor when Elliott's wife died "in the time of the last plauge."

(*ccc.*)—A receipt from the Treasurer of Merchants of Exon for money collected in the port of Plymouth for the French composition 1632-33.

(*ddd.*)—Undated memorandum of the purchase of the estate of Torr for 500*l.*, 400*l.* of the gift of Sir John Gayer, and 100*l.* of the money of the Mayor and Commonalty.

(*eee.*) 1647.—Extracts from the will of William Hele.

(*fff.*) 21 Dec. 1667.—Bond of Thomas Reddiclift to the Mayor and Commonalty, holding them harmless against the consequences of a marriage to be solemnized between Nehemiah Standen and Grace Parnell.

(*ggg.*) 7 Sept. 1656.—Acknowledgement by Timothy Alsop, of his indebtedness to the Mayor and Commonalty in 100*l.* "being for so much due to the gift house erected by Thomas Fownes."

(*hhh.*) 7 Dec. 1652.—John Hele to Henry Rexford concerning tithe. From London to Rexford, at his house at Plymouth.

(*iii.*) 5 April 1654.—Nich. Clift (? to his cousin Henry Rexford) touching various matters of legal business "Dr. Walker . . . hath promised seueral Marchts y^{t} now hee will sett time apart to Dispatch ye Portingall Buseness." Apparently from London.

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(*jjj.*) 29 Nov. 1655.—Francis Cooke to Henry Rexford. From Exeter, concerning a suit "Pym v. Jessop."

(*kkk.*) 1658.—Sundry bills for work on the "new church," *i.e.*, Charles Church, still commonly called by that name in distinction from St. Andrews, the old church.

(*lll.*) 29 June 1668.—Bond by Thomas Hawkings to hold the Mayor and Commonalty harmless against the consequences of his marriage with Agnes Studson.

(*mmm.*) 14 July 1668.—Bond by David Tartarian against his family becoming chargeable to the town.

(*nnn.*) 15 May 1573.—Agreement between the Mayor and Commonalty and Richard Baily of Duloe, the holders of moieties of the estate of Nether Torr, for the division and exchange of the same.

(*ooo.*) 15 May 1673.—Note of the measurements of Nether Torr.

(*ppp.*) 14 Feb. 1725.—Draft memorandum of appointment of George How of Plymouth, deputy Town Clerk, by Aaron Baker, Town Clerk.

(*qqq.*) 9 April 1658.—Resolution for the procuring of an able schoolmaster for the Town.

(*rrr.*) 8 July 1658.—Articles of agreement between the Mayor and magistrates of Plymouth and Nathaniel Conduit, schoolmaster of Ilminster.

(*sss.*) 3 Sept. 1735.—Bond by John Bedford the younger, concerning the office of schoolmaster.

(*ttt.*) 1630.—Draft copy. Foundation deed and orders of Hospital of Poor's Portion. Certified as true copy of the original, Feb. 21, 1672 Jos. Percivall, Robertum Berry.

(*uuu.*) List of the deeds belonging to the Hospital of Poors' Portion, delivered to the Incorporation of Guardians, June 24, 1708.

(*vvv.*) 12 July 1742.— Memorandum of deeds delivered to Aaron Baker, Town Clerk.

(*www.*) 6 Nov. 1776.—Agreement by Francis Badcock, if he molests or hurts his wife, to return her all the property she had before marriage. June 23, 1777, assignment by the same in trust of the moiety of an estate for her benefit.

(*xxx.*) 1788.—Engrossed patent of freedom to the Duke of York.

(*yyy.*) Lines upon Drake in 18th century handwriting, unsigned or dated.

What fitter name thā Drake could he obtaine
Whose work ennobled hath both land & maine
The maine with goldè wings he flew throughout
Whose watry armes y^{e} world inthwines about:
The first y^{t} taught (what none had done before)
A Carrack to salute the English shore.
On Land his sworde the choicest gold did gleane
From St. Domingo, Jago, Carthagene,
And that our Drake might David paralel
A mass of Man, a Gyant he did quell.
May we not thē Drake y^{e} tenth worthy call
Or rather stile him abstract of thē all.
Overleaf there are
How y^{t} in eighty-eight that dreadful yeere
Amongst y^{e} greatst thy service madst appeare
Thou y^{t} refreshdst this thirsty towne w^{t} sprīggs.

(*zzz.*) 1802.—Application of Samuel Foote, for a theatrical license in Plymouth.

III.—BOOK CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS. 1800 to 1835.

Most of these are only of local interest, and illustrative of the manners and customs of the unreformed Corporation. The following have a more general value :—

(*a.*) 1801.—Patent of freedom to Lord Nelson, presented in person January 1801 :—" To all to whom these presents shall come Know ye that We the Mayor and Commonalty of the Borough of Plymouth, in the County of Devon, considering the many and important services, rendered to this Country by that truly Great and Illustrious Hero, the Right Honourable Horatio Lord Nelson, Baron Nelson of the Nile; Vice-Admiral of the Blue in his Majesty's Navy ; and particularly his gallant, spirited, and magnanimous conduct at the Battle with the French Fleet off the mouth of the Nile, on the first and second days of August one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight; Have conferred and by these presents Do confer on the said Right Honourable Horatio Lord Nelson, Baron Nelson of the Nile, All the rights and privileges of a Freeman of this ancient Borough, In Testimony of such his highly meritorious conduct and services. Given at the Mayoralty House of the said Borough, under our Common Seal, this twenty-second day of January, one thousand eight hundred and one."

(*b.*) 1801.—Series of papers and notices relative to riots in the Plymouth market, March 1801, arising from the scarcity and dearness of provisions.—April 11 following, the magistrates address a letter to the Duke of Portland (draft preserved) " Our stock of Corn and Flour is very nearly exhausted, the engagements for importation of Corn and Flour into the Port are very trifling, and we venture to assure your Grace that we have not under hand much more than sufficient to complete the different engagements made with the Victualling Board." As one mode of lessening the difficulties the Board had been requested by same post to release the Contractors from their engagements. " But your Grace will perceive that this measure can only remove the evil to a somewhat greater distance. We have therefore most earnestly to request such further aid as to his Majesty's Government may seem meet. And we are grieved to add that we are so circumstanced that we feel it impossible to answer for any continuance of the publick peace."—Draft of letter from the Mayor to Duke of Portland, April 15, 1801, stating the circumstances of the riots. Some of the bakers and butchers had been frightened into selling bread and meat at reduced prices. " I am happy to assure your Grace that the town is now tranquil, and that a great number of respectable tradesmen have been sworn in Constables for the preservation of the publick peace. But I am in hopes that the measures about to be adopted in this town for putting in execution the Act passed in the present year of his Majesty's reign for affording Relief to the poor and such persons as may want assistance will quiet the minds of the people, and effectually prevent a disposition to riot in future."

(*c.*) 6 June 1801.—Draft letters from P. Langmead, Mayor, to the Duke of Portland, touching the landing of two aliens from a fishing boat —Lewis Meagher O'Brien and Nicholas Matthew de Longuemane.

(*d.*) Draft-letter, undated, from the Mayor of Plymouth to the Duke of Portland, reporting the private landing and proceeding to Falmouth from the French cartel Eliza, of Nantz, of a Frenchman named Milon Canon.

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(*e.*) 1801.—Release of title to lands in Germany, 13th August 1801, by Nathan Joseph Altmann, before P. Langmead, Mayor.

(*f.*) 1803-4.—Correspondonce concerning order of sessions for transportation of Ann Croot. September 1803 to January 1804. She was sentenced to seven years' transportation for stealing a shawl, a mason's hammer and a trowel, but the Inspector of Convicts refused to send her away, alleging that in consequence of her age and weak health she would die on the passage.

(*g.*) Pardon under the Royal Sign Manual for the said Ann Croot. Jan. 9, 1804.

(*h.*) October 1804.—Report of the visit to Plymouth and Launceston of "a foreigner of suspicious appearance," to the Alien Office. He proved to be the Duc de Montpensier, and to have received an exemption from the Alien regulations.

(*i.*) 1804, *et seq.*—Papers relating to actions between Lord Cochrane and the Corporation, arising out of the conduct of the impress service. (1.) Draft of letter from James Elliott, Mayor, Dec. 27 1804, requesting Lord Cochrane to attend at the Guildhall on the following day to answer the complaint of two of the constables of the borough for having violently assaulted them and wounded one of them in the execution of their duty. (2.) Holograph letter from Lord Cochrane to the Mayor in reply:—"His Majesty's ship Pallas, Hamoaze, 28 Dec. 1804. Sir, I received your letter of yesterday's date this day at 12 o'clock. If any one has cause of complaint let the due course of law be followed. Sir, your most obed^{t} servant, Cochrane. Mr. Elliott, Plymouth." (3.) Summons to Lord Cochrane, Jan. 1, 1805. To this no attention was paid and the next document in order is (4.) Warrant to apprehend Lord Cochrane, Jan. 21, 1805. (5.) Memorandum that "Mr. Sutherland was present at the Mayor's house when the Mayor told L^{t} Crawley that he would render every assistance to Lord Cochrane in his power—that he declined to back the warrant, but sent his servant with orders to the town serjeant to procure as many constables at Lt. Crawley would desire to assist him." (6.) Sept. 1805. Draft of return of magistrates to writ of certiorari to remove Lord Cochrane's indictment from B. C. to K. B. [Borough Court to King's Bench.] (7.) "James Elliott, Esquire, Bill of costs in the business of Lord Cochrane, 380*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.*" Three actions are entered, one against the Mayor and others, for assaulting Lieut. Crawley and others, of the Pallas, another against the Mayor and others, for assaulting Lord Cochrane and James Sunderland whilst employed in the impress service (in both of these judgment was given for the defendants); and the third Rex v. Cochrane, in which a plea of misnomer was delivered in the name of Thomas.

(*j.*) Dec. 1804.—Information against the workmen of a sailcloth factory, for unlawfully conspiring to raise their wages.

(*k.*) 1805.—"Orders in case of an alarm of the approach of the enemy to this Garrison. Plymouth Augst 19, 1805. Should an alarm be given of the approach of an Enemy to this Garrison by day 3 Guns will be fired in quick succession from Mount Wise, which will be answer'd by the same number of Guns from St. Nicholas's Island and the Citadel. Should the alarm first reach the Citadel or St. Nicholas's Island the same number of Guns will be fired in a similar manner as before directed from the Post first alarm'd and answer'd by the other Posts. Should the alarm be given by night the Guns will be fired as before order'd and three Rockets let off immediately after. The officer commanding Maker heights is also directed to fire three Guns in like manner and set

fire to the Beacon in the Event of the Alarm first reaching his Post and to answer the alarm by the other Posts by firing 3 Guns, but he is to be very carefull not to fire the Beacon until he is perfectly sure that there is good grounds for so doing. Immediately on the Alarm being made the different Regiments and Corps in the Garrison, including the Volunteers, will order their drums to beat to arms and the whole will immediately repair to their respective Regimental Parades and wait for orders from Lt. Gen[l] England. The officers and non-commiss[d] officers commanding those Posts are desired to give positive orders to their centinals to be very watchfull and be attentive both by day and night to those signals and upon the first alarm they are to call out the guard and to acquaint the commander of such a circumstance having taken place, who will immediately despatch a man to communicate the same to L[t] Gen[l] England at the Citadel and the Corps in the neighbourhood of his Post."

(*l.*) 18 March, 1806.—Copy of printed proclamation for the apprehension of Lt. Rutherford, escaped from the *Salvadore del Mundo* at Plymouth, charged with the murder by excessive punishment of three of the seamen of H.M.S. *Trident*, of which he had been acting Captain.

(*m.*) 1 August 1807.—Letters from R. C. Campion under sheriff to Joseph Whiteford, deputy town clerk, that a Spaniard named Cajetano Canado had been ordered to be executed at Plymouth. 3 Aug 1807. Ditto to ditto touching arrangement of details of execution. Canado was a prisoner of war.

(*n.*) March, April, and May 1808.—Information and correspondence touching the proceedings of a person "who pretended to be Earl Howe, Governor of Plymouth." He proved to be a madman. Application was made to Lt. Gen. England in command of the garrison, and to Lord Hawkesbury, for the payment of the expenses incurred by the Mayor and corporate officials in keeping the pretender in custody and in sending him to London, but without result.

(*o.*) "Copy of the expenses that were laid out and paid by D. Mill at the election for Cornwall." Undated.

(*p.*) Notice concerning the presentation of the freedom of the Borough to the Duke of Wellington.

(*q.*) 18 April 1815.—J. Beckett to the Mayor of Plymouth. "I have Lord Sidmouth's directions to acquaint you that M[r] Seymour Larpent and M[r] Charles King have been appointed on behalf of the British and American Governments respectively to proceed forthwith to Dartmoor for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the late unfortunate event in the Prison at that place. For the purpose of executing their Commission it will be necessary that these Gentlemen should have the assistance of the Civil Authorities of that district for the purpose of calling witnesses and administering oaths. I am therefore to request that you would take the trouble of attending the Enquiry above alluded to, and of rendering such assistance to the Gentlemen above-mentioned as may be necessary in the course of their investigation, and that you would solicit some other magistrate to accompany you on this important occasion for the same purpose."—20 April 1815. Draft reply that the Mayor is absent "but I conceive it has escaped your Lordship's recollection, that the Magistrates of a Borough, having local jurisdiction only, cannot administer oaths or compel the attendance of witnesses on subjects occurring out of their limits. M[r] Jonathan Elford of Upland or M[r] John Hawker of this Town are both county magistrates and have been in the habit of attending at Dartmoor when the interference of civil officers have been required, and these gentlemen will be ready to attend your Lordship's direction."

CORPORATION OF BOROUGH OF PLYMOUTH MSS.

(*r.*) 16 June 1815.—Draft of letter from the Mayor of Plymouth, to the Mayors of Cornwall, intimating receipt of letter from Sir J. Duckworth "A Telegraph Message has been just received from London, Bonaparte abdicated." The telegraph was the old semaphore system.

(*s.*) 11 July 1815.—Reply of Sir R. J. Strachan to the Mayor's letter informing him that he was elected a freeman of the borough.

(*t.*) 15 July 1815.—Reply of Viscount Keith to the Mayor's letter informing him that he was elected a freeman of the borough.

(*u.*) 22 Feb. 1816.—Letter from J. F. Schrader, A.D.C., enquiring on behalf of Sir Sidney Smith "if there are any persons in Plymouth that has any relatives or friends prisoners in the Algiers."

(*v.*) Dec. 1817.—Correspondence concerning Major Lockyer, of Plymouth, who had killed one John Sutton in a duel in the Isle of Wight.

(*w.*) 31 March 1821.—Letter from J. Mortimer, deputy clerk of the peace for Devon, that the magistrates of the county had appointed the evening of Thursday, April 12, for a "privy search" for vagrants throughout the county. All such were to be apprehended.

(*x.*) 3 Nov. 1821.—Application to the Mayor for leave to work on Sunday by J. Rodd, "a case of necessity to make a Cable for a Dutch galliott."

(*y.*) Dec. 1825.—Correspondence concerning the rights to her freedom of a woman of colour who had reached Plymouth from Jamaica.

(*z.*) 13 July 1827.—Autograph answer of "His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral to the address of congratulation."

(*aa.*) 19 Sept. 1828.—"List of disorderly women found in Publick houses in the Borough." Curious as anticipating the C.D. acts. The women, whose names are given, were "brought into the Workhouse diseased."

(*bb.*) Oct. 1828.—Two letters from B. R. Haydon the painter, concerning the appointment of a member of his family to the navy. The first begins "Like a *true* Freeman, who has given his vote—I am now going to ask a favour." The vote was in connexion with the election of Mayor.

(*cc.*) 11 Sept 1830.—Letter, dated Whitehall, asking on behalf of Prince Esterhazy for a certified copy of the registry of baptism of the daughter of a Tuscan subject, M. Benoit Soldelli, born at Plymouth in 1812, and baptized there by a French priest.

(*dd.*) Draft petition from the members of the Plymouth Medical Society (undated) asking facilities for the procuring of subjects for dissection.

(*ee.*) May 1822.—Two long and curious letters from John Kitto, afterwards the Biblical scholar, to his friend and early patron Mr. Burnard, clerk of the Plymouth Hospital of the Poor's Portion or workhouse. They were written immediately before the hearing of a summons which had been taken out against the shoemaker Bowden, to whom he had been bound as a parish apprentice; and they set forth in very quaint fashion the leading points of his case, together with his hopes and fears. The first opens thus:—"May 1st, 1822, Sir, I write this to furnish you with answers to any accusation my master may prefer against me—by way of retort for my complaint. I am tortured by expectation—alternate hope and fears—tho' the last are more predominant, for I have lived long enough to know that the right is not always successfull. I admit the

probability that magistrates may be deceived. I shudder when I think seriously of such a result—to avert my remaining there I would not scruple to ——— do what—run away ? No Sir, something more effectual. E're yet again O Moon ! thou shinest my fate will be decided—well ! be it so. When I look back on the past I could weep—when on the present I shudder—when on the future I am agonized. Sir, dearest, kindest, best, be at the Guildhall,—exert yourself to the utmost on my behalf. Save me ! sir, O save me !" Kitto was then nearly 18, and the letters are characteristic illustrations both of the earlier literary style which he acquired while a boy in the workhouse, and of the strength of his feelings. The cancelling of his indentures which followed on the hearing of this case, was the first practical step in his literary career.

IV.—Sessions Books: 1675–1694 (at end a copy of order respecting Popish Recusants $167\frac{8}{9}$); 1703–26; 1726–43; 1743–59; 1759–67; 1768–72; 1772–83; 1783–96; 1796–1808; 1809–16.

V.—Corporation Order Books: 1755–9; 1790–81.

VI.—Constitution Books: 1772–95; 1795–1812; 1812–24; 1824–35.

VII.—Books of Extracts of Byelaws from the Sesssions Books: 1726–43; 1743–58; 1759–67; 1768–72; 1772–95; 1795–1812.

VIII. Book of Extracts of Byelaws, Ordinances, &c. from 1803–1812 made by a committee appointed in 1812 to examine the town records connected with the liberties and franchises of the Mayor and Commonalty.

IX.—Book recording the proceedings of the Aldermen: 1816–35.

X.—Minute Books of proceedings of Committee for managing the estates of the Corporation, with list of lands remaining unsold in 1827: 1820–33; 1817–35.

XI.—Book containing proceedings of Committee appointed in 1812 for examining and arranging the muniments of the Corporation, with rough list of documents: 1812.

XII.—Vellum Record Book with transcripts of charters and other important documents: 1812.

XIII.—Receivers' Accounts: 1658–1738; 1739–1784; 1785–1807.

XIV.—1606–7. Unbound quire book with accounts of the costs of building the Guildhall and Shambles.

XV.—Rough account-books of Town Dues and Customs beside those already calendared: Bushelage and Keelage—1618, 1621, 1624, 1625, 1627, 1628, 1629. Moorage—1621, 1624, 1625. Ale and beer wayts—1617, 1624, 1626, 1627, 1632. Customs—1620, 1621, 1623, 1627, 1628, 1633.

XVI.—Town Rentals, additional: 1608, 1633, 1650, 1706, 1730, 1732, 1734, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1739, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1745, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1752–5, 1757–64, 1766–74, 1776–91, 1793–98, 1800–06.

XVII.—Lists of free tenants of Mayors and Commonalty: 1663–69; 1700–37; 1769–93.

XVIII.—Contract Books: 1765–72; 1779–1808; 1808–35.

XIX.—Freedom Books: 1764; 1824–34.

XX.—Freedom Certificates in Books: 1762–67; 1768–84.

XXI.—1780. Poll book of election May 1780, between Sir F. L. Rogers and M^{r} John Culme. At this election the freeholders claimed to vote but were unable to make good their claim.

CORPORATION OF BOROUGH OF PLYMOUTH MSS.

XXII.—Portfolio of indentures of returns to Parliament 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. The series is imperfect.

XXIII.—1610–1683. Register of Apprentices. Contains also various accounts, including expenses against the enemy in 1599; and a list of gifts to the poor since 1595.

XXIV.—1708–1782. Small Audit Book; details of the minor charities. Entries for 1762–1771 missing.

XXV.—1651. Lawyer's rough account book, unbound, referring to John and Nicholas Hele, E. Fowell, and others.

XXVI.—1603–38. Court book of John Giffard and Alice Giffard his widow, for the manor of "Uletts ffee als Lulytts Sparke als Luletts ffee," with a parcell of the manor of Lipson.

XXVII.—Court Books (Mayor's, &c.) besides those already catalogued: 1647–51, 1653, 1666–77, 1690–99, 1705–8, 1734–43, 1744–81, 1795–1812, 1812–24, 1797–1806, 1806–13, 1818–29, 1829–39, 1839–42.

XXVIII.—Writ Books: 1802–1837.

XXIX.—Bail Books: 1705–13, 1800–09, 1809–16.

XXX.—Recognizance Book: 1725–42.

XXXI.—Estreat Books: 1783–1800; 1801–19.

XXXII.—Information and Examinations Books: 1800–2, 1803–5, 1805–8, 1815–16, 1808–9, 1826–29, 1829–31, 1828–31.

XXXIII.—Town Clerk's Book, 1793–99.

XXXIV.—Practice of the Mayor's Court of Plymouth, 1769.

XXXV.—Rules of the Borough Court of Plymouth (on vellum) as allowed, 1842.

CHARTERS AND LETTERS PATENT.

Sundry copies of charters of which the originals are not in the possession of the Corporation, some entered in a vellum book, and others attested extracts from Public Records.

1439.—Copy of Charter 18 Henry VI.

1485.—Copy of Charter 2 Richard III.

1595.—The copy of the Charter for the town of Newbury, with memorandum "Seems to have been obtained as a kind of precedent."

With these as affecting the liberties and government of the town may be classed the copies of certain Inquisitions and Acts of Parliament, some of which were made as early as the 16th century. There are several entries in the Receivers' Accounts showing that frequent searches were made at the Tower and elsewhere, for the discovery of documents relating to the Town.

1281.—Paper copy (made 1663) of Inquisition taken at Exeter before Salamone de Roffe and his associates Justices Itinerant, on the Octave of St. Martin, 9 Edward I. (1281), touching the manors of Sutton, Maketon and Kings Tamerton "cum filo aqua de Tamar." Imperfect.

1385.—Paper copy of the proceedings of an Inquisition taken on the complaint of the Prior of Plympton, lord of the town of Sutton, touching the invasion of his liberties by one Humphry Passour, Mayor of Sutton Prior. 8 Richard II. (1385). The Inquisition was held at Ekebokeland (Egg Buckland) on the Wednesday next after the feast of the Holy Trinity, the year above mentioned, before Walter Cornn and Richard Gripeston. Verdict for the Prior.

Paper copies of proceedings in the Court of King's Bench in the reigns of Edward IV. and Henry VII. touching the right of the Mayor of Plymouth to cognizance of pleas for debt. Right confirmed.

1463.—Paper copy of Act 3 Edward IV. (1463) to reduce the fee farm rent of 41*l.* paid by the Mayor and Commonalty of Plymouth to the Prior and Convent of Plympton, to 29*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Imperfect.

1534.—Paper copy of Act 25 Henry VIII. (1534) by which the rent of 29*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* is discontinued, and in lieu thereof "the parsonages of Ugboroughe and Black Auton were impropriated to the said Pryor and viccaredges thereof newly created and their indown^{ts} certenly sett downe."

1545.—Paper copy of Grant of Henry VIII. for the discharge of the 29*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* rent. Dated May 6 1545. Under the Act of 1534 the cessation of the rent was made contingent upon the livings being vacated and falling into the hands of the Prior and Convent.

Unbound Records relating to the Water Property of the Town.

Circa 1530.—Tracing of map of Plymouth.

1585.—27 Elizabeth. Copy of Water Act.

1592.—Draft on paper. Copy of award of compensation for the lands traversed by or taken for the Plymouth leat, with names of all the landowners and tenants, and the amounts awarded to each, after the "verie value" at the rate of sixteen years purchase. "Made the fiuethe daie of Julye in the fower and Thirthith yere of the Raigne of o^{r} soueraigne Lady Elyzabeth by the grace of godd Queene of England Fraunce and Ireland Defender of the faithe, &c. Between S^{r} Edmond Anderson knighte lorde cheyf Justice of the Courte of Comon plees and Thomas Gent stroud Baron of her M^{ts} Courts of Exchequer Justices of Assize of the Countie of Devon of thone partie, and the Mayo^{r} and Coialtie of the Boroughe of Plimouthe in the said Countie of thother partie."

1603(?).—Undated original draft of agreement between Thomas Drake, the Mayor and Commonalty, and William Crymes.

1603.—Agreement between the parties aforesaid settling a dispute which had arisen in consequence of alleged encroachments by Crymes on the rights of the first and second parties.

1628.—Grant by Francis Drake, first baronet, of moiety of grist mills, fields, &c. for residue of original term of 67 years granted by Mayor and Commonalty to Sir Francis Drake, Knight. Made to William Hele, Thomas Sherwell, and Matthias Nicholls, executors of Robert Rawlings on behalf of the Hospital of Orphan's Aid.

1653.—Copy of conveyance of the fourth part of the mills for the Mayor and Commonalty to Robert Gubbes and Philip Francis, in trust for the Hospital of Orphans Aid.

1605.—Lease and release in fee of the same.

1627 onwards.—Mill accounts of various dates.

Curious undated early 17th century map of leat and mills at Plymouth, on parchment.

1612 onward.—Leases of various dates, of fulling, malt, grist, tucking and paper mills within the borough, and of the water of the leat for various purposes.

1746.—Agreement signed by the holders of public houses within the borough to grind all the malt used by them at the borough mills.

Corporation of Borough of Plymouth MSS.

Unbound Records relating to Church Affairs.

In addition to the writings calendared by Mr. Jeaffreson, the following have been found:—

1632.—Grant of next presentation of vicarage of St. Andrew by Mayor and Commonalty, after the death or other vacation of Henry Wallis, to Alexander Grosse.

1633.—Covenant and bond by Grosse with the Mayor and Commonalty.

1633.—Draft of case concerning points in dispute in consequence of refusal to institute Grosse and appointment of Aaron Wilson.

Undated.—Draft of lease of tithes from Aaron Wilson to William Symons.

10 May 1637. — Decree of the Court of Star Chamber in a dispute between Aaron Wilson and Mayor and Commonalty. Not enough proof of the charge made by Wilson that the Mayor and Commonalty had encroached upon his rights, by building shambles and other houses on part of the churchyard, and building a hospital where the vicar had anciently a house. The charges for burials to remain as before, but to be collected by the churchwardens; the disposal of the pews to remain with the vicar and churchwardens, the chancel with the Mayor and Commonalty. This is a copy only.

1637.—Order from Bishop of Exeter regulating burials in accordance with this decree.

1646.—Counterpart of deed by George Hughes, Vicar of St. Andrews, resigning all his property in the vicarage, much decayed by reason of the siege, to the Mayor and Commonalty for an annuity of 200*l.*

1655.—Another counterpart of deed by Hughes to a similar effect.

1657.—Leases of tithes, &c. of St. Andrews from Mayor and Commonalty to Arthur Bickford—three years at 50*l.* a year.

Deeds relating to Charles Church, including in addition to those already recorded:—

(*a.*) 1638.—Deed of bargain and sale by Thomas Gifford, of Halsbury, of "a parcell of ground" near Hampton Shute, in the tenure of Robert Trelawny, to William Warren for 15*l.*

(*b.*) 22 Aug. 1665.—Grant by the Mayor and Commonalty to William Warren, vintner, in consideration of his gift of the site of Charles Church, of a piece of land for burial, eight feet from east to west, and six feet from north to south, next "adjoining to the east and north walls of the place now commonly called the chancel in Charles Church" and also a seat fourteen feet six inches from east to west and three feet six inches from north to south "to hear divine service and the word of God preached."

(*c.*) 1665.—Instrument of Consecration of Charles Church by Bishop Seth Ward.

(*d.*) Copy of portion of will of Sir John Gayer, with bequests for church purposes and charities. Proved 1657.

1801–1829.—A parcel of papers connected with the appointment of lecturer in St. Andrews Church, which was made by the Corporation, but which has now ceased.

Papers, various dates, 1808 onward, touching the seats of the Corporation in St. Andrews Church. They are said to have held over 80 of the best sittings at least from 1637. Among the letters is a

curious application from a lady claiming a seat in the common council pews in right of her father, and complaining that other ladies whose rights had lapsed by reason of their relatives being no longer members of the Corporate body retained the places to which they had been accustomed. Disputes about precedence between the wives and daughters of the aldermen and councillors had been of frequent occurrence and led to the passing of sundry bye laws.

Unbound Records relating to Charities.

15 Feb. 1626.—Copy of probate of will of Robert Rawlyn, leaving various gifts to the poor, and the residue of his property to the Hospital of Orphan's Aid.

1659.—Grant of a rent charge of 10*s.* for the almshouse, out of land adjoining the road from Hampton Shute to Plymouth.

1615–1661.—Accounts of various years connected with the Hospital of Orphan's Aid, including those of the erection of the building.

1644–1658.—Documents of various kinds connected with the Hospital of Poor's Portion, including—

(*a.*) 1644.—Memorandum of bequest by Hugh Williams.

(*b.*) 1649.—Grant by John Maynard and Elize Stert.

(*c.*) 1652.—Depositions in case between Hospital of Poor's Portion and Edward Yard and others.

(*d.*) 1657.—Bond from Mayor and Commonalty to Poor's Portion.

(*e.*) 1658.—Counterpart of grant of annuity of 30*l.* out of shambles to Poor's Portion.

Various dates.—Deeds relating to Tor or "Oaten Arishes."

1720–1837.—Accounts of Almshouse Wardens.

Miscellaneous Unbound Writings.

1381.—4 Richard II. Release by William Okelegh of Plymouth to William Wrouke of the same place, of a tenement and garden in "Lo ward de Sutton Vautort." The oldest original document of the series.

1479 onwards.—Deeds relating to various properties in the town, many of a private character and all of local interest, which do not call for enumeration here.

Borough Court Papers of various dates from the reign of Henry VIII. down to its discontinuance, 1842. Only a portion of the documents in the 16th and 17th centuries remain.

1594.—Feoffment by Sergeant Hele to Thomas Crane of property in Catherine lane.

1568.—Copy on vellum of the ancient bye laws of Sutton Pool. Original.

1608.—Articles of enquiry with regard to Sutton Pool and the right of the Duchy of Cornwall therein.

Conclusion "It doth not appear that the soil is the King's, neither hath the Prince any land in the town of Plymouth."

Among the other records relating to Sutton Pool there may be noted :—

(*a.*) 1601.—Counterpart of William Parker's lease of the old Cawse—a causeway or pier at the entrance of the Pool, erected probably in the fourteenth century.

CORPORATION OF BOROUGH OF PLYMOUTH MSS.

(*b.*) 1621.—Lease of Sutton Pool from Charles Prince of Wales to John Sparke and Edmund Fowell.

(*c.*) 1639.—Mortgage by Peter Hendra and William Warren of Sutton Pool, and assignment to Hospital of Orphan's Aid.

(*d.*) 1663.—Papers connected with a suit brought by Lord Arundel against the Mayor and Commonalty, claiming Sutton Pool as lessee under the Duchy of Cornwall, in which the town was cast.

29 Sept. 1657.—Conveyance by Thomas Fownes to the Mayor and Commonalty in consideration of 288*l.*, of 18*l.* fee farm rent arising out of the rectory and church of Egg Buckland, which formerly belonged to the Priory of Plympton. (Burrough's Gift.)

17 June 1657.—Decree from the Exchequer ordering John Hele to pay the rent as aforesaid to Fownes, who had purchased it in 1637.

1651.—Copy of Will of John Hele.

14 May 1722.—Copy of deputation appointing Richard Waddon Town Clerk.

12 Feb. 1725.—Copy of deputation appointing Aaron Baker Town Clerk.

12 Sept. 1764.—Resignation by Philip Vyvyan of the office of Town Clerk in consideration of 100*l.*

Sept. 1768.—Resignation by John Heath (afterwards Judge), of the office of Town Clerk.

9 Jan. 1769.—Appointment of Charles Fanshawe Town Clerk.

—— Bond by same not to absent himself from the Borough more than 14 days at a time without leave, save at assize and term times.

30 March 1791.—Election of Richard Rosdew, coroner, in the place of George Woodward Mallett.

1768.—Opinion of John Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, concerning the Mayor's Office as Clerk of the Market.

Various dates. Drafts of old deeds and paper copies of examinations under the Court of Chancery, mostly 17th century, connected with the neighbourhood, but not with the Corporation, and of little interest. With these may be classed a bundle of shorthand reports of sermons. (1649–50).

Various dates. Papers connected with the rights and privileges of freemen and the election of mayors and aldermen from 1800 to 1830.

There remain a large mass of papers of the earlier part of the present century, for the most part of only local interest, and in other respects associated with the current business of the municipality, and therefore not fitted to be dealt with here. A memorandum made in 1830, when search was made for missing documents, gives the names of twelve persons with whom it was believed some of the records might be found. It is possible, therefore, that more may yet be collected, though at present there does not seem to be any prospect.

R. N. WORTH.

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TENTH REPORT, APPENDIX, PART IV.

THE

MANUSCRIPTS

OF

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